The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 7101. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1874.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE CLOSING HOURS OF THE SESSION.

THE FINANCE BILL PASSED BY A HEAVY MAJORITY—THE INDIAN AND SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILLS—THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE BUSTEED—THE HOUR OF ADJOURNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The House acted upon the bill of the second Finance Conference Committee, and adopted it by the exceedingly large vote of 221 yeas to 40 nays. The speech of Mr. Dawes, in explanation of the bill, shows that personally, and as a representative of New-England, he is more willing to make concessions than had been generally supposed. While he regretted that there was nothing in the bill which looked towards an early resumption, he believed that it was both unequitable and unwise for a section of country which has more than its share to refuse a redistribution. Whatever else the bill does or fails to do, it certainly fixes the maximum limit of the legal-tender circulation, and the advantage of this section, Mr. Dawes, insisted, could not be over-estimated. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, who is one of the most radical members of the hard-money men in the House, said that as a New-Englander and as the representative of a banking centre he could vote for the redistribution, but he opposed the release of the reserves on circulation on the ground that it certainly would increase the volume of the irredeemable paper money. He argued that the West, so sure as grass grows and water runs, would be compelled to adopt the hard-money theory of New-England. Eugene Hale, of Maine, failed to find any inflation in the bill, approved of the redistribution and took a cheerful view of the financial future. The bill seemed to be all things to all men, as was indicated by the final vote upon it, and while Mr. Hale could vote for it because there was no inflation in it, William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, voted for it because it did not retire a greenback, fix an arbitrary limit for specie resumption, and at the same time released the reserves. Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, the Democratic member of the Conference Committee, took occasion to refute what he considered to be incorrect statements of Eastern public men and the Eastern press with regard to the proper sentiments of the West. He denied that the West was for repudiation in any form of any of the honest obligations of the Government, while they are opposed to contraction. He declared that neither party would yield to the East in their respect for the nation's honor. Mr. Cox could see nothing in the bill but a makeshift, and knew that the whole subject would, of necessity, again come up next Winter. Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, was confident that the abolition of the reserves in circulation would increase the currency $26,000,000, and opposed the bill. The bill was passed by both Houses by more than a two-thirds vote, and there is no doubt entertained about the Capitol that the bill will be signed by the President.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ISSUE BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

The Senate took important action relative to the Civil Service Commission, cutting out all the legislative buncombe of the House, and restoring the appropriation for the commission of $15,000. The vote was nearly two to one. The issue is now flatly made between the House and Senate on this subject, and the chances are that the Senate will prevail, just as the House will in the matter of postage rates.

ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

The House have finally decided that the special Committee of Investigation organized for that purpose shall proceed to Arkansas, and report at the December session. The rules were to-day suspended to authorize the committee to do this. The vote was almost strictly partisan.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The question of adjournment was brought up on an inquiry addressed to the Speaker. Mr. Blaine said that there was no doubt that the session will close on Monday, unless a new order is made. It was left an open question, whether the session shall close at the end of the calendar day, or run to the end of the legislative day, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. The Senate concurrent resolution for the adjournment at 12 o'clock Monday, June 22, which has been for several days on the Speaker's table, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. This reference was understood to mean that the House was not certain that the adjournment ould be had on Monday.

THE BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The House, in the afternoon, proceeded to the Speaker's table, and considered a large number of bills upon it. The Senate amendment to the bill providing for the collection of moneys from the Pacific Railroad Companies was concurred in. The bill for the appointment of a board of engineers to report a plan for the reclamation of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi was passed. Among the other Senate bills passed were the bill making appropriation for the claims awarded by the Southern Claims Commission, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Light-house Board, and a bill to authorize the Postmaster General to perfect the title to the property conveyed to him by John W. Norton, a defaulter in the New-York Post Office.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE BUSTEED.

The Judiciary Committee reported formal rules of impeachment in the case of Judge Busteed, for misdemeanor in office. One resolution provides for a Committee of Seven to prepare and report articles of impeachment, with power to send for persons and papers. The grounds of impeachment are that Judge Busteed is not a resident of the State, that he has failed to hold court at proper times, and that he has used the money of the United States and his official position to promote his own interests. Messrs. Cessna, Frye, Ward of Illinois, and Tremain, dissent, and reserve their right to present the reasons of their dissent after the printing of the majority report.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House to-day considered the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Parker, of Missouri, who so earnestly advocated the Choctaw appropriation, was entirely dissatisfied with the Senate amendment. He charged that since the passage of the bill in the House lobbyists had been thronging the halls of Congress in the interest of contracts for Indian supplies, and that much of the Indian appropriations in the Senate would go to these contractors. The peace policy received its usual hard knocks, but even the most radical of the Democrats concluded that it was cheaper to feed the Indians than to fight them. The Senate had increased the appropriations $700,000, the Conference Committee had reduced that increase to $150,000, but the opposition was so great that the conference report was rejected—yeas 67, nays 147—and a new conference ordered. Shanks, Starkweather of Connecticut, and Beck were appointed conferees on the part of the House.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL FINISHED.

The Senate finished the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill at 10:30 this evening, having spent the whole of the day in its discussion, and on passing upon amendments almost nothing was agreed to except such as had the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations, and nearly every amendment which that committee advocated was adopted. It provided in the bill that hereafter no maps or illustrations shall be printed by order of the departments, nor except by the order of Congress. Mutilated currency and canceled bonds are hereafter to be macerated instead of burned, which will save many thousand dollars annually. Twenty-five thousand dollars are appropriated to complete the expenditures for observing the transit of Venus. One million three hundred thousand dollars are appropriated for the District of Columbia. The House provision for abolishing the Civil Service Commission is stricken out, and $15,000 are appropriated. The above are the amendments of most general interest, though there are others which appropriate larger amounts.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

The report of the Printing Committee on the charges that the Congressional Printer is a defaulter was presented to-night, and closes by saying that the committee find nothing whatever in the evidence to impeach the integrity of the Congressional Printer.

NO CHANCE FOR THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

There is no prospect that the Conference Committee on the Geneva Award Distribution will agree to any report.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL KILLED.

The Civil Rights bill met its final fate in the House this evening. Directly the bill was reached, in the order of business upon the Speaker's table, the Democrats commenced to filibuster. Several motions to adjourn were made and roll-calls ordered. The friends of the bill were numerous and resolute enough to prevent adjournment, and to force a vote upon the final passage of the bill. The result was that the bill was again defeated for the want of the necessary two-thirds, the vote standing yeas 140, nays 91. The composition of the votes was nearly the same as on former occasions. A change of but fourteen votes would have given exactly two-thirds majority, and have secured the passage of the bill. By a very curious coincidence, there were exactly fourteen Republicans who voted with the Democrats against the bill. The Democrats, immediately the defeat was announced, moved a reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee. Such a reference would place it in a less favorable position for the next session than it would have if its place upon the Speaker's table was preserved. The reference was refused.

THE HOUSE AND SENATE IN SESSION AT MIDNIGHT.

The Senate and House are both in session at midnight, working steadily to complete the appropriation bills, so they can be enrolled to-morrow and be ready for signature Monday. It seems to be the prevailing impression that adjournment will take place Tuesday noon.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT:

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Bluf rd Wilson, to be Solicitor of the Treasury, vice Banfield, resigned; John M. Allen, to be Pension Agent at Topeka, Kansas; M. Grinages, to be Register of the Land Office at Worthington, Minn.; Capt. William Meyers, to be Quartermaster, with rank of major, from Jan. 18, 1867, and take rank next below Major John S. Chandler; Passed Assistant Engineers John B. Carpenter and James L. Van Clain, to be Chief Engineers in the navy. Ensign Lewis Heilnor, to be Master Assistant Engineer; Charles F. Nagle, to be Passed Assistant Engineer.

ACTS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved the following acts:

An act to provide for the election of Congressmen at Large for the State of Alabama.

An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

An act granting a medal to John Hova, Jr., for his heroic exploits in rescuing men, women, and children from drowning in the Detroit River.

An act to authorize the issue of duplicates of agricultural scrip where the originals have been lost or destroyed.

An act to correct the date of the commissions of certain officers of the army.

An act making additions to the fifteenth section of the act approved July 2, 1864, entitled "An act to amend an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal matters and other purposes." Approved July 1, 1862.

THE NEW SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

Binford Wilson, nominated by the President to be Solicitor of the Treasury, vice Banfield, resigned, is at present United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois. His commission as such expires in July.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Dispatches dated the 23d May have been received from Rear Admiral Strong, commanding the naval forces of the South Atlantic Station. The Monongahela was then at Rio Janeiro, and the Wasp was at Montevideo. The health of the squadron continues good. The Monongahela had recently returned from a visit to Cape Frio Harbor, where the crew was exercised in various tactics.

THE IRON-CLADS AT KEY WEST.

All the iron-clads at Key West, except the Dictator, are to be sent to the navy-yard at Pensacola, where they will be moored, with sufficient force to keep them in readiness for securing a complement of officers and men, should occasion require.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Attorney General is considering the course of proceedings to be adopted against the Union Pacific Railroad under the act recently passed requiring the collection of the five per cent. on net earnings. It is said that after the expiration of thirty days from the demand made by the Secretary of the Treasury, should the money not be paid, the department will move for an adjudication in bankruptcy.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day were $690,900; shipments of fractional currency, $979,100; shipment of notes, $1,070,000; United States bonds held by the United States Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $392,863,500; and for public deposits, $16,535,900; national bank notes outstanding at this date, $350,581,932; internal revenue receipts for the month, $6,417,828; for the fiscal year, $99,598,842. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $13,327,435; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $60,320,000; coin, $80,189,437; including coin certificates, $29,465,300; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE DISTRICT BILL SIGNED.

The President has signed the bill providing for a new Government for the District of Columbia.

INTERNATIONAL SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

OTTAWA, June 20.—At a meeting of the International Division Sons of Temperance last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: M. W. P., F. Marion Bradley, of Washington, D. C.; M. W. A., E. Carswell, of Oshawa, Ont.; M. W. Scribe, S. W. Hodges, of Boston, Mass.; M. W. Treasurer, W. A. Duff, of Philadelphia, Penn.; M. W. Chaplain, Rev. S. Merritt, Jr., of New-York; M. W. Corresponding Secretary, M. F. Anderson, of Omaha, Neb.; M. W. Sentinel, Mary E. Studley, of Cleveland, Ohio. The division adjourned to-day to meet July, 1875, in Providence, R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS—THE PRESENT CORRUPTION AND THE NEED OF REFORM—THE PROPOSED REMEDY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, June 17, 1874.

Never, perhaps, in the history of South Carolina has the political situation been so perplexing, so confused, and so little understood as it is at present. Nominally the voters are, of course, divided into so-called Democrats and Republicans; but within the lines of each party organization there exist so many different factions, and so many different interests, that, of the Republicans at least, it may truly be said, "They are divided against themselves." The two principal elements of the party are known as Northern men, or "carpet-baggers," and Southern Radicals, or natives of the State. Both these elements are ever actively at work in the effort to obtain entire control of the negro vote, and the blacks, in turn becoming tired of the political servitude in which they have to a great extent existed since the war, and making, as they are, rapid progress in the arts and tricks of politics, are already talking of assuming, themselves, the management of the political machinery of the State. The divisions in the Democratic ranks, while not so numerous as among their opponents, are not the less marked. The party can be divided into two classes—the old-time Bourbons, who have not yet forgotten the active scenes of the rebellion, and the young natives of South Carolina, who, partaking but little of the hates and prejudices of their fathers, would gladly join with any movement which was really intended for the good of the State. Recently a great deal of attention has been drawn to South Carolina by the widespread reports of political corruption said to exist here. At the same time it has been customary to attribute all the evil doing to the "carpet-bagger," to place the great burden of crime upon the dominant party. This view of the situation is an exceedingly unjust one. The Democrats of the State are quite as responsible for the present condition of affairs as the Republicans, and to the native Southern element, and not to the Northern men, can be traced the greater part of the wicked legislation which has ruined the credit of the State, and the many acts of judicial and political corruption which have been a disgrace to the nation. This statement cannot be successfully contradicted. There is abundant proof here that former slave-holders were among the first to bribe negro members of the Legislature, and that the present administration, which is the worst with which a State was ever cursed, is composed almost entirely of natives of South Carolina.

A SPECIMEN BRICK.

How thoroughly corrupt the Administration is may be inferred from a statement of Gov. Moses, who, in conversation with your correspondent this morning, very coolly related the following incident, which is given in his own words: "You ask what was the cause of State Senator McIntire's enmity to me, and as the story is a short one I will tell it to you. During the last political campaign, McIntire, wishing to secure the election of the members of the Assembly from his county, and thus control their votes, and being assured that he could not influence the regular Republican nominee, caused the 'bolting' convention to nominate men whom he could control. Knowing, however, that the negroes could not be induced to vote for any but the regular nominations, and knowing also that, as the blacks could not read, the managers of the election had secretly decided upon a device which should not be made known until the morning of election, when it would appear stamped upon the regular Republican tickets, McIntire came to me and asked me if I would have the names of his candidates printed upon the regular stamped State ticket. He was very anxious about it, as he knew the ignorant negroes could thus be induced to vote for his people. Seeing this, and not desiring to excite his anger just before election, I gave him my word that I would have the tickets stamped and printed as he desired, and that I would forward them to him on the evening before election. He was satisfied with this, and went away. Of course, I never intended to do what he wanted, and when the time came I did not send the tickets according to promise. McIntire's friends were defeated, and on the morning of election he sent me a telegram which read, 'You will be elected Governor, but you will live to regret it.' After that he was very bitter in his denunciation of me, and published several scandals about me; but I appointed him to a County Treasurership and made him Major General of Militia; since then he has kept quiet." This is a fair sample of the way in which the Chief Magistrate of one of the United States relates his own crimes. Incidentally it may be mentioned that "Major General" McIntire is a native of South Carolina.

THE NEED OF REFORM.

It is rather a matter of surprise that the leaders of the Republican Party in this State have, within the short space of three weeks, become thoroughly alive to the need which exists of a speedy reform in the administration of the State Government. When your correspondent first came to the State it was with great difficulty that any prominent Republican could be induced to admit that there was anything to be corrected in the political situation. Now on all sides the cry of "reform" is to be heard, and it is very probable that no less than three candidates for the Governorship will be in the field next Fall, each one bearing a standard inscribed with that magic word. Moses states very emphatically that he is a candidate for re-election, and has the impudence to believe that he will be the Reform candidate. D. H. Chamberlin, the most available Northern man in the State, is also a candidate. He will receive the support of the greater part of the Northern element, and stands a fair chance of being elected. Should Chamberlin receive the regular nomination, it is very certain that Moses will be supported by the Democrats, who have the former most bitterly, and are still foolish enough to join in the cry, "Better a native thief than a carpet-bagger." The third candidate is Ex-Gov. Scott. Of the three, Chamberlin is best fitted by education and ability to fill the place. But he was connected, as Attorney General, with Gov. Scott's Administration, and some ugly rumors are circulated about certain financial operations in which he was said to have been engaged.

GOV. MOSES' POWER.

Moses will undoubtedly be able to control all the corrupt political machinery of the State. What a power this is, and how great is the need of a reform in the system of government, will be better understood when it is stated that the Governor has the appointment of all the Police or Trial Justices of the State, and of all the County Treasurers and County Auditors. In this way he has the direct administration of the law, in all minor cases, in his power, and controls to a great extent the funds of every hamlet in the State. He has also the power of appointing Commissioners of Elections. The Board of State Canvassers consists of the Secretary of State, the Controller General, Attorney General, State Treasurer, Adjutant and Inspector General, and the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Assembly, and by this board all political contests are decided. It is now admitted by the better class of Republicans that this system is a faulty one; that the party can be justly charged with much that is wrong, and that there is great need of reform. While this is universally conceded, no one is able to suggest a safe and practicable remedy. The leaders of the growing young Carolina party already mentioned are warmly advocating minority representation, and suggest that it may be secured by a system of cumulative voting or by a property or educational qualification. They also suggest that a committee of known and trusted Northern Republicans be sent here during the approaching election; that they secure the nomination of honest men and compel the leaders of the party to make a fair count. In this way it is very generally believed that much good could be done, and it is stated, on good authority, that at least the young men of the Democracy would work in harmony with, and vote for, such nominees. They profess themselves indifferent to the name of the party which will bring about reform. All they desire is honest government.

VIEWS OF HON. D. H. CHAMBERLIN.

In a long interview on the political situation had with Ex-Attorney General Chamberlin, he stated that while he believed many of the complaints of misgovernment and corruption which had been made in relation to the Republicans of South Carolina, at the same time he could not hold that party entirely responsible, and he knew that many of the charges made against it were false. When the Republican Party of South Carolina was organized, nineteen out of twenty of its voters were black men; the rest of the party consisted of white men from the North, and a very few native whites, who joined with them from conviction or from motives of self-interest. The negroes, of course, were extremely ignorant, and while they were intensely loyal to the Union and intended to do well, yet they were necessarily controlled by the whites and a few negroes who had been educated. On the other hand was a solid array of native white Democrats, who represented the education and political experience of the State, but who not only placed every opposition in the way of the advancement of the blacks, but stood entirely aloof from public affairs. They looked upon the Reconstruction Convention and the entire process of reconstruction as something that was certain to pass away, not recognizing the fact that the State was passing through a crisis. Indeed, they could not then conceive that the political power of their old Commonwealth was passing into the hands of those who had formerly been their slaves. If, at that time, the Southern element of the State had been more wise and less haughty—if the native leaders had thrown away their pride, and come forward to aid in the reconstruction of the State, they might have so conciliated the blacks that they could have retained practical control of the State Government.

The colored race was at that time open to advice and political friendship from their former masters, and a few of the whites had sense enough to see the opportunity. The great mass of the natives, however, resolved to have nothing to do with the negro Government, except to stand by and see it perish of its own weakness. Under such circumstances the new Constitution was adopted, and the first Republican Administration went into power. The logical result soon followed; the Legislature became the tool of men who had schemes by means of which they could appeal to the avarice or the ambition of the majority, and bribery and corruption were soon the order of the day. At this time, too, began what had resulted in one of the great evils, the great disgrace of the Republican Party in the State. He referred to the issue of State bonds. Without going into details, the startling fact remained the same. In the short space of three years the bonded debt of South Carolina was increased some ten million dollars. This was under the administration of Gov. Scott. Mr. Chamberlin would not undertake to state who was responsible for this disastrous increase. He did not think it was the fault of any one man or of any set of men. The entire party in power was to blame for allowing the expenditures so largely to exceed the receipts of the Government as to furnish a motive for the exercise of doubtful powers in the issuing of bonds. The Legislature was also to blame for the ease with which its sanction could be obtained to measures which gave apparent authority for the increase of the debt. The rank and file of the party were so inexperienced that they did not properly understand or estimate the evils which were certain to follow the bad government and corruption which were permitted to prevail. In 1871, the last year of Scott's administration, these evils became apparent even to the most ignorant. It became known that the aggregate bonded debt of the State was upward of $16,000,000, and the credit of South Carolina was ruined. This was followed by a suspension of the payment of interest on the State debt, and an indisposition on the part of the Legislature to do anything to relieve the troubles which had been mainly brought about by it and its predecessors. As a consequence of these difficulties $5,000,000 of the State debt was repudiated, and those who purchased the bonds in good faith were left wholly without remedy, for if the State attempted to pay the interest, the people would be entirely unable to bear the additional tax which would have to be levied. The last Legislature repudiated the so-called conversion bonds, and passed a bill to consolidate the remainder of the debt by the issue of new bonds, one for two. Whether this mode of funding would be successful could not yet be stated, as but few of the bondholders had come forward to make the exchange.

Toward the close of Gov. Scott's administration the issue of what is known as the Blue Ridge scrip, added $1,800,000 more to the debt of the State, and the issue, or overissue, of legislative pay certificates, increased it a half million more. The courts of the State afterward decided that the issue of the Blue Ridge scrip was unconstitutional, but the question of its legality was still a matter of embarrassment to the finances of the State, and would remain so until it was finally disposed of. For the past three years there had been a large annual deficiency in the amount raised by taxation to meet the appropriations made by the Legislature. The reasons for these deficits were to be found in the enormous legislative expenditures.

These, in the opinion of Mr. Chamberlin, were the causes which led to the present condition of things. The fault or misfortune of the Republican Party of the State had been that the masses of its voters were ignorant and inexperienced, and the leaders, for the most part, profligate and corrupt. The Republicans of the North did not sufficiently take into consideration the material of which the party was composed in South Carolina. They forgot that there were not available men enough in the State to fill all the minor offices with credit to the party. This was one of the great troubles. The masses of the party here were just as honest as they were in New-England or New-York, but owing to the want of proper local leaders, as well as to the fact that they were not generally holders of property, they had been unable to realize that in the end the evils of misgovernment must reach even the lowest of the people. The reign of legislative corruption had for these reasons been more prolonged than it could possibly have been in a community of greater intelligence or where property was more equally divided. It was impossible to make a body of legislators feel the burdens of taxation or the evils of extravagant expenditure, unless they were personally interested. In a word, the present deplorable condition of affairs was to be traced to the inactivity and criminal carelessness of the Democrats, and to the lack of knowledge and the corruption of the Republicans.

REFORM DEEMED ADVISABLE.

As a result of the misgovernment and official crime alluded to, and in consequence of the truthful disclosures of the condition of the State which were being made by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the leaders of the party had arrived at the conclusion that their political success depended upon their reformation. The masses, too, were beginning to realize this; were beginning to understand that the perpetuation of the Republican Party depended upon the election of honest and educated men to office. Mr. Chamberlin believed that the good work should be commenced by a large reduction of the expenses of government. These expenses could easily be reduced one-third. The extraordinary expenditure of the Legislature and the contingent fund by the Governor should be entirely done away with, and some equitable form of adjustment agreed upon in relation to the public debt. To carry out these reforms the party needed the support of its friends all over the country, as well as the support of the Federal Administration. The people of the country should not lose faith in the good intentions of the colored race, or in their final success as voters. They had committed many errors in the past, and would doubtless commit many more in the future, but they wanted to do right, they had no desire to humiliate or oppress the white minority, and when experience and education had opened their eyes to the responsibilities which had been assumed by them, there was no doubt that they would correct their own mistakes, and forever discard the leaders by whom they had been brought into disgrace.

COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

YALE COLLEGE.

THE GRADUATING CLASS—ITS SCHOLARSHIP AND STATISTICS—PROJECTED TOUR OF THE YALE NINE AND ITS PROSPECTS—COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, June 20, 1874.

Excepting those who are fortunate enough to get Junior appointments, and those who are unfortunate enough to rank so low as to be in danger of being "dropped," no man at Yale can do more than guess what his standing may be. For the policy here pursued is to keep each man's marks secret, even from himself, until after the very last examination is passed, and even then there is no announcement of the marks of the class as a class, but each man separately receives on application a little strip of paper about two inches by four and a half, on which is set out his whole record, each term and examination during the four years appearing by itself. To-day these strips were issued amid, it is needless to say, very general excitement; for these figures concern every man personally, and also establish the standing of the class among other classes. As for the latter point it must be said that '74 has not made for itself a very brilliant record among the classes which have gone forth from Yale. The valedictorian's mark is about 3.30 on the scale of 4 as perfect, which system of marking is peculiar to Yale. It is equivalent to about 83 on the scale of 100. Last year the valedictorian's mark was 3.61. E. D. Robbins, of Wethersfield, is the valedictorian; and the salutatorian, who pressed him very closely, is Wm. Parkin, of New-York City. To give a full list of the "appointment men" would be tedious, but those who have taken first orations, Messrs. Kennedy, Curtis, Thacher, Bouchet, Farnam, and Whittemore, deserve mention as being among the first scholars of their class. Bouchet, it may be remembered, is a colored student, and he holds an honorable position in his class.

Perhaps this is the best place to give a few facts of interest about the class as a whole. It has had, in all, 182 members, and although only 122 of these will receive their degrees on Thursday next, still it is only inferior in size to the class of '72, which graduated 126 men, and was the largest in the history of the college. In their places of residence the class is not so much scattered as usual, since Connecticut and New-York alone furnish thirty-six and thirty-two men respectively—more than half the whole number. Eighteen were prepared for college at Hopkins' Grammar School, and Andover sent fourteen—twice as many as came from any other school. The average age at graduation is twenty-two years and a little over three months, which is a trifle younger than the average class for the last ten years. The youngest man connected with the class was something over fourteen years old at entrance, and the oldest was about thirty-nine. The average height is five feet eight and one-sixth inches. Forty-eight of the class—or more than one man out of three—will try to be lawyers, only 10 intend to be ministers, and 13 expect to engage in business. Considerably more than half the class are church members. Politically, 69 are straight Republicans, 16 are Liberal Republicans, 13 are Independent, and 12 are Democrats. Prof. Sumner's free trade instruction easily took 87 captive, but he entirely failed to teach 22 that protection was radically bad. On the money question 116 are hard-money men. The statement of the total and average expenses—for which, as for the other figures, I am indebted to the class statistics—is very interesting. During their course the class has spent over $500,000, which would seem to easily prove that being a university town is no mere empty honor. The average annual expenses were $1,138. The largest expenditure during the course was $8,800; the smallest, $1,500. Yale's great and sudden success in boating, and its misfortunes at the bat seem to have combined to push its nine out of sight. But the Yale men appreciate that at Saratoga a victory of its nine will count for almost as much as winning a race. And so they are making great efforts this year, and will, at all events, deserve the success which they seem likely to reach. For years Yale has not had so good a nine. Bentley, the catcher for several years past, spent a year at the law school for the express purpose of "having one more chance at Harvard." Avery has developed into a "tricky" pitcher, which, it is thought, will be of more service than Nevin's swift delivery of last year. He plays third this year. Scudder at first and Maxwell at second are both very strong players. Osborn, from the Scientific School, is a new player, as is also Smith. Foster and Hotchkiss complete the nine. They played a game this afternoon with the Athletics, and although the score of 11 to 3 was against the Yale nine, it was no more than was to be expected, and the game itself shows that there is truth in what has been said. Yale's weak point heretofore has been in its batting, but to-day they made ten base hits off McBride's pitching. The only general criticism we would make on their fielding is that it lacks quickness. On the 27th the nine start on a tour preparatory to Saratoga. From June 27 to July 2 they will be in Hartford, playing the Hartfords and the Princeton nine. On the 3d and 4th of July they play the Baltimores, at Baltimore; on the 6th the Mutuals, at New-York City; and on the 7th they will probably play the Princetons in Brooklyn. On the 9th they are due at Saratoga, and from the 13th to the 16th the Yale-Harvard games will be played. Everything is hoped from these games and the good condition of the nine, but we shrewdly suspect that more good will result from getting the nine away from New-Haven, and the late hours and spreads of the societies, than from any other one thing.

The order of exercises of Commencement week has been settled for many years, and will not be departed from this year, except that the anniversary of the Sheffield Scientific School occurs on Monday, instead of Tuesday. But there are several important additions, which will make this the busiest Commencement week for years. Most prominent is the semi-centennial anniversary of the Law School, to be presided over by Chief Justice Waite. That it should occur in the same year that a Yale alumnus was appointed Chief Justice of the United States was a most happy concurrence of events. For it gave an opportunity for a huge and cheap advertisement, which is more becoming to literary dignity than newspaper advertisements, and, what is more important than such a punctilio, is infinitely more convincing to the legal mind. That is on Wednesday next, and on the same day Birdsey Y. Northrop, on behalf of Mr. George Morgan, of New-York, will present to the college a statue of its first President. Its pedestal is already erected between the art building and South College. On Thursday the corner-stone of the new chapel will be laid, in a short informal ceremony just preceding the Alumni union. The Senior promenade on Tuesday evening, and the glee club concert on Wednesday are also important in the catalogue of pleasures of the week, although they are not included in the official programme recently published.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS—TWO MEN KILLED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 20.—Last night a freight train was thrown from the track on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Wilmore, Penn., by running over a cow. The engine and fifteen cars were thrown down a steep embankment, killing the engineer and fireman.

A collision occurred this morning on the Pittsburg and Castle Shannon Railroad, between two coal trains, seriously injuring the engineer of each engine.

A DESERTED SHIP.

BOSTON, June 20.—Capt. Matthews, of the steam-ship Ambassador, which left London, England, on the 2d inst., for Portsmouth, N. H., reports that on the 4th inst., in latitude 49° 17' north, longitude 6° 54' west, he passed a deserted ship, apparently American, of about 900 tons, water-logged; foremast, mizzenmast, and bowsprit standing; all other spars gone except two foretop-sail yards; no canvas anywhere seen; bulwarks gone; poop and forecastle deck swept of everything movable, except anchors, which were on the bows; no name on stern or bows; painted black, with broad white streak, and painted ports; she was lying in the track of vessels bound out or home to England.

CANADA.

THE APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION SENT TO ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

TORONTO, June 20.—Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, sent a cable dispatch to the Pope expressing gratulation on his twenty-fifth anniversary and soliciting apostolic benediction, to which his Holiness sent the following reply: The Sovereign Pontiff, in general acknowledgment to you, the clergy, and the faithful of the Diocese of Toronto, from his inmost soul accords the sought-for apostolic benediction. (Signed.) ANTONELLI.

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

QUEBEC, June 20.—The mail steam-ship Circassian sailed at 10:30 o'clock this morning, having on board the Wimbledon team, under the command of Lieut. Col. Gilmour, with Major Motzambendt second in command.

THE RACES ON DOMINION DAY.

TORONTO, June 20.—Several noted horses from the States have arrived at the Hamilton Park stables for the races on Dominion Day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The dwelling-house owned and occupied by Samuel Johnson, of Scotland, Ontario, was burned to the ground on Friday night. Johnson was found in the yard with his throat cut, and a razor was lying near the body. Johnson was a very intemperate man, and it is supposed that he fired the building and then committed suicide.

W. C. Ralston's stables at Belmont, Cal., were burned on Friday night. All of the horses and carriages were saved. Loss, $30,000.

A fire on Friday night damaged the Boston Machine Company's works to the extent of $1,000; insured.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts, yesterday, were $293,928.

The first annual sale of the Vermont Horse Stock Company takes place at their stock farm, in Shelburne, on Thursday next.

Seaton Harton, a wealthy farmer, aged sixty-nine, living near Howell's, Orange County, committed suicide, yesterday, by hanging.

Dr. George Derby, for some years Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Health, died yesterday of malarial fever, after an illness of three weeks. He was about fifty-five years old.

Harry Fisher, a miner, was struck by the 1:15 o'clock train, yesterday morning, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and had his neck broken.

Avery, the pedestrian, who started at 12 o'clock on Friday night at the Riding Park, Manchester, N. H., to walk 100 miles in twenty-two hours, had walked sixty miles at 12:12 yesterday. A large number of people were present.

The engine of the morning train, yesterday, on the Kingston branch of the Erie Railway, struck a cow, near New Paltz, overturning the train down an embankment. George Johnson, the engineer, had an arm broken, and was badly scalded.

John Connor, of Dodgeville, was cut to pieces on the Boston Railroad, Thursday night, by the train due at Providence, R. I., at 11 o'clock. He leaves a wife and eight children. A suspicion prevails that he was murdered and his body placed on the track.

GENERAL NOTES.

A man has been fined $3 in St. Louis for "willfully molesting a small bird."

Boston is engaged in its customary Summer discussion of the advisability of having a city park.

Hon. J. H. Selkreg will deliver the oration at Olean, Cattaraugus County, on the Fourth of July.

State Treasurer Raines is reported to be gaining in strength, and his mental delusions are gradually disappearing.

The Faculty of Yale College announce that hereafter no musical instruments will be allowed in the college buildings.

Hon. Charles E. De Long has published a card in Nevada announcing that he is a candidate for the United States Senate.

Ohio papers are suggesting that in their opinion Chief Justice Waite would make an excellent President.

Since 1862 there have been built at Bangor, Me., fourteen ships, seven barks, one barkentine, twenty-two brigs, and forty-nine schooners.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* reiterates its authorized statement that the story of the engagement of Gen. Schenck to be married was purely an invention without an atom of truth in it.

Ohio papers report that Hon. Hugh J. Jewett will resign his seat in Congress, and that the vacancy will be filled at the time of the State election in October.

A home-sick Pennsylvania school-boy, eleven years old, walked home, seventy-eight miles, in two days and a half, with no nourishment whatever except green clover leaves.

A California paper expresses much sympathy for Eastern people, because of the dreadful thunder, lightning, rain, and wind storms prevailing here, and says that earthquakes are as nothing compared with them.

Gen. Bragg looks with pain upon the "unseemly wrangles" of the Southern Ex-Confederate leaders, and says that dignified silence, manly submission, and Christian resignation and sorrow would more become them.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly appals the Minnesotians by threats of issueing a weekly paper, to be called the *Anti-Monopolist*, and to be devoted to the especial glorification and advancement of Ignatius Donnelly.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax has fifteen engagements to speak in six different States during the coming four weeks, and after they are fulfilled he will take his family to the Rocky Mountains, intending to stay until the Fall.

A young woman who sued for breach of promise of marriage in Dubuque, Iowa, lost her case because she could not produce a written promise from the gay deceiver, as required by the provisions of the statute of frauds with regard to all contracts. Love letters will hereafter be at a premium in that State.

Paper flour barrels are being made in Iowa. They are said to be air-tight and water-proof, to weigh much less than the ordinary wooden barrels, and to be able to stand more rough usage. One of the manufacturers predicts that in five years every barrel of Western flour will be sent East in barrels made from the straw the wheat grew on.

The Troy *Times* tells the story of a boy thirteen years old, Lewis Smodell by name, who, a week ago, saved one of his little sisters from drowning, and a few days later saved his two other little sisters. Referring to the latter he says: "I don't know how I did manage. They were almost gone when I reached them, and this time I had no help, but I had to get them ashore, and I did just in time."

San Francisco's Bancroft collection of books and documents relating to the history of the Pacific coast, has lately received a large accession at the hands of Gen. Mariano G. Vallejo, who has contributed to it his collection of private and official papers, made with the express purpose of one day using it as the foundation of a history. It is represented to include very many of the original records of the early Californian Government, documents relating to the occupation of the country by the United States, and letters of business or friendship of character from old distinguished natives of or visitors to California.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE MUNICIPAL BILL ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, June 20.—The Chamber of the Assembly was crowded to-day with Deputies, and the galleries well filled with eager observers of the proceedings.

The Municipal Organization bill was again before the body, it appearing that though the reporter of the Decentralization Committee yesterday announced its withdrawal, the minority of that committee subsequently took up the bill and secured the adoption, by a vote of 579 against 34, of an amendment maintaining the present system of municipal elections, thus overthrowing the three clauses of the bill which provide for the representation of the minority by cumulative voting.

These clauses having been stricken from the bill, it again came up in the Assembly to-day in its modified form.

M. Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, announced that the Government had accepted an amendment, proposed by M. Clapier, to the bill, which extends for two years the operation of the present law, providing that the nomination of Mayors shall be made by the Government. The amendment was therefore adopted by a vote of 358 yeas to 329 nays.

The Committee of Assembly has unanimously resolved to unseat M. Ranc, because of the sentence imposed upon him by a military tribunal for participation in the doings of the Commune.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CELEBRATING THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S ACCESSION TO THE THRONE.

LONDON, June 20.—To-day is the thirty-seventh anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne. The day is observed by the ringing of bells, firing of salutes, and the other usual demonstrations.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION IN NORTH DURHAM—A CONSERVATIVE GAIN.

LONDON, June 20.—The Parliamentary election in North Durham has resulted in the return to the House of Commons of Charles N. Palmer, Liberal, one of the former members, and George Elliott, Conservative. The election of Mr. Elliott is a gain for the Conservatives.

THE SUCCESS OF THE CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW DOUBTFUL.

LONDON, June 20.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of to-day says the success of the Congress of International Law, called to meet at Brussels, is very doubtful. The Governments of England, France, and Austria, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, raised objections to the scheme, and Switzerland extends to it but a feeble support.

THE STEAM-SHIP MONTANA RETURNS TO ENGLAND DISABLED.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—The Williams and Guion Line new steam-ship Montana, which left here the 17th inst., on her first voyage to New-York, has returned, with her machinery disabled. She had no passengers.

SPAIN.

THE FRONTIER TOWN OF FIGUERAS INVESTED.

PARIS, June 20.—The latest advices from Spain state that the frontier town of Figueras, in the Province of Gerona, is closely invested by the Carlist chieftain, Saballs.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION SEVERED BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

PARIS, June 20.—Telegraphic communication between France and Spain has been severed.

A GERMAN FINANCIER FAILS IN HIS MISSION TO SPAIN.

PARIS, June 20.—Herr Hatzfeld, who was sent from Germany to Spain, with an offer of a loan to be guaranteed by a mortgage upon the Philippine Islands, has failed in his mission, and will return to Berlin.

GERMANY.

AN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT BREMEN—BANQUET IN HONOR OF THE EXHIBITORS.

BREMEN, June 20.—An agricultural exhibition is being held here. Among the visitors to-day was the King of Saxony. There are a large number of American exhibitors, and many of them have received prizes.

The Senate of Bremen to-day gave a banquet in honor of the exhibitors.

The Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany spoke in reply to a toast given to the Emperor William, and in his remarks expressed the hope that the foreign exhibitors would, on their return to their homes, convey the assurance to their countrymen that nowhere was the wish for the peaceful continuance of the labors of civilization stronger than in the rehabilitated German Empire.

HOLLAND.

A CRISIS IN THE DUTCH MINISTRY.

THE HAGUE, June 20.—There is a crisis in the Dutch Ministry. The Chambers have rejected the Government bill lowering the franchise, and the Ministers have, in consequence, tendered their resignations to the King.

TURKEY.

COLLISION IN THE SEA OF MARMORA—A TURKISH VESSEL SUNK, AND 320 PERSONS DROWNED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.—Intelligence has reached here of a terrible disaster in the Sea of Marmora. The Turkish vessel Kars, en route for Salonica, was run into yesterday by an Egyptian vessel named the Behera, and sunk in a few minutes. The Kars had 340 persons on board, including passengers and crew, and of this number 320 were drowned.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A BALLOONIST.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., June 20.—Prof. Pierce, of Philadelphia, yesterday attempted a balloon ascension from the Floral Fair Grounds, and a performance on a trapeze bar, but the lifting power being insufficient he was dragged through the tree-tops and against a house. More gas was supplied to the balloon and a second attempt made, when he sailed above the houses for the distance of a block, but in descending the balloon struck against a dormer window. The Professor sustained a broken collar-bone and several broken ribs. He also received internal injuries threatening his life.

IMPORTANT TO SAVINGS BANKS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 20.—Judge Woodruff has rendered a decision in the United States Circuit Court at Canandaigua affirming the decision of the late Judge Hall, of the District Court, that the People's Savings Bank of this city cannot recover on notes which it discounted for the firm of Jaycox & Green, amounting to about $35,000. The decision is rendered on the ground that under its charter the said bank was prohibited from discounting notes. Several other cases of the same nature are, by this decision, virtually decided against this bank.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—June 20.

SENATE.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the resolution to print 6,000 extra copies of the report of the select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Sea-board. Passed.

Also, a resolution to print 5,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Education. Passed.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, from the Committee on Patents, reported adversely on the memorial of Allen B. Wilson for the extension of his sewing-machine patent, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported back the resolution offered by Mr. Sargent a few days ago, instructing the committee to inquire if any further legislation is necessary to secure additional mail service between San Francisco, China, and Japan, with a written report to the effect that no further legislation is necessary, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the unobjected cases on the calendar, and the following bills were passed:

The House bill for the relief of Peter S. Patton.

The Senate bill for the restoration to the market of certain lands in the Territory of Utah.

The House bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to settle and pay the accounts of Wm. Pelham, late Surveyor General of New-Mexico.

The Senate bill for the relief of E. Laws, Chief Engineer United States Navy.

The House bill making appropriation to pay Emanuel Small and James Tate, of Atchison County, Mo., for carrying the mails.

The House bill to remove the political disabilities of Henry H. Sibley, of Fredericksburg, Va.

The Senate bill to remove the political disabilities of Thomas M. Jones, of Virginia.

The Senate bill to relieve C. D. Anderson, of Texas, of his political disabilities.

The House bill for the relief of Martin Kalbfleisch's sons.

The Senate bill to remove the political disabilities of Dabney H. Maury, of Virginia.

The Senate bill to remove the political disabilities of Charles M. Fauntleroy, of Virginia.

The House bill to appropriate lands for the support of schools in certain fractional townships.

The Senate bill to protect the timber land of the United States Government reservations and lands purchased by the United States.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House joint resolution to purchase the watch presented to Lafayette by Gen. Washington, and authorizing the restoration thereof to the heirs of Lafayette. Passed.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, called up the House resolution for the transfer of twenty condemned cannon for a statue of Gen. George G. Meade in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Passed.

Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, called up the House resolution, amending the joint resolution of April 16, 1872, relating to a statue of the late Admiral Farragut. Passed.

The motion of Mr. Sprague, entered several days ago, to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed to provide for the establishment of an International Commission of the Maritime Powers, to lay down ocean courses for steam vessels, and otherwise provide for the increased safety of sea travel, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, and the bill was sent to the House for the concurrence of that body.

Consideration of unobjected bills on the calendar was resumed, and the following were passed:

The House bill to place on the retired list of the navy M. H. Plunkett, late second assistant engineer of the regular navy.

The Senate bill explanatory of the resolution for the relief of settlers upon absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas, approved April 7, 1869.

The House bill for the relief of Col. E. McCarty.

The House bill for the relief of settlers on railroad lands.

The House bill for the relief of Robert Coles.

The Senate bill to extend the time allowed for the redemption of certain lands by the first section of the act of June 8, 1872, entitled an act to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes, and to suspend the operation of the fourth section of said act.

The Senate bill granting right of way through public lands to construct and maintain a railroad in the States of Alabama and Florida.

The Senate bill for the relief of Washington Crossland.

The House bill for the relief of Mrs. Louisa P. Malloy.

The Senate bill for the relief of Marcus Ottenbourg, late Consul of the United States at the City of Mexico and Minister to the Republic of Mexico.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Pending the consideration of the calendar, the regular order was demanded, being the bill amendatory of the act granting pensions to certain soldiers of the war of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers, approved Feb. 14, 1871, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved that that bill be postponed, and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and the motion was agreed to—yeas 36, nays 22.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, made a report which was agreed to. The report fixes the appropriation for the Apaches of Arizona and New-Mexico at $550,000, instead of $700,000, as voted by the Senate; and compromises on $65,000 for the Indian service in California, the House item of $50,000 for this purpose having been increased by the Senate to $80,000. The appropriation for the Apaches last year was $750,000, and for the year before $825,000.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President in regard to the rate of interest on the bonds authorized to be issued by the bill to provide for the Government of the District of Columbia, ordered to be printed. [The message will be found in another column.]

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, moved that it be referred to the Joint Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia. Agreed to.

Mr. WADLEIGH, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Patents, reported adversely on the bill for the better security of property in patterns for metal castings, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, reported adversely on the petition of Eliza Wells for the extension of the patent in the manufacture of hat-bodies, and the committee was discharged from a further consideration of the subject.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate proceeded with the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and the amendments of the committee were agreed to. [The amendments will be found in another column.]

The second section of the bill, as it came from the House, abolishing the Civil Service Commission and prescribing rules for appointments in the department, was stricken out by the committee and a new section reported, restoring the commission and appropriating $15,000 for the expenses thereof. The action of the committee was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 16.

The amendment reported by the committee, having been acted upon, the Chair announced that the bill was open to a further amendment.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S FINE.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, by unanimous consent, made a report upon the petition of Susan B. Anthony, for a remission of the fine imposed upon her by the United States District Court, for the Northern District of New-York, and the bill introduced in the Senate to enable her to pay her fine; he said, the Committee reported adversely, and asked to be discharged from a further consideration of the subject, for the reason that the committee did not feel satisfied that the statement contained in the petition, in respect to the rulings of the Judge of the Northern District of New-York, was as represented by the petitioner. And again the committee did not believe it had the power to review United States Courts. If the petitioner thought her conviction erroneous, she could apply to the Executive, who had the power to pardon her.

The committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CARPENTER, expressing his views as a minority of the Senate Judiciary Committee, regarding the memorial of Susan B. Anthony, says the decision of the Court on her trial was erroneous in taking the case from the jury and directing their verdict and refusing the request of her counsel to have the jury polled; thus denying to the jury not only the moral right, but even the power of rendering a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Carpenter concurs with the majority of the committee, that Congress cannot grant the precise relief prayed for in the memorial, but he deems it to be the duty of Congress to declare its disapproval of the doctrine asserted, and the course pursued in the trial of Miss Anthony, and all the more for the reason that no Judicial Court has jurisdiction to review the proceedings therein.

A NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

Mr. HOWE submitted an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating $200,000 for commencing the construction of a new building for the library of Congress, provided that no expenditure for ground shall be incurred, and the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, together with the Librarian, shall have the supervision of the location and erection of said building, and authorizing the committee to sit during the recess.

Mr. MORRILL moved to amend by striking out the proviso that no expenditure for ground shall be incurred, and said the proper place for the new library would be on one of the squares adjoining Capitol square.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a substitute instructing the Committee on Library and Librarian to inquire into the necessity of erecting a new building, probable cost thereof, and whether the present library can be enlarged; also upon what terms suitable grounds for a new building can be obtained.

Pending discussion on the Library amendments, Mr. SHERMAN submitted an amendment appropriating $16,100 for additional clerical force in the office of the Controller of the Currency. Agreed to.

Mr. WADLEIGH, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the House bill granting ten condemned cannon to the municipal authorities of Lexington, Mass., for monumental purposes.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, called up the House bill for the relief of John F. Jones. Passed.

A message was received from the House refusing to agree to the report of the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, and asking a new conference. Mr. WINDOM said the point of difference was in regard to the appropriation for Apaches in New-Mexico. He moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and grant the conference. Agreed to, and the Chair was directed to appoint the committee.

The discussion was then resumed upon the amendments in regard to the new library, pending which Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, moved that the Senate take a recess until 8 o'clock.

The motion was rejected—yeas 13, nays 34.

The substitute of Mr. Wright in regard to the new library was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 15.

Mr. HOWE appealed to the Senate to lay the whole subject on the table, and said the committee would be unable to tell the Senate next session any more than it knew now. He moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Agreed to.

For further proceedings see Seventh Page.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, from the Committee on Arkansas Affairs, presented the testimony already taken (which was ordered to be printed) and a resolution to continue the powers of the committee during the vacation.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, remarked that the Arkansas case was very like the South Carolina case, and would take a great deal more money out of the Treasury. It was not in the power of the Federal Government to interfere in the matter.

Mr. POLAND said that the committee had examined a considerable number of witnesses from Arkansas, and had got a general idea of the condition of things there. The committee was unanimously of the opinion, the Democratic members of it as well as the Republican members, that it was necessary for the peace and good order of things in Arkansas that the committee should be continued during the vacation. So far as the individual members of the committee were concerned, they had no special desire to visit Arkansas, but they were of the opinion that it was highly proper and important that the committee should be continued in the vacation.

The resolution was adopted; yeas 139, nays 74.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, presented the report of the Conference Committee on the currency bill, and proceeded to explain it. He regretted that the report did not contain (as the first conference report had,) any provision either for an early resumption of specie payment on the part of the Government, or for any retirement, under any circumstances, of any portion of the Government issue. He regretted exceedingly that it had been found impossible to bring the two houses together on any such agreement. But a matter which seemed to some not only demanded by the public faith, but also seemed easy of accomplishment, had been found impossible to regulate either in the two Houses, or in the two Conference Committees. The committee, however, could not hesitate to feel that the fixing of the maximum issue of greenbacks was something gained. It had therefore fixed the maximum at $382,000,000 and required it to be kept in circulation, instead of having part of it kept in reserve in the Treasury, to be shot out or drawn in as it on some tramway. The second feature of the bill was equally important. It was that there should be no further increase of national bank currency. Therefore, the country would know, so far as this Congress was concerned, that the whole volume of the national bank currency was capable of being ascertained. Another question which had stared the committee in the face was the necessity of a redistribution of national bank currency, and as he was the only member of the Conference Committee who represented the section of country which had more than its share of bank-note circulation, it would not have been becoming in him to oppose a redistribution. He had, therefore, given in his adhesion to a report which proposed to redistribute fifty-five millions of the eighty millions of dollars now retained by one section of the country more than it was entitled to by the ratio of wealth and population. Another feature was as to the national bank reserve, and on that point he explained what would be the effect of the bill. He commended this report to the consideration of the House, and particularly to that section of country which had steadily refused two things—an increase of the volume of currency and free banking, and which had at the same time got $80,000,000 more than its share of currency. He would say to that section of the country that it could not afford to stand before the people in the light of hesitating whether it would do justice in the distribution of what currency there is, if it refused to permit any more. He desired to suggest that that section of the country was ultimately in the power of the other section, which only demanded this equitable distribution and nothing more. To do equity was the surest way to secure equity.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, declared, as a New-Englander, and as a representative of a banking centre, that he was willing to vote for the redistribution of the $55,000,000 if that part of the bill were separated from the rest. He expected to have voted on the proposition to that effect, offered by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa.

Mr. HUBBELL—Does not the gentleman know that it is impossible to vote for the distribution of the $55,000,000 unless he votes for this bill?

Mr. HAWLEY—I claim the floor without interruption. I say, as a New-Englander, that you are at liberty to take all of this currency which is necessary to equalize the distribution, but I will not vote for any measure that increases the volume of irredeemable paper currency, or that increases the volume of currency in actual use, and thereby expands prices, widens the margin between paper and gold, and to that extent postpones indefinitely the day of resumption. The gentlemen have got to come to this doctrine just as sure as grass grows and water runs.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania—No. You have got to abandon it.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, said that he, like the gentleman from the committee, (Mr. Hawley,) was willing to vote for the redistribution of the bank circulation, but he went further than that. He was not only willing to vote for it as an abstract proposition of fairness, but he was going to vote for this bill. [Cries of "Good!" "Good!" "Amen!"] The difference between them (Mr. Hawley and himself) was that the gentleman from Connecticut was in favor of a fair distribution when it could not be voted on, while he (Mr. Hale) was in favor of it when it could be voted on.

Mr. HAWLEY (in a loud and angry tone)—That is an unjust and ungentlemanly insinuation. [Calls to order and loud hammering with the Speaker's gavel.] It is a dishonorable statement.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee—I call the gentleman to order, and I ask that his words be taken down.

The SPEAKER—The words were entirely unparliamentary.

Mr. HALE (apparently surprised)—Whose words?

The SPEAKER—The words of the gentleman from Connecticut were entirely unparliamentary.

Mr. HAWLEY—So far as they may be of an unparliamentary character I withdraw them.

Mr. HALE—I have been here too long to be cowed down by the gentleman from Connecticut. I was saying, and I repeat it for the benefit of the gentleman from Connecticut, that he is in favor of distribution when it is not up, and has just declared that he will not vote for it when it is up. But I am in favor of it, and will vote for it when an opportunity occurs. I will do it, as I said before, in a spirit of fairness and concession to another section of the country. While I do not believe that it is based on any fair principles of finance, still I believe that the section of country to which it belongs is honest in its demands, and I am willing to make this concession.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana.—You think that the West is honest, but not very sensible in this proposition.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, favored the conference report. It did not retire a greenback, nor fix an arbitrary day for the resumption of specie payment, nor did it add to the volume of the currency; but it did open a way for the use of that which was now locked up uselessly in bank vaults, or put into circulation fraudulently and illegally.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, a member of the Conference Committee, advocated the report. It avoided, he said, most of the controverted questions that had divided both Houses, but it brought forward a measure that was manifestly demanded by justice and by the rights and interests of the people of the South and West. It was a measure which should have been adopted the first week of the present session as preliminary to the discussion to the financial question. The bill before the House was right, just, and equitable, but it could not be regarded as a settlement of the financial question. It left the present vicious system in full force in all other respects except as changed in the conference report. The people would not regard it as a settlement. Congress had failed, and woefully failed, in discharging its duty to the country.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, said there were three distinct features in the bill which commended themselves, and which induced him to support it. He wished it contained an additional provision—that fixing the time for a resumption of specie payment. The first feature he approved was the provision doing away with the reserves or circulation. He had never been able to see the reason for that reserve. Behind the national bank circulation were bonds the market value of which averaged 115 per cent., and as the law only authorized currency to the amount of ninety per cent. of the bonds there was a margin of twenty-five per cent. to protect bill holders in case of the failure of a bank. Another feature which he approved was that settling the volume of greenback currency at $382,000,000. Like the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Marshall,) he had uniformly denied the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to increase or diminish the volume of greenback currency. The third feature of the bill was the redistribution feature. He had voted and spoken against any increase of volume of currency, either national bank or greenback currency, but had always expressed a willingness to vote for an honest redistribution of bank circulation. He was sincere in his words then and meant to be sincere in his vote now.

Mr. COX, of New York, opposed the conference report. He believed that at least one-half of the House regarded this measure as mere broth, with no meat in it. Others thought it inflated the currency fifty-six millions, or, as his friend Marshall said, it only releases so much now tied up. This, said Mr. Cox, is not inflation. Oh, no! You want more money. Why, there is now a money glut. Why don't you get your share, ye of the South and West? Come with values. Why dabble with reserves. If you want to bloat, why don't you take a square drink? Our political platforms are square for immediate resumption of specie payment. This Republican Party feel like doing something to supplement their incompetency, and to keep their party in power. I don't want to help them to mere makeshifts without a final and useful settlement of the great problem.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, expressed his regret that he was not able to vote.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, expressed himself in favor of the retirement of the national bank currency and the substitution of greenbacks.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, opposed the conference report because, instead of being a step toward specie payment, it was a long step in the opposite direction.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Banking Committee, said he should vote for the conference report. He could not do otherwise, for it contained beneficent provisions; at the same time he accepted the statement of the gentleman from Illinois (Marshall) that this was not a settlement of the question of the currency. The alternative before the country, and he begged the gentlemen to bear it in mind, was free banking on the one hand, and annihilation of the present national bank system on the other.

The vote was taken, and the conference report was agreed to—yeas 221, nays 40.

The bill now goes to the President, for his signature. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Albert, Albright, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Averill, Banning, Barber, Barrere, Barry, Beck, Begole, Bell, Berry, Biery, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bradley, Bright, Brown, Buckner, Bundy, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Caldwell, Cannon, Cason, Cessna, Clark of New-Jersey, Clark of Missouri, Clarke of New-York, Clements, Clymer, Cobb of North Carolina, Cobb of Kansas, Coburn, Comingo, Conger, Cook, Corwin, Cotton, Creamer, Crittenden, Crossland, Crounse, Crutchfield, Curtis, Danford, [Darrall], Davis, Dawes, Dobbins, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Durham, Eldredge, Field, Fort, Foster, Frye, Garfield, Glover, Gooch, Gunckel, Gunter, Hagans, Hale of Maine, Hancock, Harris of Massachusetts, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Harrison, Hatcher, Hathorn, Havens, Hawley of Illinois, Hays, Hazleton of Wisconsin, Hazleton of New-Jersey, Hereford, Hodge, Holman, Hoskins, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hunton, Hurlbut, Hyde, Hynes, Jewett, Kasson, Kelly, Knap, Lamar, Lamison, Lamport, Lansing, Lawrence, Leach, Lewis, Lofland, Loughridge, Lowe, Lowndes, Lynch, Marshall, Martin, Maynard, McCrary, McDill of Iowa, McDougal, McJunkin, McKee, Merriam, Milliken, Mills, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Morrison, Neal, Negley, Niblack, Niles, O'Neill, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Parker of Missouri, Parsons, Pelham, Perry, Phillips, Pike, Platt of Virginia, Platt of New-York, Pratt, Rainey, Randall, Ransier, Rapier, Ray, Read, Rice, Richmond, Robinson, E. H. Roberts, Robinson of Illinois, Robinson of Ohio, Ross, Rusk, Sawyer, Saylor of Indiana, Saylor of Ohio, Scudder of New-Jersey, Sener, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloan, Sloss, Small, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of Louisiana, Smith of New-York, Smith of Virginia, Smith of Ohio, Snyder, Southard, Speer, Sprague, Standard, Standeford, Starkweather, St. John, Stone, Stowell, Strait, Strawbridge, Sypher, Thomas of North Carolina, Thomas of Virginia, Thornburgh, Todd, Tremain, Tyner, Vance, Waldron, Wallace, Ward of New-Jersey, Ward of Illinois, Wells, Wheeler, White, Whitehead, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Withers, Willard of Michigan, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Michigan, Williams of Massachusetts, Williams of Wisconsin, Willie, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Indiana, Wolfe, Woodworth, Young of Kentucky, Young of Georgia—221.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer, Barnum, Bass, Bromberg, Buffinton, Cox, Crooke, Eames, Giddings, Hamilton, Hawley of Connecticut, Hendee, Herndon, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Hooper, Kellogg, Kendall, Lawson, Luttrell, Magee, McLean, Nesmith, O'Brien, Page, Parker of New-Hampshire, Pendleton, Phelps, Pierce, Potter, Schumaker, Scofield, Scudder of New-York, Smart, Storm, Swann, Townsend, Whitehouse, Willard of Vermont, Woodford—40.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE BUSTEED.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, from the Judiciary Committee, reported resolutions for the impeachment of Judge Busteed, of Alabama, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, presented a minority report.

The report was ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. CESSNA also presented resolutions directing the Clerk to furnish the Attorney General, Secretary of the Treasury, Third Auditor and First Controller of the Treasury copies of the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee in the matter of the impeachment of Judge Story, of the Western District of Arkansas, so that action may be taken for the restoration of moneys wrongfully paid to officers of that court, and to prevent any such wrongful payment hereafter.

On motion of Mr. SENER, of Virginia, the resolution was amended so as to include also copies of the testimony taken before the Committee on Contingent expenditures in the Department of Justice in regard to the same district.

The resolution thus amended was adopted.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, from the Election Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the issuing of a subpœna *duces tecum* to John McEnery, of Louisiana, and others, requiring them to produce the original election returns before the Committee on Elections on or before the first Monday of next December. Adopted.

The message of the President relating to the District of Columbia bill, was here presented and referred.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, presented the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill, and stated in some explanatory remarks that the bill now appropriated $5,265,000; that the bill of last year had appropriated $5,379,000, and that the bill of the preceding year had appropriated $7,900,000.

The report was opposed by Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, a member of the Conference Committee, and was advocated by Mr. HANCOCK, of Texas. The third member, Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, asked Mr. Hancock why the Indian Peace Commissioners had resigned.

Mr. HANCOCK replied that they had served as long as the novelty, dignity, and romance of the position were sufficiently attractive.

Mr. BECK expressed the belief that the Peace Commissioners had proved too troublesome in the way of Indian agents who wanted to send in false vouchers, and to receive payment for fraudulent accounts. They had been dismissed because they kept down the stealings.

The conference report was rejected, 67 to 147, and a new conference was asked.

The point on which the report was rejected was understood to be the substitution of Indian Agents for the Indian Commissioners.

THE GOLD BANK LAW AMENDED.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, asked unanimous consent for the passage of a bill to amend the Gold Bank law so as to allow the circulation of gold notes to be ninety per cent., instead of eighty per cent., of the par value of the bonds deposited. Agreed to and the bill passed.

THE HOUR OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

In reply to a question as to what hour the legislative day of Monday would close, the Speaker said that there could be only two opinions on the subject, whether it ended at midnight Monday or at the conclusion of the legislative day, which would be 11 o'clock on Tuesday. The Chair had not yet made up his mind as between those two constructions, but the session could not properly extend beyond 11 A. M. on Tuesday.

THE CONDITION OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. GARFIELD stated the condition of the Appropriation bills. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill, which had just been rejected, would have to go to another conference. The Deficiency bill was not quite through the Conference Committee. The Post Office Appropriation bill was now in conference and would be ready for action this evening, hence the importance of having an evening session in order to act on that conference report. If they hoped to get away on Monday, or even on Tuesday before 11 o'clock, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill would have to go to a Conference Committee before the adjournment to-night.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, reminded Mr. Garfield that the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was also undisposed of.

BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The House then resumed consideration of the business on the Speaker's table. The Senate amendments to House bills were disposed of as follows:

For the collection of the five per cent. of net profits due from the Pacific Railroad Companies. Concurred in.

For the care and custody of persons convicted in United States Courts who have become or who may become insane. Non-concurred in, and sent to a Conference Committee.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to sell unserviceable ordnance stores. Concurred in.

To amend the act of March 3, 1869, providing for the payment for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States. Concurred in.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to relinquish to the Interior Department those parts of military reservations in Arizona no longer required for military purposes. Concurred in.

Regulating the removal of causes from State Courts to the United States Circuit Court. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Relinquishing the rights of the United States in certain lands in Michigan. Concurred in.

To legalize entries of public lands under the Homestead laws in certain cases. Concurred in.

For the appointment of a commission of engineers to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River subject to inundation. Concurred in.

To amend the act to establish a Western Judicial District in North Carolina. Concurred in.

To provide for the sale of the present Marine Hospital and site, and the purchase of a new site and the erection thereon of a new Marine Hospital, at Pittsburg, Penn. Concurred in.

For the relief of Jas. A. McCullah, late Collector Fifth District of Missouri. Concurred in.

Conferring jurisdiction on the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. Concurred in.

Extending the jurisdiction of the Light-house Board. Concurred in.

To constitute Montgomery, Ala., a port of delivery. Non-concurred in and sent to a Conference Committee.

Making appropriations for the payment of claims allowed by the Southern Claims Commission. Concurred in.

Authorizing the Postmaster General to perfect the title to real estate obtained from John W. Norton, a defaulter in the New-York Post Office. Concurred in.

For the relief of Peter Paton. Concurred in.

For the relief of Col. E. McCarty. Concurred in.

Removing the political disabilities of Henry H. Sibley, of Fredericksburg, Va. Concurred in.

Appropriating lands for schools in certain fractional townships in Missouri. Concurred in.

For the relief of settlers on railroad lands. Concurred in.

The concurrent resolution for final adjournment at 12 o'clock next Monday was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Speaker stated in this connection that unless there should be a continuous Sunday session it would be utterly impossible to adjourn at 12 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. MAYNARD remarked that members were paid to stay and attend to the public business.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Oh, no, only half paid. [Laughter.]

Senate bills on the Speaker's table were disposed of as follows:

For the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

To extend the act of March 3, 1873, for the extension of time to the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company. Concurred in.

The House then, at 5:10, took a recess till 8 o'clock.

For Evening Session see Seventh Page.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 20.—A young man named Lewis Shuler, while bathing in the river here last night, was seized with cramps. His friend, Ephraim Caruthers, went to his assistance, but was seized by the drowning man in such a way as to prevent the use of his limbs, and both were drowned.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

MAUCH CHUNK AND THE SWITCH-BACK RAILROAD.

THE BETHLEHEM IRON AND STEEL WORKS—THE LEHIGH ZINC WORKS—BREAK-UP OF THE EXCURSION PARTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Monday, June 16, 1874.

After the hurry and scurry of the last two days, the Sunday at Wilkesbarre, so far as the excursion party of engineers was concerned, was really, comparatively speaking, a day of rest. Had they not all read on the printed card, nailed on the inside of their bedroom doors that they could breakfast as late as 11 o'clock! Yea, verily! and many took advantage of the privilege, and expounded very cleverly on the sermons which they improvised for the occasion by way of pandering to the prejudices and working on the credulity of those who had really been to church. I am bound to say that the majority did attend Divine service, according to their religious creed; the more liberal-minded ones extended their "excursion" into "other people's" churches. While on this "Sunday" subject, it may not be out of place to quote for the benefit of our party the poetical explosion of the stanch old Puritan who did not believe in engineers because one of that energetic fraternity had tunneled under his ancestral farm:

"Ef I wus a ingenere,
A alterin' nater's causeways,
I'd set and read my Bible here,
An' try an' larn the Lord's ways."

And yet, many of our party, doubtless, rendered thanks in the various Wilkesbarre churches, in that their science had been allowed, to a very limited extent, to make ducks and drakes of the Wyoming Valley scenery. Mind, to a very limited extent! In the afternoon some of the excursionists went on a geological excursion under the care of Mr. Martin Coryell, the well known and eminent engineer, who is a resident of Wilkesbarre, and one of its foremost citizens. Others went off to see the various burning mines, and others, again, went to see the shaft erected over the bones of the victims of the Wyoming massacre in 1778. The settlers in the district, mostly emigrants from Connecticut, had turned out to resist the advance of a combined force of British and Tory troops and Indians. The defenders numbered about 360; the attacking party about twice that number. During the fight the settlers were out-flanked by the Indians, and, during the massacre, were ruthlessly slaughtered. Out of the 360 heroes, 250 lay dead upon the battle-field. Their remains were, in after years, collected together and buried under the plain granite column erected to their memory. Mr. Jenkins, who resides in the immediate vicinity, is the grandson of one of the patriots. He says that the long list of names cut into the column only records the death of a portion of those who were killed on the occasion. By the way, Mr. Jenkins is not only a student of archæology, but an accomplished and learned archæologist. His cabinet is especially marvelously rich in the relics of the Delaware Indians; relics which, in the course of a long life-time, he has himself gathered together from the Wyoming Valley. Sunday was by no means the long day which it is proverbially said to be; nevertheless the nineteenth century curfew-bell could not have tolled very long before orders for "call me at 6, if you please," crowded in upon the hotel clerk faster than he could jot them down.

We left Wilkesbarre at 8 o'clock this morning, and I cannot conceive, outside of the Swiss valleys, more lovely scenery. It was a glorious morning, and all seemed carried away by the exhilarating atmosphere and the prospect of an enjoyable day. The grave and scientific representatives of engineering were as merry as a pack of school-boys let out for an unexpected half-holiday. They chattered, laughed, and joked on any and every subject; gave vent to their enthusiasm over the lovely views as we ascended the Wilkesbarre Mountain, and, for once, absolutely forgot to talk "shop." There were many sarcastic cries of "bridge," "cut," "dam," "culvert," &c., as we passed over such engineering trifles. Any one who has traveled along the Upper Lehigh Valley knows that the ways of the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads are not only winding, but present splendid opportunities for a little emulation. I should not like to vouch for it, but I am, nevertheless, of the opinion that the opposition line was doing a little racing against our special train. However, the excitement, waving of handkerchiefs, (ladies included among the opposition,) and cheering were great on either side of the valley. Much to the delight of the older and more staid members of the party, we dropped down into Mauch Chunk first, and there was an air of elation among these extreme respectabilities and dons of the engineering profession, which led me to think it possible that they might have been risking their humble dollar on the sly. But it is not my province to pry into such matters. Such reverend, grave, and potent seigniors may, surely, be allowed "a little flutter" once in a life time, even if it be as low as one dollar, or even fifty cents.

But we were in Mauch Chunk, the Switzerland of America, the valley from which the famous Switch-back Railroad carries the tourist up Mounts Pisgah and Jefferson to Summit and the mines of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and—the home of Asa Packer, the President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to whom the excursionists were under many obligations for the thoroughness with which he and his officers had placed the road at their disposal. And here it may not be out of place to say that each and every one of the party has requested me to record his deep sense of the almost uncalled-for kindness of the railroad authorities over whose various lines they have traveled. I would add my humble signature to the imaginary testimonial. All the railroad officers of the different lines, from the Presidents down to the brakemen, have vied with one another as to which should make the excursion most pleasant. Nearly all of them accompanied the excursionists over their own lines, and many of them came on over their neighbors' lines. As to the Lehigh Valley Road and the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, it was difficult at times to know when we were on one and when we were on the other. Col. Ricker, of the Central Road, placed an engine and two cars at our disposal at Scranton, and though we were sometimes on the Lehigh Valley Road, those cars landed us at Jersey City at the termination of the excursion. By special request I give the names of the officials who took part in or aided the excursion:

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Samuel Sloane, President; James Archibald, Chief Engineer; W. F. Halstead, Superintendent; and A. Raasoner, Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Road.

Central Railroad of New-Jersey—John Taylor Johnston, President; Col. R. E. Ricker, General Superintendent, and W. S. Polhamus, General Superintendent.

Lehigh Valley Railroad—Asa Parker, President; Robert H. Sayer, General Superintendent; H. Stanley Goodwin, Superintendent.

To these should, in all justice, be added the names of Mr. Parish, the President of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company; Mr. Storrs, the General Agent of Delaware and Lackawanna Coal Company, and Mr. Frederick Mercur, the Superintendent of the Luzerne Coal Company, and one of the most genial and active managers of the excursion. When I say that trains were held over, switched, &c., and the excursionists allowed to take pretty much their own time, the obligations they were under to these gentlemen were obvious.

On arriving at Mauch Chunk no time was lost in taking the steep road which, passing Judge Parker's residence, leads to the Switch-back railroad station. The route to Summit lies over a gravity road of about 300 yards to the foot of Mount Pisgah, the ascent of the plane to the top of the mountain—a grade of 664 to 2,322 feet; another gravity road to Mount Jefferson, the ascent of that mountain, and another gravity road to Summit. The view from Mount Pisgah, which is 1,400 feet above tide-water, is exceedingly fine. The surrounding valleys of Bloomingdale, Panthise Creek and Nesquehanning stretch away to the west; to the east lie the Lehigh Valley, the Lehigh Gap, and the Blue Mountains, while the general panorama is superb. All feasted their gaze on the Switzerland of America and, with a sigh of regret, re-entered the cars to return to Mauch Chunk by way of the back-track—entirely a gravitating road. On the way they stopped to inspect the great separator which Mr. Clark has lately built for the Lehigh Coal Company. Mr. Clark has introduced the one great improvement, in separating the coal from the slate, of using the slate itself as a valvular agent instead of small cobble stones—relying on the greater specific gravity of the slate. The separator elicited the admiration of all, and many would have liked to have studied it for the remainder of the day. Another stop was made to witness the operation of making coal balls out of coal dust or "slack." This is done by mixing the slack with clay and milk of lime. Some fires were burning with this fuel at the Mansion House Hotel, in Mauch Chunk. They threw out a great heat, emitted no smoke, and were bright as any coke fire. An excellent dinner was served at the mansion, though the waiting was—well, I will leave that alone. Col. Wilder Roberts, Mr. Corzell, Mr. Archbald, Mr. Clark, and some others enlivened the feast by a few brief and humorous remarks—those of Mr. Clark causing roars of laughter. Many more speeches would doubtless have followed but for the stentorian voice of Colonel Ricker calling "all aboard." Cigars having been lighted, we were soon off, the Colonel leading the way in his own private and beautiful engine, the Star. Some of the engineers accompanied, and enjoyed their ride very much. We followed at a lively pace. It is not often that the Lehigh Valley sees a train dash through it at such a speed. The Colonel was most assiduous in his attentions to his visitors, and, on leaving Easton, another party occupied the little drawing-room of the Star. The ride was most enjoyable. One stretch we made sixteen and a half miles in sixteen and one-fourth minutes, and on a piece of straight, five miles long and with a down grade, we made five miles in four minutes and fifty seconds. We made forty miles in fifty minutes, including stoppages and taking water, from start to stop. But you could not draw the Colonel's eye from the track for love or money, although he had everything prepared for our coming. I noticed that all the principal signal men are obliged to show a danger and then a safety signal when a train approaches. If the danger signal be not shown, the engineer will stop and whistle, on the presumption that the signal-man is asleep. This is a very admirable arrangement. The engineers were loud in their praises of the little Star, her steadiness in turning curves, and her easy going generally. Her speed, considering her size, was certainly marvelous. On reaching Elizabeth, where the Colonel left us, the whole party turned out on the platform and gave him round after round of hearty cheers. Never was compliment more thoroughly deserved.

But I must go back to Bethlehem, where the engineers are wandering in joy and amazement through the magnificent Bessemer steel-mill which has been recently added to the old works of the famous Bethlehem Iron Company. This large corporation has three blast furnaces running, with a capacity of making 30,000 tons of pig-iron per annum. Two of them have 15-feet boshes and 60-feet stacks; the third has a 16-feet bosh and a 63-feet stack. Two other and larger furnaces are in course of erection, with 20-feet boshes and 75-feet stacks. They will have an united capacity of 30,000 tons of pig-iron a year. A furnace for making Spiegel iron has also just been completed, and is ready to go into blast. In addition, the company have a foundry, 60 by 110 feet, in which all the castings for their works and mines are made; a machine shop, 60 by 252 feet, in which all the engines and machinery for the works and mines are made by their own mechanics. In this shop are two machine tools, which called forth many an exclamation of surprise. First, the Hewes & Phillips' Drill, which will drill up or down, vertically or diagonally, just where you will and how you please; and secondly, and most especially, the enormous boring machine, which will bore a cylinder sixteen and a half feet in diameter and twelve feet in height. It is the largest in the world. The "old" Rail and Puddling Mill is a stone building containing fourteen double-puddling furnaces, nine heating furnaces, three train engines, one fan engine, one cold-shears engine, three trains of rolls, to wit: One 21-inch rail train, one 12-inch merchant train, one 21-inch puddling train. The boilers are placed over the furnaces, and the heat utilized in the generation of steam.

The new "steel" mill is double cruciform in shape, and built of stone, with an iron beam and slate roof. It is 931 feet long, 111 feet wide, the two crosses being 111 feet by 386 feet. It is at present by far the finest and most perfectly appointed mill in the country, and contains two six-ton converters for the manufacture of Bessemer steel—capacity, 120 tons per day; two Seamens' regenerative gas furnaces for melting Spiegel iron; eight Seamens' regenerative gas furnaces for heating ingots and rail blooms; four cupola furnaces for melting the pig-iron for Bessemer; one 31-inch blooming train; one 24 and 26 inch rail train, 124 feet 9 inches in length from centre to centre of engines; engines at each end; largest continuous rail train in the world; four sets of saws, double engine for each set; one blooming train engine, 36 by 60 stroke; one rail train engine, 48 by 48 stroke; one rail train engine, 56 by 48 stroke; one blowing-engine, double, for Bessemer works, 36 by 60; one cupola engine, 18 by 48; two engines for saws.

The visitors made no attempt to suppress their admiration of the appointments of this splendid mill. The movable platform, which passes the 2,200 pound ingots through the rolls, particularly elicited their admiration, and many seemed loth to leave it behind them, and, then, the two magnificent ranges of Seamens' heating furnaces must have caused many a breaking of the tenth commandment. Very few, too, had before witnessed the fascinating process of converting iron into steel under the Bessemer process. Many and many a question was asked at the same time of Mr. Fritz, the company's Chief Engineer and General Superintendent; and poor Prof. Leeds, of the Stevens Institute, at Hoboken, was almost torn to pieces, so eager were those in search of knowledge. But Mr. Webster, the President of the Lehigh Zinc Company, whose works are side by side with the Bethlehem Iron Company's Works, was in waiting, and all reluctantly left the steel mill and its corruscating converters.

Two processes of working zinc ore are carried on in these works—the manufacture of oxide of zinc and the manufacture of metallic zinc for rolling into sheet zinc, &c. Either process is very fascinating. The making of metallic zinc, or spelter, as it is termed in the markets, is one of those wonders of the chemical world which are so astounding and so fascinating to witness. The three kinds of zinc ore—sulphurate, carbonate, and silicate of zinc—are found in the company's mines. From the first two the sulphur and carbonic acid can be expelled by roasting the ore; the silex, however, cannot be got rid of. When the ore is ready for the furnaces the zinc in it is composed of oxide of zinc, and oxide of zinc combined with silex. The ore is then mixed with thirty-three per cent. of crushed coal and placed in clay retorts, which hold twenty-seven pounds each of the mixed coal and ore. These retorts are placed in layers—fifty-six in a furnace, the face of which is sealed up with fire-clay—the orifices of the retorts being cemented to conical-shaped tubes of baked fire-clay, which project about eighteen inches from the furnace and act as condensers. The firing up is then carried on, till the heat of the furnace is 2,160°, the vaporizing point of zinc. The reduction of the zinc in the ore into metallic zinc vapor is done by means of the carbon and carbonic oxide gas, depriving the oxide of zinc of its oxygen, and liberating metallic zinc as a vapor. This vapor is carried forward by the gases which are formed by the reduction of the oxide of zinc into the conical-tube condensers which project outside the furnace, the temperature of which is far below the vaporizing point of zinc attained in the retorts inside, and sufficiently low to condense the vapor into liquid metal. While this condensing process is going on men go round the different furnaces and, with an iron hook, draw out the melted zinc into large ladles, from which it is poured into iron molds and cast into slabs of thirty pounds, weight. The gaseous flames which issue in great force from the orifices of the condensers are intensely brilliant and of all the colors of the rainbow—the brightest yellow, red, violet, and green. As there are sixteen stacks of furnaces, each having fifty-six retorts, the beauty of the colors at night may be easily imagined. The furnaces are charged twice in twenty-four hours, each charging taking 1,500 pounds of ore and coal. This process is known as the Belgian process.

To make oxide of zinc the carbonate and silicate of zinc, after being crushed and mixed with thirty-three per cent. of coal, is put into large fire-brick furnaces just as it comes from the mines. Air is blown into the furnaces, and the oxygen in it oxydizes the metallic zinc vapor—for which it has a great affinity—as soon as it is liberated. The oxide of zinc is thus formed, and is propelled, by air forced into the furnaces, into a high tower in white flocculent particles, with which are associated coal ashes and particles of other foreign substances. It is driven by powerful blowers through a series of chambers, connected by pipes; the majority of the oxide, associated with impurities, depositing in the tower, the less impure in the chambers and cooling-house, and the most flocculent and purest passing through pipes to which muslin bags are attached, and in which it is collected. The best is like white wheat flour, though very much heavier, an almost impalpable powder. There are fifty-two of these brick furnaces in the works. They are charged every four hours, from 750 to 1,000 pounds making a charge. The pressure of air forced in is twenty-four pounds to every square foot of furnace.

While still hot, the slabs of metallic zinc are taken from the molds and rolled into rough, thick plates, which are cut into two pieces. From nine to twelve of these pieces are placed in iron boxes, in muffle heating furnaces, and are heated up to 300°, hot enough to make water dance upon them in spherical globules before it evaporates. As soon as this heat has been attained the pack of plates is taken out and they are all rolled out together. In twenty-five minutes the plates, two of which formerly made a slab of ten by eighteen inches, are rolled out into sheets which, when trimmed, are seven feet by three feet. Of the importance of these works it is unnecessary to say more than that their capacity is nearly equal to producing one-half the metallic sheet and oxide of zinc consumed in this country. The company makes annually 3,600 tons of metallic zinc, 3,000 casks of sheet zinc, and 3,000 tons of oxide of zinc.

On leaving the zinc works the party partook of an excellent supper at the hotel, near the depot, and about half-past seven o'clock Colonel Ricker had us under way to New-York. I have spoken of some of the events of the journey, I must not forget the numerous reminders to your promised future correspondent, the hearty expressions of good-will, the exactions to "come and see me when you come our way," and the final farewell at Jersey City. Never was an excursion more ably planned, more systematically carried, more enjoyable or more to be remembered than that of the Society of Engineers through the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, in June, 1874.

MR. RUSKIN ON PUBLIC LECTURES.

The Glasgow *Herald* states that Mr. Chapman, convener of the Glasgow Athenæum Lecture Committee, wrote to Mr. Ruskin recently asking him to lecture at the Athenæum during the winter season. Mr. Ruskin, in reply, wrote the following characteristic letter:

ROME, May 26, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have your obliging letter, but am compelled by increase of work to cease lecturing except at Oxford—and practically there also—for, indeed, I find the desire of audiences to be audiences only becoming an entirely pestilent character of the age. Everybody wants to hear—nobody to read, nobody to think; to be excited for an hour—and, if possible, amused; to get the knowledge it has cost a man half his life to gather, first sweetened up to make it palatable, and then kneaded into the smallest possible pills, and to swallow it homeopathically and be wise—this is the passionate desire and hope of the multitude of the day. It is not to be done. A living comment quietly given to a class on a book they are earnestly reading—this kind of lecture is eternally necessary and wholesome; your modern fireworking, smooth-downy-curry-and-strawberry-ice-and-milk-punch-altogether lecture is an entirely pestilent and abominable vanity; and the miserable death of poor Dickens, when he might have been writing blessed books till he was eighty, but for the pestiferous demand of the mob, is a very solemn warning to us all, if we would take it. God willing, I will go on writing, and as well as I can. There are three volumes published of my Oxford lectures, in which every sentence is set down as carefully as may be. If people want to learn from me let them read them or my monthly letter, *Fors Clavigera*. If they don't care for these, I don't care to talk to them.

Truly yours, JOHN RUSKIN.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE AMENDMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The following are the amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which were agreed to by the Senate yesterday, when the bill was presented to the Chamber by the Conference Committee a large number of other amendments were subsequently made to the bill, on motion of individual Senators:

For the establishment of new life-saving institutions on the sea and lake coasts of the United States, $342,304; for the purchase of machinery for the maceration of national bank and United States notes, $10,000; reducing the appropriation for the survey under Prof. F. V. Hayden to $75,000, and providing that $150,000 be appropriated for a survey in Utah Territory under J. W. Howell; for the erection of an equestrian statue of Nathaniel Greene in Washington, D. C., $40,000; to enable the Joint Committee on the Library to purchase such works of art for ornamenting the Capitol as may be ordered and approved, $10,000; for the pay of two assistants in the Library of Congress in the copyright department, $3,200.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect and arrange for the use of all vouchers, papers, &c., and to take testimony as to claims against the United States, to be paid only upon the certificate of the Commissioners of Claims, $20,000. To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the proprietors of the New-York *Tribune* for advertising in that journal $839 10. For payment of the expenses of editing the revised statutes, preparing the same for publication and distribution, $20,000. To enable the Secretary of the Navy to complete the observations of the Transit of Venus, $25,000. For collecting information respecting the condition and importance of the fur trade in the territory of Alaska, $10,000.

For the District of Columbia, $1,300,000, to be expended by the Commissioners of said District, and applied as follows: First, to the payment of interest on the funded debt of said District due July 1, 1874. Secondly, to the payment of officers, employes, and laborers of the District, whether of the District proper or of the Board of Public Works, and for the payment of any indebtedness for which securities of the District are pledged, and the remainder to the current expenses of said District. All of the above sums except so much thereof as may be paid for interest as aforesaid, to be considered and adjusted hereafter as a part of the proper proportional sum to be paid by the United States toward the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia for the expenses of the Joint Select Committee to inquire into the affairs of the District of Columbia, $6,000.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay for supplies furnished the Yankton Sioux Indians during the Winter of 1866 and 1867, $11,329.

For sanitary purposes in the District of Columbia, $32,000; provided that a like amount be appropriated by the District.

For the purchase, for an Indian agency station, of 640 acres of land at Lapwai Creek and Clear Water River, Idaho Territory, heretofore granted to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $15,000. Increasing the amounts for the survey of public lands in the Territories of Idaho and New-Mexico from $20,000 to $30,000 for each Territory, and increasing the sum for surveys in Oregon from $40,000 to $60,000.

For lathing and plastering the under surface of the roof above the ceiling of the Senate Chamber, $4,000; for repairing the defective portion of the roof on the Capitol, and for erecting fire walls, $15,000; for the improvement of the Capitol grounds, according to the plans and under the direction of Fred. Law Olmstead and the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, $200,000; for a commission, consisting of Fred. Law Olmstead, of New-York; Wm. Hammond Hall, of San Francisco, and H. W. S. Cleveland, of Chicago, to examine and report to Congress, at the next session, by what economical measures the greatest public value may be given to the connected series of Government grounds, including those of the Capitol and Executive Mansion, $1,500.

For extending the old City Hall in Washington for the accommodation of the District Courts, Court of Claims, and Pension Office, $150,000; to secure the foundation walls and fit up rooms in the basement in the Post Office Department, $100,000; for the Reform School of the District of Columbia, $15,000; for the Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb in the District of Columbia, $29,000; for building a steamer for the Coast Survey for use on the gulf coast, $76,000; for re-establishing the light-house at Indian Island, Rockport Harbor, Me., $9,000; for building a light-house at or near Solomon's Lump, between Tangier Sound and Chesapeake Bay, $15,000; to enable the Light-house Board to continue its experiments in relation to fog-bells or other signals for the protection of commercial marine, $5,000.

For continuing experiments with the Moffat system of breech-loading cannon, under the direction of the Secretary of War, $10,000; for the purpose of testing Lee's breech-loading gun, $10,000.

Providing that the appropriation heretofore made for the construction of a floating iron dock, remaining unexpended, may be used in completing the repairs on the double-turreted monitors Miantonomoh, Puritan, Terror, and Monadnock. Providing, further, that the period of retirement for naval constructors shall be at sixty-five, instead of sixty-two years, as now provided.

Limiting the cost of the Custom-house and Post Office at Cincinnati to $3,500,000.

Increasing the appropriation for paving, grading, fencing, and sewerage at the Post Office and Court-house, at New-York, from $150,000 to $198,868.

To enable the Secretary of War to carry out the provisions of the act of April 23, 1874, for the relief of persons suffering from the overflow of the Lower Mississippi River, and the joint resolution authorizing the issue of army rations and clothing to the destitute people on the Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama Rivers, $500,000.

Upon the recommendation of the committee, the following clauses in the bill as it came from the House were stricken out:

"For improving the Capitol grounds, for capping and flagging the foot-walks around the same, and for paving the roadway at the eastern front, $125,000.

To pay commissions allowed by law to Collectors of Customs acting as Superintendents of Light-houses, $8,000.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to place a fog-bell at or near the entrance of New-York Harbor, and extending the jurisdiction of the Light-house Board over the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers.

Increasing the appropriation for heating and ventilating, hoisting apparatus, and machinery, to $236,000; increasing the appropriation for furniture, counters, carpets, &c., from $200,000 to $375,000; limiting the cost of the Court-house and Post Office at Philadelphia to $4,000,000; for machinery and fitting up the new mint building at San Francisco, $13,000 to be available immediately; and for fitting up a refinery in said mint, $34,500; for repairing and fitting up the old branch mint at San Francisco for a Sub-Treasury, and other Government offices, $30,000; continuing the appropriation of $100,000 for the erection of a public building at Covington, Ky., and limiting the cost thereof to $250,000; limiting the cost of the public buildings at Nashville, Tenn., to $377,000; for the preparation of the granite and the commencement of the north wing of the building for the State, War, and Navy Departments, $220,000; for the United States Mint at Carson City, $45,000; for the incidental expenses of the New-York Assay Office, $45,000.

MR. JAMES LICK.

APPRECIATIVE LETTERS FROM CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The following letter of recognition of the act of beneficence of James Lick, is being signed by many of the leading citizens of San Francisco:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8, 1874.

James Lick:

DEAR SIR: We, your fellow-citizens, are unwilling that the recent distinguished acts which you have consummated and published should stand without our recognition and acknowledgment, or some expression of the profound interest and honorable regards which they have excited in our minds; whether we consider those acts in their origin or end, they alike command the admiration and respect of us all. You have, on mature deliberation and conviction, conveyed the substance of a great estate, acquired through a long and successful career, in trust for the people to be devoted to their welfare forever! You have provided for the preservation and perpetuity of the deeds of the founders of the State. You have promoted those scientific inquiries which increase man's knowledge of the material world on which he lives, and reveal its revelations to the universe. You have established provision for the education of the generations that shall come after you in the arts and industries of life. You have directed that the historic incidents and suggestions of the early days of the Commonwealth shall be set forth in monumental grandeur. And, finally, you have laid perpetual foundations of humanity and beneficence to ameliorate and bless mankind. It is not appropriate to us here to applaud you. We will leave that to the men who shall come after us. But we wish to assure you that we receive these acts with profound sentiments of grateful appreciation and regard. Allow us all, Sir, to unite in expressions of grateful sentiments and good wishes.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

In connection with Mr. Lick's gift for a monument to Francis Barton Key, the Albany *Journal* calls to mind the following incident: "In the fearful Winter of 1860-61 the Union men of San Francisco had just cause to be alarmed at the secession sentiment in their midst. Johnson was in command. The programme was all completed to carry California out of the Union. One evening the entertainment at the leading theatre in San Francisco was varied by the attempt to sing a patriotic song. But the first words of Key's immortal lines were drowned in a storm of hisses. The following evening that theatre was densely crowded with lovers of the old flag, and as it appeared upon the stage in the hands of a lady vocalist who had been driven off the night before, the 'Star Spangled Banner' was greeted with one of the most thrilling and soul-stirring acclaims that ever went up from human voices, and that night secession stock in San Francisco went almost to zero, and never rose again."

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

As Jeff. Davis was on his way home to Tennessee, he did not succeed in escaping the vigilant eye of the editor of the Greenville (Penn.) *Advance*. That paper says: "We got our first glimpse at the boss rebel as he came out of the dining-room at the McHenry House, at Meadville, and afterward saw him on the train. He was just returning from Europe, and is looking very much better than we expected to see him. We were under the impression that his health had seriously failed him since the Confederacy collapsed, but we found him looking quite well, and would suppose that he is good for fifteen or twenty years more of life, speaking from general appearances. He was on his way to his Southern home at Memphis, by way of Cincinnati, where he has for some time been engaged in the insurance business. He has spent several months in Europe. We did not learn what his business there was, but took it for granted he did not go over to pay off all the Confederate bonds held by European sympathizers."

BRAZIL.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—THE WAR ON THE BISHOPS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 5, 1874.

Although by the terms of the Brazilian Constitution the Legislative Chambers should have been opened on the 3d inst., still, for want of a quorum of Senators and Deputies, this interesting ceremony did not take place till to-day. The ceremony itself is brief, generally not lasting more than fifteen or twenty minutes, and consists mainly of the reading by the Emperor of what is technically called the "Speech from the Throne." Then having announced the session opened his Majesty immediately withdraws and the crowd throngs the front of the Senate House to have one more look at the ridiculous garb in which their sovereign usually appears on these occasions, and to send up a parting cheer as he drives away to San Christovao.

This year the address from the throne was looked for with more than ordinary interest. The past twelve months have been a busy term for the Government, not only in respect of domestic but of foreign relations. What, the journals asked, will he say about the "religious question?" what about the attitude of our good friends in the Plate? And, in fact, these two points are the main ones of the address. Touching the "religious question," the Emperor says:

"The course pursued by the Bishops of Olinda and Pará has subjected them to the judgment of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice. I regret this fact very much, but so grave an offense against the Constitution and the laws should not go unpunished.

Firm in its purpose to maintain, unimpaired, the national sovereignty and protect the rights of citizens against the excesses of ecclesiastical authority, the Government relies upon your support, and without failing to use that moderation which has thus far marked its course, it will proceed to put an end to a conflict which threatens to be so prejudicial not only to social order but to the true interests of religion."

In regard to foreign relations the address uses the very guarded language following:

"Our international relations have not been changed, and the Government seeks to bring them still closer by bonds of friendship and reciprocal interest.

The final terms of peace between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay are not yet concluded, but it is to be hoped that a pacific and friendly solution will be reached. With this view we have lent to our ally the co-operation to which we were bound by the agreement of the 19th of November, 1872."

Other parts of the address refer to the sanitary condition of the country as "satisfactory;" to the ratifications of consular and postal conventions with Great Britain and Belgium, and to the probability of the Budget showing a surplus, notwithstanding increased expenditures on account of the renewal of army and naval material; it further alludes to the necessity of favoring the agricultural interest by extending the application of the contract of the Bank of Brazil to all the provinces; reminds the Chambers of the necessity of doing something more for education and popular instruction; says that electoral reform is "urgent;" and finally declares that "the organization of the military force as well as the guarantees of individual liberty call for the immediate passage of a law which shall prescribe a just and efficacious method of recruiting while doing away with the abuses of the present system." Such, in its precise language, in those parts referring to the "religious question," and foreign relations, and, in substance, as regards other topics, is the speech from the throne with which the Brazilian Parliament began its annual session to-day.

The firm language in which the religious question is treated, I am sure, will gratify the friends of national supremacy everywhere. What Pius IX. will think of such words from Catholic Don Pedro II. we do not, of course, know; but should he see fit to launch a bull of excommunication, it would be quite in order, and this (I am so assured by one who has excellent means of knowing) is already even anticipated. The country is heartily on the side of the Ministry in this war against the bishops; this is clear. The *Apostolo* (the ultramontane organ *par excellence* of Brazil,) may come out in mourning every day instead of twice a week, as it does now; may rail against the Ministry and the Emperor; may call on the Republicans to overthrow the Empire; may rave against "Ganganelli," and do and say a hundred silly and ridiculous things, but it is evidently of no use. The public look upon the effort to make martyrs of the Bishops as simple nonsense. The comic papers represent them as living in sumptuously-furnished apartments. This is actually the case with the condemned Bishop of Olinda, now confined in the Fortress of San Joas, where he has every comfort, his table only costing the Government about $20 a day. These facts were brought out by an attempt of the Bishop's friends to work upon the feelings of the public by accounts of the inhuman treatment the poor persecuted Bishop was receiving.

The Bishop of Pará will soon reach Rio, and his trial, it is presumed, will shortly begin, to end, undoubtedly, as the first one, since the attitude of this prelate has not been less obstinate and defiant than that of his condemned brother.

As regards so much of the address as refers to relations with the Argentine Republic, it is generally thought here that it does not give a just and full view of the matter. Within a few days, for instance, we have received information to the effect that diplomatic relations have been broken off between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo by the abrupt decision of Señor Tejedor. We also learn that the Brazilian Minister at Assumption is at variance with the Brazilian Admiral in regard to the manner in which he ought to proceed toward the different political parties in Paraguay. It would seem also that the several political cliques had finally ranged themselves on the side of one or the other of two leading interests, and that they have already begun, even in Montevideo, to talk of the Argentine and Brazilian parties in Paraguay. That there will ultimately be a struggle between these rival interests, ending in hostilities, seems quite likely, but I still think the war, of which so much has been said and written, is not imminent.

While referring to this subject, I ought to mention that the resumé of treaty stipulations and recent negotiations between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, made by J. C. Rodrigues in THE TIMES of March 11 last, has been read with much interest here, and Brazilians feel that there need be no misunderstanding in the United States in regard to these questions so long as the editor of the *Novo Mundo* is there to explain. Señor Rodrigues, as editor of the only Portuguese journal in the United States, holds a position unique in itself, and can render great service in the dissemination of American ideas throughout Brazil and South America. By a glance at the columns of the *Novo Mundo* I am glad to see that our New-York merchants do not mean to pass by Brazilian cities in their search for foreign markets for their goods.

RECENT MURDERS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes, under date June 2: "The series of murders perpetrated some months ago at Limours, together with the mysterious suicide of the postman Desiré Legrand, who, before hanging himself, denounced several persons who have since been found innocent of the crimes imputed to them, will not have been forgotten in England. That eight or ten persons should have been assassinated with impunity in a small district within a few leagues of Paris was a startling affair. It is supposed that the real culprits, finding the Limours country too hot for them, shifted the scene of their operations in the direction of Nogent, in the neighborhood of which place crimes resembling those perpetrated at Limours have recently occurred. As last, however, a man has been captured about whose guilt there appears little doubt. On May 25, a farmer and his wife, residing at a place called Tertre, went to the fête of Charbonnières, leaving behind them their children; returning in the afternoon they found their son and daughter both lying in a pool of blood, the girl quite dead, and the boy in a hopeless condition. The authorities immediately commenced an inquiry, the result of which indicated a man named Poirier, a sawyer, as the assassin. When the police went to arrest him it was found that he had left home, and it appears that the whole country, armed with old muskets, scythes, &c., turned out to beat the country, which is thickly wooded. After some time Poirier was driven to a copse, and, after a vain effort to break through the circle which was closing round him, he plunged into a forest. However, he was again started, and was finally brought to bay and captured in a pond. It was with much difficulty that the peasants could be prevented from lynching him, and as he was being led along in custody the mother of the assassinated children made several efforts to take justice into her own hands. Poirier has confessed to the murders at the farm-house of Tertre, and it is expected that he will make further revelations."

AN INDIA-RUBBER BABY.

On Friday afternoon, Joseph Day, an infant aged one year, accidentally fell from the third story of his mother's residence, No. 287 Monroe street. Dr. Pierson, who was called in, pronounced his injuries not serious.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

KING FRITZ.

(FOUND AMONG THE PAPERS OF THE LATE W. M. THACKERAY.)

King Fritz at his palace of Berlin
 I saw at a royal carouse,
In a periwig powdered and curling
 He sat with his hat on his brows.
The handsome young princes were present,
 Uncovered they stood in the hall;
And oh! it was wholesome and pleasant
 To see how he treated them all!

Reclined on the softest of cushions
 His Majesty sits to his meats,
The princes, like royal young Prussians,
 Have never a back to their seats.
Off salmon and venison and pheasants
 He dines like a monarch august;
His sons, if they eat in his presence,
 Put up with a bone or a crust.

He quaffs his bold bumpers of Rhenish,
 It can't be too good or too dear;
The princes are made to replenish
 Their cups with the smallest of beer.
And if ever, by words or grimaces,
 Their highnesses dare to complain,
The King flings a dish in their faces,
 Or batters their bones with his cane.

'Tis thus that the chief of our nation
 The minds of his children improves;
And teaches polite education
 By boxing the ears that he loves.
I warrant they vex him but seldom,
 And so if we dealt with our sons,
If we up with our cudgels and felled 'em,
 We'd teach 'em good manners at once.

—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

ISOBEL.

"And as for the rest," said Miss Bell, energetically, "what absurd nonsense it is! What a climax of weak-mindedness, this dressing ourselves out in our finest feathers, and trailing about like so many peacocks, and pretending to enjoy ourselves, when we know we do not! Do you suppose any body went to that place last night because they expected to enjoy themselves, Miss Lurkie? No, they did not. They went because other people went; because they were invited; because they have fallen into the habit of going to such places; and they knew they would be bored, and that they would hate each other, and would be glad when it was over. And they were bored, and they did hate each other, and were glad when it was over; and it served them right."

She looked down as she spoke, from the high window of Miss Lurkie's little sitting-room, with so much fine scorn in her handsome eyes, that one would have fancied she saw an offender in every innocent passer-by on the grand, dismal street below.

"Eh, my dear! my dear!" sighed kind Miss Lurkie, shaking her dear old head over her knitting, and secretly feeling a trifle fearful of committing herself. "Eh, Miss Isobel, my dear; it's o'er true, I fear, for this is a warld fu' o' iniquities an' savorin' o' vanity an' corruption."

Miss Isobel did not laugh, as she would have done a year or even a few months ago. She was not inclined to laugh at anything that morning; she was in too cynical a mood. She rose from her seat at the window with a queer little sigh; and, coming to the fire, took a footstool at her old friend's side, and sat down upon it, contracting her brows and clasping her hands tightly about her knee.

"Is there nothing better than this?" she cried. "Is life always the same, always like Lady Drumlie's parties—fine and stupid and grand? Is there nothing else for us to do but to be 'finished,' and 'come out,' and grow up into beauties? What is the chief end of man, I wonder, Miss Lurkie? The chief end of woman is to be handsomer than the two Miss Lushingtons, or than somebody else."

Miss Lurkie looked at the young lady over her tortoise-shell spectacles, and her look was a cautious one. It would never have done for Miss Bell to know that she was being scrutinized. The look took in the pretty, discontented face, the delicate, fine lines which had made Miss Isobel Lowther a beauty; the tall, lithe figure, the slender brows, knitted now. And then it wandered down to the clasped hands, and to a certain ring upon one finger—a gorgeous ring, whose centre diamond glittered and glared like a baleful eye.

Miss Bell was frowning at the fire, however, and saw nothing else. She went on with a shrug of her pretty shoulders.

"I sometimes wish that we had fulfilled all our engagements to the end of the programme, that we might go home and go to bed. I said as much to Lady Drumlie once; I was in one of my bad humors, and my lady was horror-stricken. She told me I was wicked, and did not appreciate my blessing. Wicked! Perhaps so; but it is no worse than—than things we say and do every day. It was the truth, at least; and one tells the truth so seldom that even an unorthodox truth is meritorious. I—I wish we might go back to Drumlie, Miss Lurkie. I am tired of Edinburgh and sick of London."

"Ye are no in gude sperits, my dear," said Miss Lurkie.

"I never shall be in good spirits again," was the answer, given with vehemence. "I wish Lady Drumlie had left me at home."

"I thocht that you were wishin' for Lunnon, my dear," said Miss Lurkie. "I thocht that ye were aye longin' for the season."

Before the young lady could answer the door opened, and a servant announced a visitor in the drawing-room below. Miss Bell turned with a listless air; she supposed her grand mother had sent for her.

"Who did you say it was, Andrew?"

"The Laird of Clandarrel," replied Andrew.

Then Miss Lurkie looked at her beautiful favorite again, over the dark-rimmed spectacles, and this time her glance was even more furtive and cautious than before.

Miss Bell's face had changed all at once. Her cheeks were glowing with nervous, palpitating color, her eyes bright with trouble. She twisted her long, fair fingers unconsciously in the watch-chain at her belt.

"And—is grandmamma with him?" she asked, in some surprise.

"My lady is out, Miss Bell. The gentleman asked for Miss Lowther."

"It is my cousin Hereward," said Bell to Miss Lurkie, trying to speak with indifference, and succeeding very poorly indeed. "I wish Lady Drumlie had been at home."

But every trace of confusion had left her before she reached the bottom of the great staircase. When she entered the grand, gloomy drawing-room she entered it with the finest of the stately airs which so often awed the world, and had partly made her reputation for beauty.

The dullness of the day and the heaviness of the window drapery made the room appear additionally gloomy, but it was quite light enough for her to see, even at its furthest end, the tall, fair young giant, who rose to meet her with eager, outstretched hand.

But, eager as he was, she barely gave him her slight, cold finger-tips.

"Oh, is it you, Hereward?" she said, hypocritically. "I hardly expected to see you. Lady Drumlie is not at home."

The young man's enthusiasm died away in an instant. He became as self-possessed as herself, but he could not be as cool.

"I will try and bear it," he said to himself. "It was not Lady Drumlie I came to see, Bell. It was you."

"Then," said Miss Bell, "you ought to have stayed away."

"I know that," he said, biting his lips at her coldness. "But I could not stay away; and so I came, like a fool."

"Ah!" said his cousin, letting her beautiful eyes rest for a moment on his fair, angered, reproachful face. "You are in one of your absurd moods, I see. Go and sit down there;" pointing to a chair on the opposite side of the hearth.

He went and sat down, almost humbly. It was evident that he was used to obeying her, and that they were on very cousinly terms.

Then Miss Bell took a chair opposite to him, resting against the cushioned back, laying a white hand on either arm, and making quite a picture of herself, with her flowing draperies, and statuesque little head, and dangerously pretty face. She regarded her cousin quite severely, perhaps because she felt strong inward relentings. It seemed to be her fate and punishment always to feel these inward relentings when it was most dangerous to her peace of mind. She might well wish herself safely back at Drumlie, among the heath and bracken.

"How did you enjoy yourself last night, Hereward?" she asked, after an awkward pause.

"One should always regard one's enjoyment from a comparative point of view," he replied. "I enjoyed myself less than I might have done; more, perhaps, than Mr. MacGregor did, but not near so much as Strathspey."

Miss Bell put on her haughtiest air at once. "We will let that matter rest," she said. "We will not talk about Mr. Strathspey, if you please."

"No," said her cousin. "We won't talk about Mr. Strathspey, Bell. We will leave that to Lady Drumlie, who knows how to appreciate his virtues; or we will leave it to Strathspey himself, who is familiar with the subject, and can do it even greater justice than Lady Drumlie. You and I won't discuss Strathspey, for I think we have had enough of him. We will talk about ourselves: a topic at once interesting and improving."

But, struggle as he might to be merely satirical and nonchalant, he could not help failing somewhat. His most cynical tone had a tone of pain; his great blue eyes were full of boyish reproach and wounded love. Had he not loved Isobel all his life, from the time they had been children together, riding their rough ponies and playing boy and girl games at Drumlie? And how was he to end his love, all at once, merely because her discreet relatives had made a fashionable young lady of her, and helped her to gain a wondrous reputation, and had so far overruled her old, sweet unworldliness as to make her engage herself to this numskull of a Strathspey?—simply because Strathspey was rich and aristocratic, and would soon come into his title!

Hereward Clandarrel was not the only individual who called Strathspey a numskull; though, to be sure, his manner of so designating him was more vehement than that of other people. The young man was a simpleton; even his friends acknowledged it in secret, however reluctantly; but then, what prospects lay before him! What a golden calf he was, to bow down before and worship! And was he not heir to his poor young relative, the Earl of Dumblane, who was dying of consumption? And Miss Isobel Lowther was an almost penniless beauty, and might not miss such a chance as this was? So she had suffered herself to be engaged to Strathspey, and would be married in a few weeks. And this was what the great diamond meant; and what her discontent meant; and what dear Miss Lurkie's kindly pity meant; and last, but not least, it was what her cousin Hereward's reproaches meant. Poor Viking!—Bell had given him the name of Viking, when she was fourteen, and he was the only hero in the world to her; he was so big, and strong, and blue-eyed, and fair, that it was the only title, at once romantic and heroic, that seemed fit for him—Poor "Viking!" How hard it was to him to sit at this extreme end of the hearth-rug, and look across at the entrancing face and charming figure, at the other end!—and to know that both were Strathspey's property, and not his own, as he had fondly hoped they would be!

"But then, again, why not talk about Strathspey?" he burst forth. "There is nothing left to us to talk about that I know of. I suppose I must not tell you that I love you, Bell; and it is what I always say when we speak of ourselves. Oh, confound it all! To think that simpleton should have come between us! And that you should give your sweet self to him, after—after all that has passed—after all those dear old days at Drumlie."

Bell turned her face away, saying nothing; but he saw a little quiver of the pretty, red lips, and a tremulous motion of the drooping eyelids. He rose from his chair, crossed the dreadful space between them, and knelt down upon the hearth-rug to take her beautiful, nervous hand.

"Oh, Bell!" he cried, holding it so fast that she could not draw it away. "How am I to give you up? You have not been fair to me. Was it fair to let me love you so long that it will tear my heart by the roots to let you go; and then to throw me aside because I am only the poor Laird of Clandarrel, and another man is to have an Earldom? You used to say that you would rather own the crags and hills at Clandarrel than be the Queen of England. Oh, Bell, my dear, remember what happy children we were when we thought that Dalgarnock top was nearer the blue sky and heaven than any other place in the world!"

It seemed to Isobel that she almost felt the fresh hill-side breeze blowing upon her cheeks, and smelt the sun-warmed heather. She forgot her stern grandmother, Lady Drumlie; she forgot that she was a great beauty and an engaged young lady. The tears gathered in the long lashes, rolled down her face and fell upon her hand, sparkling almost as brightly as that flashing diamond.

"We shall never be so near heaven again," she sobbed. "Oh! we shall never be so near heaven again. I am drifting farther away from it every day, Hereward. Are people always wicked and unhappy when they grow up to be men and women?"

"And why should they be?" he said, the mist rising to his blue eyes, in his great yearning. "And why should we never be so near heaven again? It is love that brings heaven near, Bell; love, and truth, and honest faith. Lady Drumlie must have been more cruel than I have thought if it is she who has given you such fancies." And he bent his great, fair head over the little hand, first almost crushing it in his own, and then kissing it passionately.

"Don't—oh, you must not!" said Bell, crying softly, and trying to take the hand away from him. "You are forgetting, and—and you ought to remember."

"Remember!" he echoed, kissing it still. "Remember what? That it is Strathspey's little hand now—that they have made you false to your promise to me? I should like to forget that."

"But it is not right, you know," she faltered, tearfully.

"Right!" said he, lifting his face, and looking at her. "Is it as wrong as the other, Bell? No; I swear to you, it is more my hand than Strathspey's; and there lies the sin of it. Do you think I would come here if he had won you from me honestly, heart and soul? Do you think I would utter a word of reproach to you, if I knew you cared for him as you once cared for me? I won't say as you care for me now; for if you loved me, my dear, you would have strength enough to be true to me, and fight my battles against them all. If you loved him, Isobel, I should scorn to speak. I should be ashamed to count myself a man, if I could not bear my pain in silence, and be glad that you were happy. But you know he has not the power to stir your heart for a second; you know it. And you know they have sold you to him; sold you for the sake of the dead man's shoes he is waiting to step into."

It was always the way with Clandarrel. She might begin by being cold and majestic, by treating him to the regal airs and graces with which she overpowered her other adorers; but he invariably swept them aside, with his honest vandalism, in the end. He always brought with him such a sweet breath of the hill-sides, the loch, and the heather.

"Oh!" she said, desperately, turning to him her tear-wet face, "how I wish I had never come to Edinburgh. How I wish grandmamma had left me at home at Drumlie! But you know how firm and hard she is," she added, piteously. "You know what cruel things she has said of poor mamma's love-match, and what a life she has led her, since papa died, and she was obliged to take us all to live at Drumlie Aiks. I wonder, myself, how poor mamma has liked to bear it. I should have died. I never remember the time when grandmamma was not sneering, in her queer way, at love and poverty; and she has often told us all—Marian, Helen, and me—that she would take good care she had no more love-matches and sentiment. You have no idea, Hereward, what cruel things she can say, and how obstinate she is. We are all afraid of her."

Stately and high-handed as this young beauty was, she was afraid of her grandmother. Dreadfully afraid of her. A terrible old woman, who was capable of any strong-minded act of vengeance against those unlucky members of her family who might dare to defy her. There were rumors that her husband, Sir Archibald, had stood in so much awe of his rigid and implacable spouse that death had been a happy release for him. It was certain that poor, pretty, gentle Mrs. Lowther had eaten bitter bread when she had been poor, pretty, gentle Isobel Drumlie, and that she had been driven to her marriage with the scanty-endowed Scotch minister by her mother's relentless severity.

Clandarrel knew the old Gorgon's peculiarities too well. He was as firmly convinced as Bell herself that Lady Drumlie would be capable of any harsh treatment to carry out her will. So he said nothing; only caressed the little hand more tenderly.

"Mr. Strathspey."

Andrew's cough had been heard before the door opened, which gave notice of the approach. Mr. Strathspey entered rather awkwardly, notwithstanding the fact that he ought to have felt sure of his welcome. Perhaps, after all, he was not so very sure of it. He stared about him for a moment and then caught sight of Clandarrel, and glared at him with his little, narrow eyes, and then he caught sight of Bell, each sitting demurely at the two extreme ends of the hearth-rug. Isobel rose slowly and gave him her slim fingers, even less cordially than she had offered them to her cousin.

"So glad—er—to find you—er—at home," stammered the little man, overwhelmed with confusion. "Hope you are well—er after—er—dissipation last night. Delightful, wasn't it? Hope lady Drumlie's well—er." But he did not condescend to to take the slightest notice of Hereward, and, indeed, had turned his back upon him.

Miss Lowther fixed her large eyes upon him, with a cool significance. "You have met my cousin, Mr. Mr. Clandarrel, I think."

He was obliged to see him then. And something in the calm glance of his fair betrothed made him feel that it would have been better had he seen him before.

"Ah—er—yes, to be sure," he said, as loftily as he dared. "Beg pardon. Believe I have. How de do?" and he vouchsafed Hereward a nod, after the manner of a potentate. Confound Clandarrel! he was always in the way. But he contrived to ignore him pretty tolerably. He talked and laughed with Miss Bell, in spite of her cold indifference, and made himself as charming and witty as he knew how.

When Clandarrel rose to say good-bye to his cousin, there was an angry flush on her proud face, and a look of humiliation in her eyes. He wrung her hand almost fiercely.

"Don't come again," she contrived to whisper. "Indeed, you must not."

He quite crushed her soft fingers, in his passionate, brief pressure; and his boyish face flushed to the roots of his fair hair.

"I cannot promise that," was the rapidly murmured answer. "Good-bye, Bell, and God bless you!"

Isobel was not very gracious to her lover when Clandarrel was gone. She reseated herself with so cold and grand an air that Strathspey felt his heart sink into his little, varnished boots. People might envy the future Earl, and call him a lucky fellow to have won so famous a beauty; but now and then, even when basking in the sunlight of her presence, he felt his spirits fail him. He was vaguely conscious that the look in her expressive eyes was not exactly an affectionate one, and that the curve of her red mouth was hardly significant of unqualified pleasure. When he tried to make a brilliant remark her manner made him uncomfortable, and when he warmed into sentiment she held him at more than arm's length, so that at last he was secretly prompted to ask of himself whether this was exactly the treatment he ought to expect from the future Countess of Dumblane.

She was so bright-tinted and bright-eyed this morning that he would have liked to say something very tender indeed. But how was he to begin? She sat in her chair, her elbow upon its arm, and her cheek upon her hand, her long lashes resting on her cheek, as if she had become quite unconscious of his presence, and when he spoke she started.

"I—I beg pardon," he stammered. "I hope I did not disturb you!"

"Disturb me?" said Bell. "Oh dear no."

He drew his chair near to her side, and tried to take her hand; but, remembering who had held it last, she drew it away with such a gesture that he slipped his chair back again.

"I have written to McIvor about the—the diamonds," he ventured to say.

"Oh, dear!" she exclaimed, before she had time to check herself. "I hope not."

He looked quite confounded. "You—hope—not! Why, my dear Miss Isobel, Lady Drumlie suggested that I should write."

"Can you do nothing without consulting Lady Drumlie?" she said, petulantly. "It really seems that we cannot."

It was very awkward to be snapped up in this manner, even by a beautiful young woman; and it seemed to Strathspey that she did nothing this morning but snap him up. He stiffened, consequentially.

"If you do not wish it," he began; but she interrupted him.

"Oh, if you are going to be angry, I think we had better let the matter rest, and leave everything to Lady Drumlie at once."

She looked so lovely and stately and indifferent that she bewildered and baffled him completely.

"How could I be angry with you?" he rejoined. "You are too hard on me, Isobel. Somehow I seem always to say the wrong things; and I can't help thinking sometimes that—that you are not as fond of me as I am of you." And having got thus far, he rose to take her hand, and made as if he would have kissed her cheek.

The red color, like a flame, blazed out on her face. She freed herself from his grasp and stood erect in an instant.

"You must not do that, indeed," she protested, almost angrily. "You—you forget yourself, Mr. Strathspey."

"But," faltered her betrothed, "you have promised to be my wife, you know; and you have never allowed me to kiss you yet. I thought that when ——"

"Oh!" said Bell, in terror and desperation, "Please do sit down again. Here is Lady Drumlie."

Lady Drumlie came in, marshaled by Andrew. All her servants feared her. Taking a look at the lovers, she perhaps guessed, with her usual Scotch shrewdness, that all was not quite right. Strathspey looked stiff and flushed and awkward; Bell stood with the air of a surprised culprit. It was all very well to pretend to appear at wondrous ease, but there was an angry look on both their faces.

My lady was mild enough until Mr. Srathspey had taken his leave. It was not her way to let outsiders into the secret of her amiable home rule. Bell was about to make her escape from the room, but was called back.

"Come here," said my lady, in a significant tone. "I have something to say to you."

Bell returned, with open tremor. A fine thing it was to be a beauty, and a despot in a court of humble admirers, and then to be obliged to kneel meekly for her daily scourgings in private.

"Clandarrel has been here," said her ladyship, when her victim stood before her.

"Yes, grandmamma," replied Bell, deprecatingly; and most heartily despising herself in secret for her cowardice.

Long ago one of the children at Drumlie Aiks—poor little Helen, who was the youngest—had privately compared Lady Drumlie to the dreadful wolf-grandmother in the story of Red-Riding-Hood; and Bell had never forgotten the simile. Those white, false teeth of my lady's, and her strong-featured Scotch face, her amiable scowl, and her small, angry eyes, were uncomfortably suggestive at all times, but they were specially suggestive to Bell this morning. Unnerved and wretched, she was strongly tempted to break forth with pathetic terror into the old childish cry, "What great, large teeth you have, grandmamma," and to listen for the answer, "All the better to eat you up with, my dear." Bell knew, by experience, that she was on the point of being eaten up.

"He was not here very long, grandmamma," she faltered.

"Oh!" said her ladyship, pretending to joke. "So! He was not here very long, was he! *How* long, pray? Long enough to make a little love and a few sweet little speeches? I should like to have heard them. Nice boy, that Clandarrel!"

Bell began to tremble.

"Listen to me, young lady," went on her ladyship. "The next time Clandarrel presumes to come here *I* will see him. Not you. Never you again. And I think that will be the last hour he ever darkens my doors. You recollect. Go!"

Miss Lurkie, sitting in the little private room she enjoyed possession of as the family companion and house-keeper, was roused from her reverie over her knitting by the entrance of her young mistress. Bell shut the door and returned to her footstool, in tears and tribulation.

"Oh, Miss Lurkie!" she said; "please let me stay with you for a while and be quiet. I don't—oh, I dont know what to do!"

"Eh, Miss Bell, my bairn?" cried the friendly old creature. "Ye must na gie way, dear Dinna greet."

But Bell was driven to desperation. She was fain to "greet" for a few minutes, in spite of her pride.

"You do not know what I have to bear, Miss Lurkie," she said, piteously. "You and poor mamma are the only friends I have in the world." And then, thinking of Hereward and his good-by, she flung her stately reserve to the winds and wept openly.

Between the future Earl of Dumblane and her grandmother, Isobel Lowther led a pleasant life during the next few weeks. His visits became more frequent; and under the sharp eye of Lady Drumlie she dared not rebel. Civil she was at least compelled to be, and he became so lover-like that she was goaded to secret frenzy. Added to this was the pleasure of watching the preparations for the marriage. Lady Drumlie would allow of no delay, and certainly the bridegroom was eager enough. The two held confidential consultations together about jewels and settlements and various arrangements. Bell looked on. It could not be helped she was sure. If she had intended to rebel she ought to have been firm at first; but now it was too late, and she must submit. That was all about it. So, after a week or so of passionate misery, Isobel sank into a state of dull, cold despair, finding her only consolation in the fact that she was losing her color and appetite, and might be taken ill and die. To Hereward she had managed to write a few lines of farewell, begging him not to come to the house again, and asking him to try and forget the dear old days at Drumlie, or only to remember her as his little playmate and cousin, and not as the Bell who had made him unhappy. And, with that, she concluded the matter would end.

But it did not end there. Unfortunately for Lady Drumlie, Clandarrel was a favorite with the world. People invited him to their dinners and soirées; and, manœuvre as she would, she could not avoid Bell's meeting him. She exercised her power in the matter of preventing their dancing together, or, indeed, doing more than exchanging brief words of greeting; but she could not order him out of the room, when he placed himself in a convenient corner, and stood there watching her charge with most objectionably tender reproach in his blue eyes.

One day, not long before that fixed for the wedding, when Lady Drumlie was out on some important business connected with it, and Isobel was sitting in a very disconsolate mood before the drawing-room fire, a visitor came in. To her terror and amazement, she found it to be no other than her cousin. He hurried to meet her, and took both her hands with his usual headlong enthusiasm.

"Hereward," she cried out, "what do you mean? How can you be so cruel? You must not stay. Grandmamma ——"

"I am not afraid of Lady Drumlie," he interrupted, tossing back his yellow hair. "Let her come! I couldn't stand it any longer, Bell, my dear."

Bell began to tremble. "You must be going mad," she said, almost angrily. "Pray go away. You—you are as bad as the rest." And then she sat down and covered her face with her hands.

He went down upon his knees at her side on the hearth-rug, just as he had done that other day.

"Bell, my dear," he said, "I have been driven to desperation; and they are making you desperate, too. Do you think I am going to let that little simpleton marry you in spite of yourself? No, by—by Heaven! I am going to marry you myself, in the face of Lady Drumlie."

"Oh!" Bell pleaded, "please don't." But the fire was flashing from his blue eyes, and he looked as strong as a lion, and more like a giant than ever; fit to be master of the world—and of *her*.

"I beg of you, Hereward, to go away before it is too late. She may be here at any moment."

"Very well," said Hereward, bending to kiss her hand. "As I said before, let her come. Do you remember 'Young Lochinvar', Bell?"

That she did. When they had been children, playing together at Drumlie and Clandarrel, they had liked the legend of Young Lochinvar so much, that Bell had managed to set the words to an old tune, and they had sung it until everybody but Hereward was tired of hearing it. But Hereward had always been faithful to it in his heart; and he had promised Bell that if she should ever attempt to marry any one but himself, he would carry her off on her wedding-day, after their hero's valiant fashion.

"It was Strathspey who made me think of it particularly the other night—when we were at the Lushingtons', Bell. He is such an awkward fellow, you know; and as I saw him standing fidgeting before you, trying to look at ease, the old words came back to me at once,

"'The bridegroom stood dangling his bonnet and
 plume.'

And then all the rest flashed upon me; and I seemed to hear you singing the gay old lilting tune in your clear, high voice, as you used to sing it when we galloped over the heather on our ponies.

"'She is won! We are gone over bank, bush and
 scaur;
They'll have fleet steeds that follow, quoth young
 Lochinvar.'"

"But why do you recall this now?" she asked.

"And then—don't look frightened, Bell—I thought, Why not, since they have left us no alternative? And why not indeed, Bell, if you will only be a brave girl, and listen to me; and you will, I know. Say you will, my darling, and you shall see how my whole life will prove to you that the honest love of an honest gentleman will go further toward making you happy than all the Earldoms in Christendom."

He put his strong young arm about her, and drew her head down on his shoulder. Poor Bell gave a sobbing sigh.

"Think of Clandarrel," he continued in a low, persuasive whisper. "Think how the sweet wind is blowing on Dalgarnoch Top this very moment, and of how blue the water looks on the loch below; and then ask yourself if you would not be happier there than here, and say you will listen, Bell."

And so he went on in his headlong, boyish fashion, pleading as for dear life. Pleading for the old love, and its sweet, childish romance; pleading with all his heart and strength; and bringing back to her mind so many fresh and innocent memories, that in the end she was obliged to give way. And in spite of her fear, in spite of Lady Drumlie, in spite of the future Earl of Dumblane, she did listen; and listened to some purpose.

It was a very grand affair, this last party of Lady Drumlie's. All her ladyship's parties were grand affairs; but this particular one, which was to crown Miss Lowther's farewell appearance in society *as* Miss Lowther, was like none that had gone before. On the whole it was a "jam," but a very brilliant and imposing jam. Nobody stayed at home who was invited. People wished to see the last of the young lady whose début into society had created so great a sensation.

And really, on this occasion, Bell was even more well worth looking at than ever. She had never seemed to be so beautiful. Her bright eyes were almost feverish in their brilliance; and more than one guest remarked that the touch of excitement in her usually stately manner was positively an additional charm.

"But she might well look excited," these same guests observed, afterward, one to another.

"And she might well glance toward the door every few minutes, as I certainly saw her doing," said the prettiest Miss Lushington.

Lady Drumlie observed neither the excitement nor the glancing toward the door. She only noted, with grim satisfaction, that Bell was looking her best and creating a sensation, and that she was really amiable in her manner to Strathspey. But about the middle of the evening she noticed something else. Glancing across the room, she saw a sight that almost turned her to stone. This sight was no less a one than the figure of a fair, yellow-haired young giant, who stood head and shoulders above everybody else, and who was making his way toward herself through the crowd, with an air of the greatest complaisance and good humor.

When he reached her, her rage was great. She was almost motionless at his astounding audacity. And he bowed his head before her as coolly as if he had been her most honored guest.

"Lady Drumlie," he said, in a low voice, "I ask your pardon for being here; but, as a kinsman, I felt that I might dare to intrude, uninvited. I have come to have my last dance with my cousin, and when I have had it, I will go."

For a moment she felt fit to choke him: the next, her hard old Scotch face settled back again into its grim triumph. She made a little motion with her fan to bring him nearer to her.

"If it were not for these people, who are looking and listening," she whispered, "and for the scandal it would create, I would take you by the shoulders myself, and turn you out of my house."

She drew back, nodding her fierce old head, and looking him straight in the eye. The Laird of Clandarrel felt convinced that she would have given a year or so of her remaining life to have dared to do it.

"Thank you," he said, as composedly as before, and the sweet smile on his lips was never ruffled.

Bell, at the opposite end of the room, had seen it all, had trembled and grown pale with excitement. Clandarrel had made his way to her, whispering the words of signal in her ear.

"'Now tread we a measure, quoth young Lochinvar,'" he said; and he took her hand and led her out among the dancers.

How people looked at them as they danced! How Lady Drumlie glared, and Strathspey fumed, as they waltzed past them, Clandarrel's head high above the crowd, his eyes sparkling, his arm around Bell's slender waist! Even the bystanders caught the spirit of it; and, oddly enough, as it seemed afterward, a satirical young lady whispered, with a shrug of her shoulders and a glance toward the bridegroom—

"'Twere better by far
Had we matched our fair cousin with young Lochinvar."

The waltz was prolonged; the musicians kept it up well. Before it was ended the two had vanished. At length a curious questioning whisper began to circulate through the company. It reached the ears of Lady Drumlie. She stared about fiercely, and then motioned Strathspey to her side.

"Where is my granddaughter?"

"I haven't seen her. She was waltzing with that—er—fellow, you know, and——"

"Haven't seen her!" almost shrieked the old lady. "Let me get out of the room."

She did get out of the room, and at last upstairs to Bell's chamber, where she found a nice, little cream-colored note, laid upon the lace-frilled toilet-cushion. And Lady Drumlie, tearing open this note, learned that all her plotting had been in vain, and that she was a baffled, defeated old woman.

MY DEAR GRANDMAMMA: When I left the room, in the middle of the last waltz, I left it to run away with my cousin Hereward. I cannot marry Mr. Strathspey; and as you left me no other chance to escape, I was obliged to choose this one, though I would much rather have broken the engagement quietly, instead of ending it in a manner which I have no doubt will cause a romantic scandal. I have loved my cousin all my life, and would rather be his wife, and nothing but the mistress of pretty Clandarrel, than the Countess of Dumblane. I hope you will forgive me for everything else I have done to offend you; but I cannot ask you to forgive me yet for this, though I feel that I have done right, not wrong, in being true instead of false. We shall be half-way to Clandarrel before you read this, Hereward says—at any rate, beyond pursuit. And—I hope you will forgive us both in time, dear grandmamma. In haste, yours affectionately,

ISOBEL.

While Lady Drumlie was reading this guileless epistle, Bell was far on her way to Clandarrel; and, once at Clandarrel, she was safe, for she was made within the hour the young laird's wife.

And there it ended. Terrible as the escapade had seemed to her, and much as the beautiful Miss Lowther's wild marriage was discussed by society, Bell found herself as happy as the days were long.—*The Argosy.*

DR. SCHLIEMANN, THE DISCOVERER OF THE TROJAN ANTIQUITIES.—Heinrich Schliemann was born in 1822 at Kalkhorst, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in a position which required him to earn his own living. But he was not, therefore, condemned to the bondage of a "practical" or "lower grade" education. Let those who repeat the catch-word of "a modicum of Greek," learned "without any real appreciation," and "sure to be soon forgotten," mark the testimony of a practical witness: "As soon as I learned to speak my father related to me the great deeds of the Homeric heroes. I loved the stories; they enchanted me, *sie versetzten mich in hohe Begeisterung.* The first impressions which a child receives abide with him during his whole life, and though it was my lot, at the age of fourteen, to be apprenticed in a warehouse, instead of following the scientific career for which I felt an extraordinary disposition, I always retained the same love for the famous men of antiquity which I had conceived for them in my first childhood."

To make the example stronger, Schliemann did "forget the little he had learned;" and no wonder, as, during the golden time for learning, from fourteen to twenty, he was at work from five in the morning till eleven at night, selling herrings, butter, brandy, milk, and salt by retail, grinding potatoes for the still, sweeping the shop, and so forth. He forgot—but he never lost the love of learning, and the occasion which revived it gives another (we might say a literal) example of the "*servabit odorem testa diu.*" A well-educated young man, whose bad conduct had condemned him to be a miller instead of a student of theology, came drunk into the shop one evening and recited about a hundred lines of Homer with the rythmic cadence.

"Though I did not understand a word" (it seems that Schliemann had learned Latin, but not Greek,) "this melodious speech made a deep impression upon me, and I wept bitter tears for my unhappy fate. Thrice I got him to repeat to me these godlike verses, paying him with three glasses of brandy, which I bought with the few pence that made my whole fortune."

He was released from the bondage of the shop, but thrown destitute upon the world, by a hurt received in lifting a heavy cask. The kindness of a merchant, who found him in the hospital at Hamburg, procured him employment as a clerk, which left him some little time for study. His yearly salary was 800 francs, (£32;) he lived on half, in a garret without a fire, and spent the other half on his studies. He began at the beginning by perfecting his handwriting, and then went on to the modern languages, taking up English first; and there now lies before us one of his letters in English, which any one would suppose, both from its composition and handwriting, to be the fruit of early and thorough teaching. Schliemann pursued a method of learning modern languages which we have seen practiced with great success; relying greatly on the impression produced by the living voice, when the learner reads a passage repeatedly aloud. Thus, when he came to grapple with Russian, without the help of a teacher, he learned a translation of Telemachus by heart, and recited it to a poor Jew, who received four francs a week for listening two hours at a time to the language of which he did not understand a word. Though Schliemann's memory was bad through long want of practice, he acquired a sufficient practical knowledge of English in six months, and of French in another half year. With this practice, and the improvement of his memory, Dutch, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese took only six weeks each for him to speak and write fluently. He had obtained an improved situation before he learned Russian; and this acquisition proved the foundation of his fortune. In the beginning of 1846 his employers sent him as their agent to St. Petersburg, where he went into business on his own account a year later. But the new demands upon his time suspended study for eight years, and it was not till 1854 that he found leisure to learn Swedish and Polish. Greek, the proposed goal of all his studies, was reserved, with no small self-denial, till he had secured a competent fortune, lest the fascination of the language should estrange him from his commercial industry. When at length he could no longer restrain his zeal, he set vigorously to work, in January, 1856, and, with the help of two Greek friends, he learned modern Greek in six weeks. Three months more sufficed him to learn enough of classical Greek to understand the ancient writers, and especially Homer, "whom," says he, "I read again and again with the liveliest enthusiasm." In two years, devoted to the exclusive study of the old Greek literature, he read nearly all the ancient writers cursorily, and the Iliad and Odyssey several times through.

To this point we would direct special attention, believing as we do that the first and most needful key to all questions about Homer is a deep and familiar knowledge of the text. Such knowledge, which was the great glory of our old English scholarship, has, perhaps, been too much neglected in the recent times of scientific criticism. No amount of reading about the classic authors, even in the latest German treatises, can compensate for an imperfect knowledge of the authors themselves; and, more than this, the want of such knowledge unfits the scholar from being an independent judge of the criticism which he so eagerly follows. Among the services rendered by Mr. Gladstone to Homeric studies, none is greater than the earnestness with which he insists on this knowledge of the text, which his own example so well illustrates.

In 1858 Dr. Schliemann obtained leisure to travel over Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Italy, and Egypt, (availing himself, by the way, of the opportunity to learn Arabic,) and he returned through Syria and Athens to St. Petersburg. At length, in 1863, he found himself in possession of a fortune, and retired from business to devote his money and himself to the long-cherished purpose of his life. On his way to visit "the fatherland of Ulysses" and the Plain of Troy, in 1864, he allowed himself to be diverted into a journey to India, China, and Japan, and so round the world, which occupied two years. After taking up his abode in Paris, with the purpose of devoting his life to archæology, Dr. Schliemann made the journey to Corfu, Cephalonia, Ithaca, the Peninsula of Greece, and the Plain of Troy, the account of which occupies his earlier volume, written at the end of 1868. The work contains, among much other interesting matter, (especially about Ithaca,) the result of studies of the "Cycoplean" works of Argolis, which were of great value for comparison with what might be found at Troy, and also an examination of the topography of the Iliad, which satisfied Dr. Schliemann that the site of Hissarlik alone promised to reward the thorough researches on which he was bent.

Having now settled at Athens, as one of the band of French and German scholars who have made the "eye of Greece" a new centre of archæological study, Dr. Schliemann returned to the Troad in the Spring of 1870, with his wife, a Greek lady, and true "help-meet" for the work before him. That work occupied the practicable seasons of three years, from the Autumn of 1871 to the Summer of 1873. The details of its progress, amidst difficulties from Turkish officialism and Greek cunning, fevers, storms, and poisonous serpents, added to the frequent danger of being crushed by the undermined masses of earth and rubbish; from the carelessness and stupidity, artfulness and jealousy of the workmen and natives; all this we must leave to be read in Dr. Schliemann's memoirs of his work, which, we are glad to understand, will be translated under his own direction. One example will show that power of impressing the minds of those under him, which is a main element of success in such an enterprise. To preserve the new-discovered pavement of the great gateway from being injured by the workmen, he told them that Christ had gone up by that road to visit King Priam, and he set up a cross to sanctify the legend. Some estimate of his labors and devotedness may be formed from the fact that he often had 150 men at the work, on which he expended £8,000. Nor ought we to withhold our sympathy with his concluding thanksgiving to God that, "in spite of the fearful dangers to which we were exposed in these three years' gigantic excavations, amidst constant stormy weather, no accident happened, not a man was killed, and not one even dangerously hurt."—*The Quarterly Review.*

SLEDGING.—One of the most delightful carriages for a Winter in a country house, in any country where the snow lies long enough and deep enough, is a sledge holding two or four, besides a groom perched out of ear-shot behind, and driven with a single horse, a pair, or a tandem. Sledges are generally imported from Canada or the United States. They are in universal use in Russia, Scandinavia, Poland, Hungary, and Austria, in the Winter months. They cost a great deal to fit up in proper style, with furs and bells, but the mere sledge may be made by any village wheelwright or carpenter at very little expense. The body should be very light—it does not require the strength of a wheeled carriage of European make—so that it may be handled with ease. A Canadian sledge to hold four *vis à-vis*, which I purchased one Summer for £5, only weighs 300 pounds. There are many occasions when you have to handle a sledge like a wheelbarrow; for instance, when you upset it. The harness may be of the simplest character; breast-plates instead of collars; sash-line rope traces will do very well, as they will be nearly sixteen feet long; it is scarcely worth while to provide leather traces for a vehicle that can only be used for a few days each time, at intervals of two or three years. The only safe plan for enjoying sledging in England is to have the carriage, harness, and all the paraphernalia stowed away, ready for use at a moment's notice. To begin to build or repair a sledge when the first snow-storm appears is to manufacture disappointment. At an insignificant expense, a vehicle with harness may be got up and put by in a country house, which will afford a great deal of social fun when a heavy fall of snow has stopped skating after a frost has stopped hunting. If there is in the family a mighty hunter from tropical or hyperborean regions, all his spoils of the chase may be utilized with excellent effect, whether of tiger, deer, bear, or buffalo. You may either drive one horse or a pair to a pole, or, in the Russian fashion, with one in shafts, united by a wooden arch, painted bright blue or red, and hung with bells, and the other galloping alongside him, harnessed to an outrigger.—*Cassell's Book of the Horse.*

OLD LETTERS.—I have all my life had a bad habit of preserving letters, and of keeping them all arranged and docketed; but seeing the future use that is often made of papers, especially by friendly biographers, who rarely hesitate to sacrifice confidence and delicacy to the promotion of sale or excitement, I have long resolved to send them all up the chimney in the form of smoke, and yesterday the sentence was executed. I have kept Richardson's and Jaffrey's and some correspondence I had during important passages of our Scotch progress; but the rest, amounting to several thousands, can now, thank God, enable no venality to publish sacred secrets, or to stain fair reputations by plausible mistak s. Yet old friends cannot be parted with without a pang. The sight of even the outsides of letters of fifty years recalls a part of the interest with which each was received in its day. And their annihilation makes one start, as if one had suddenly reached the age of final oblivion. Nevertheless, as packet after packet smothered the fire with its ashes, and gradually disappeared in dim vapor, I reflected that my correspondents were safe, and I was pleased.—*Journal of Henry Cockburn.*

MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN'S BOOKS.—MM. Erckmann-Chatrian's novels, as now collected, are arranged in two classes—"Romans Nationaux" and "Romans Populaires." Those of the former class relate to three periods—the revolution of 1789, the campaigns of 1815, and the collapse of the Restoration in 1848. To the first category belongs *L'Histoire d'un Paysan*, which was published in 1868, and is one of the most important works in the series. The ostensible narrator of the story is an old peasant, who goes deep into the actual history of the poor, suffering, helpless families of his class. There is a grand Puritanic indignation flashing over this book, which takes the form sometimes of the most mordant satire. *Madame Thérèse* belongs also to this period. To the 1815 period belong the *Conscript*, the *Blockade of Phalsbourg*, *Waterloo*, and the *Blocus*, and to the 1848 period the *Histoire d'un Homme du Peuple.* The series of volumes is chiefly a history of Alsace and Lorraine; but Alsace and Lorraine have occupied so important a place in French history that the limitation of area does not deprive the total work of its universality. In the "Romans Populaires" comedy occupies a larger place than in the more serious and highly-pitched works. From the very first, when their stories were struggling for birth in the Paris journals, a genuine humor has characterized MM. Erckmann-Chatrian's style. We may say the key-note of their works is humor alternating with pathos. We may yet expect from our authors other striking additions to their historic series. Erckmann was at Pfalzburg during the late siege, and Chatrian was shut up in besieged Paris.—*London Society.*

ENGLISH LYRICAL POETRY.—To say what lyrical poetry is not, is an easy task, to express in a brief sentence what it is, so that if the question be put, the answer, like a reply in the Catechism, may be instantly forthcoming, is well-nigh impossible. And the reason is that the lyric blossoms and may be equally beautiful and perfect under a variety of forms. The kind of inspiration that prompts it is to be found in the ode and in the song, in the elegy and in the sonnet. Its spirit is felt sometimes where it is least expected, and its subtle charm is perceived occasionally in almost every kind of poetry save the satirical and didactic. Like life, like light, like the free air of the mountains, the lyric is enjoyed, as it were, unconsciously. We brush the bloom off fruit when we handle it too roughly, and there is perhaps a danger lest, in attempting to criticise lyrical poetry, the critic, by his precision and careful attention to rules, should destroy some of its beauty. We have learned, however, of late years what was not understood a century ago, that the critic's office is to follow the poet, not to require that the poet should follow him. The poet, indeed, like all artists, must be obedient to law, but his genius is less likely to lead him astray than the critic's book-knowledge, and of the lyric poet especially it may be safely asserted that the lack of conventional restraint, the freedom to sing his own song to his own music, is essential to success. In building the lofty rhyme of the epic, in the long narrative poem, in the drama, in the satire, some of the material must necessarily be of a common place order. No great poem but has its weak points, its prosaic details, its matter-of-fact lines. The poet-artist who designs a vast work knows that it cannot be of sustained excellence throughout. If his eye roll in a fine frenzy at one part, it is certain to grow dim and sleepy at another; he cannot be always sublime, and if he could his readers would grow weary. His imagination must inevitably flag as he pursues a task which requires time as well as genius, and the utmost he can do is to make his coarser workmanship serve as a foil to that which is more delicate. This has been done with consummate art by Milton, whose sense of fitness and congruity is as remarkable as the lovely harmony of his versification. Lyrical poetry, on the other hand, will not admit of aught that is of inferior quality. Like the sonnet, it should be perfect throughout—in form, in thought, in the lovely marriage of pure words, in the melody that pervades the whole. The lyric at its best—as in the songs of Shakespeare and some of the old dramatists, in the "Epithalamium" of Spenser, a poem of almost unequaled loveliness, in the pretty love-warblings of Herrick, in the artful music of Collins and of Gray, in the etherial melody of Shelley, in the impassioned songs of Burns—belongs to the highest order of poetry. It is the noblest inspiration of the poetical mind, its choicest utterance, the expression of its profoundest feeling. With the exception of Shakespeare and Milton, each of whom, be it remembered, in addition to his dramatic or epic genius, is a supreme master of the lyric, the greatest poets of this country belong to the lyrical class. Moreover, the poems which live in the memory and which take most hold upon us, are essentially lyrical in character. Not that the most precious of our lyrics are generally the most popular. The finest literary work, no matter what the department may be, will never be the most sought after. It is for the appreciation of the few rather than for the delight of the many.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

SAN MICHAEL ORANGES.—It is needless to say that the culture of the orange is the main industry of St Michael, and that the wonderful perfection at which the delicious fruit arrives has been sufficient to give the island an advantage over places less remote, and to insure a reasonable amount of wealth to the owners of the ground. The cultivation of the orange is simple and inexpensive. The soil formed by the wearing down of the volcanic rocks is, as a rule, originally rich. It is inclosed and worked for a year or two, and young plants of good varieties, from layers or grafts, are planted at distances of eight or ten yards. Strong plants from layers begin to fruit in two or three years. They come into full bearing in from eight to ten years, when each tree should produce about fifteen hundred oranges. The orange trees are lightly pruned, little more than the harsh spring shoots being removed. The surface of the ground is kept clean and tidy with a hoe, and it is manured yearly, or at longer intervals, by a method introduced in old times into Britain by the Romans—Lupins, which send up a rapid and luxuriant growth, and produce a large quantity of highly nitrogenous seed in the rich new soil, are sown thickly among the trees, and then the whole, straw, pods and seed dug into the ground. This seems to be sufficient to mellow the soil, and any other manure is rarely used for this crop.

The oranges begin to ripen early in November, and from that time to the beginning of May a constant succession of sailing vessels, and latterly steamers, hurry them to the London market. The fruit is gathered with great care, the whole population, old and young, assisting at the harvest, and bringing it down in large baskets to the warehouses in the town. Each orange is then wrapped separately in a dry maize leaf, and they are packed in oblong wooden boxes, four to five hundred in the box. They used to be packed in the large clumsy cases with the bulging tops, so familiar in shops in England in the orange season; but the orange case has been entirely superseded during the last few years by the smaller box. About half a million such boxes are exported yearly from St. Michael, almost all to London. The prices vary greatly. Oranges of the best quality bring upon the tree eight shillings to fifteen shillings a thousand, according to the state of the market, and the expenses of gathering, packing, harbor dues, and freight may come to £1 a thousand more, so that counting the loss which, with so perishable a commodity, cannot fail to be considerable, each St. Michael's orange of good quality delivered in London costs rather more than a halfpenny. The price increases enormously as the season goes on. Several varieties are cultivated, and one variety ripens a comparatively small number of large fruit, without seeds, toward the middle of April, which bring sometimes ten times as much as the finest of the ordinary oranges in the height of the season.—*Good Words.*

THE PARANA RIVER.—The Paraná is the largest river on the surface of our planet of which we have any exact knowledge. For that knowledge we are indebted, in no ordinary degree, to the patience and skill of M. Révy. At a distance of 200 miles from the island of Martin Garcia, which is situate on the La Plata estuary, at nineteen miles below the entrance into the water of the Paraná Guazu, stands the town of Rosario, a place of some commercial importance, and the largest town on the banks of the river. "It is built," says M. Révy, "on the margin of the bluff, about eighty feet above the river, and the town reaches from the main land down to the Paraná. Some desultory attempts at engineering stare at us in the shape of a number of strange structures, supposed to be piers; which a number of vessels anchored along the margin of the river seem rather to avoid than to court. Vessels drawing fifteen feet of water may come up as far as Rosario at all times, during the lowest level of the river. The rise of the Paraná from ordinarily low water to ordinary flood level is here about twelve feet, and the flood level is always maintained for three months."

Thirteen miles below Rosario occurs a straight reach of the Paraná, about five miles in length. The width is 4,787 feet from margin to margin at low water. The depth increases, by a gentle and regular slope, from that of a few inches, on the left shore, to seventy-two feet, at a distance of about 1,100 feet from the right bank. Thence it rapidly shallows to about twelve feet, and then rises gradually to the foot of a vertical cliff forming the right-hand shore of the river.

At this point, 320 miles above the junction of the Plata with the Atlantic, a series of measurements have been taken by M. Révy, to whom the students of hydraulics will hereafter owe no small debt of gratitude. The largest accurate measurement of any river section yet attempted has there been carried out, under arrangements that reflect much credit on the engineers who have planned and accomplished the work. We wish to give our readers some idea of the grandeur of the river before calling attention to the contribution made, in the present volume, to geographical, or rather hydrographical, science. We shall therefore return, a little later, to the description of the method adopted for gauging the volume of the stream; only remarking that the cross-section, in this locality, of the ordinary flood of the river gives an area of 243,000 square feet. This large superficies, however, is far from representing the entire water-way of the Paraná; as the left bank is, on occasions when the flood level is attained, submerged for many miles; and although the current over the hidden bank and islands is small, yet a considerable volume of water passes over the great additional sectional area. But even the ascertained section is hard upon the double of that occupied by the October flood of the Uruguay. In January, when the observations were made, the low-water sectional area of the Paraná was found to be 184,858 superficial feet; or, in round numbers, three-fourths of the area in flood time. The average depth of the section taken in January was forty-seven feet six inches; the extreme depth, seventy-two feet. At times of exceptional rises of the water, such as occurred in 1858 and 1868, this great depth has been increased by twenty-four feet. But that increase, although amounting to thirty-nine per cent. of the smaller dimension, represents not only a factor, but also a function of the second order, of the increased volume of the flow. It is from the observations to which we now refer, that M. Révy has been enabled to indicate a new aspect of the great hydraulic law of the proportion of current to depth. We shall presently find that this ratio is, at all events approximately, represented in this instance, by the ratio of the squares of the depths. That is to say, in round numbers, that the velocity of the Paraná in flood, is to its low-water velocity as 1 to 7.

If we endeavor to estimate the volume of water thus poured into the Atlantic by any definite measure of capacity we shall run the risk of attempting to grasp ideas, and finding that we have only succeeded in accumulating figures. The lowest unit that seems to be applicable to such enormous volumes is that of millions of tons. But who can present to his mind any accurate idea of a million tons of water? We shall find a more illustrative, though still a very rough, mode of comparison by taking, as in the case of the Uruguay, the discharge of the Thames for a unit of comparison. We labor under the disadvantage that the most important discovery made by Mr. Révy in the pursuit of his very elaborate survey, that of the law of the relation of depths and currents, was arrived at late in the course of his observations. The observations are sufficient to show the inaccuracy of the ordinary mode of calculation, and thus to prevent us from attempting to gauge the flow of a river by taking any percentage of the surface velocity as the mean velocity of the stream. Unfortunately, however, they are not accompanied by those measurements of the bottom

which this very experience shows to be useful. It is therefore only approximately that we can estimate, from the details before us, the low water flow of the Paraná, at 600 times that of the Uruguay; a movement of water which is from 2.5 to 3 times that of the Thames, according to the highest estimate of its flow. In other words, the total body of water which the Thames pours into the Channel in the course of a twelvemonth is only equal to that which passes the Rosario section of the Paraná in less than twenty-four hours. Again we seem to arrive at the limits of the receptive power of the imagination in dealing with such enormous volumes.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

THE AZORES.—Although the two remote little archipelagos out in the Atlantic have many things in common, the first impression of the Azores is singularly different from that of the Bermudas. Long before the white cottages, straggling in broken lines almost round the islands on the top of the sea-cliff, or grouped in villages round their little churches—white, quaintly edged with black, like mourning envelopes—in the mouths of richly-wooded ravines, have become visible, the eye has been dwelling with pleasure on the bold outline of the land, running up everywhere into magnificent ridges and pinnacles, and has sometimes been almost startled by the sudden unveiling of a majestic peak through a rift in the clouds far up in the sky.

As the islands draw nearer, the hazy blues and purples give place to vivid shades of green, and these, at first, blending and indistinct, gradually resolve themselves into a rich and luxuriant cultivation, filling up the valleys with dense woods of pine and sweet chestnut, covering the slopes, wherever it is possible to work, with orange groves, vineyards and fields of maize and wheat, and even where work is scarcely possible, mitigating the nearly precipitous cliffs and rendering them available by means of artificial terraces and slopes.

The Azores are situated between latitude 39° 45′ and 36° 50′ north, and longitude 25° and 31° 20′ west. They consist of three groups, two small islands, Flores and Corvo, to the extreme north-west; Fayal and Pico, separated by a narrow and shallow channel and forming geologically one elevation in the centre, and associated with these, spreading to the north-eastward, San Jorge, Terceira, the former seat of government, and Graciosa; while a third group, nearly a couple of hundred miles to the south-westward, consists of San Miguel, the richest and most important of the islands, and the seat of the present capital, San Maria, and two curious little patches of native rocks, the Formigas and Dollabarat. The climate of the Azores is mild and equable. In Summer they are touched by the south-east trades, or rather they are just in the fine-weather edge of the variables. In Winter they are subject to heavy gales from the south-west. Their climate is doubtless influenced to a certain extent by the southern deflection of the gulf stream, and they are near the northern border of the Saragossa Sea. The mean annual temperature of Ponta Delgada in St. Michael is 63°·8 F., 1°·6 higher than that of Palermo, 2°·5 lower than that of Malaga, and 1° lower than that of Funchal. The mean Winter temperature of Ponta Delgada is 55°·5 F., 3°·2 higher than that of Palermo, and 4°·8 lower than that of Funchal; and the mean Summer temperature is 69°·2, 2°·3 lower than that of Palermo, and 0°·3 lower than that of Funchal. The mean temperature of the warmest month at St. Michael is 72°·8 F., and that of the coldest 54°·1, the range between the extremes is therefore only about 18°.

All the islands are volcanic, and their structure recalls, in every respect, that of such comparatively modern volcanic districts as those of the Eifel or Auvergne. The high, rugged crests which everywhere take the form of more or less complete amphitheatres, are the walls of ancient craters, the centres of earlier volcanic action. The bottom of the old crater is now usually occupied by a lake, and in it, or round its edges, or outside it on its flanks, there are often minor craters frequently very perfect in their form which indicate eruptions of later date, efforts of the subsidind fires. The rocks which everywhere stretch down in great undulating masses from the sides of the craters to the sea, are lavas of different dates, some of them not much more than a century old; the wooded ravines are sometimes the natural intervals between lava streams, deepened by rivulets which have naturally followed their direction; more frequently they are valleys of erosion, worn by torrents in intervening accumulations of loose scoriæ; and the splendid cliffs, which form an inaccessible wall round the greater part of most of the islands, show, in most instructive sections, the basaltic, trachytic, and trachydoleritic lavas, and the rudely or symmetrically stratified subærial or submarine beds of tufa and ashes, the products of successive eruptions. As a rule soil formed by the wearing down of volcanic rocks is highly favorable to the growth of plants. It is wonderful to see how the coulées of lava and the mounds of pumice and ashes, formed by even the most recent eruptions—of many of which we know the dates, such as those of 1512, 1672, 1718, and 1722—are now covered with cornfields and vineyards, and, in inaccessible places, with a luxuriant native vegetation.

The first we saw of the Azores was the island of Flores, lying like a gray cloud on the northern horizon, on the 30th of June, while we were dredging in a thousand fathoms water about fifty miles to the south of it, probably on a southern extension of the rise which culminates northward in Flores and Corvo. One of the most remarkable differences between the Azores and the Bermudas is that, while the Bermudas spring up almost like a spire from a great depth, the Azores seem to be simply the highest points of a great plateau-like elevation, which extends for upward of a thousand miles from west to east, and appears to be continuous with a belt of shallow water stretching to Iceland in the north, and connected probably with the "Dolphin Rise" to the southward—a plateau which in fact divides the North Atlantic longitudinally into two great valleys, an eastern and a western. The three previous sounds, the first 330 miles from Fayal, had already shown that we were passing over the gradual ascent, and this dredging, although not very fruitful in results, gave indications, by the presence of some comparatively shallow-water northern species, of a northern extension of its conditions.—*Good Words.*

A PIOUS DOG.—My father had a small and beautiful dog who rejoiced in the name of Fidelity. He differed from other good dogs only in being better than others, and in manifesting something that resembled religious sensibility, or a peculiar attachment to religious places, people, and services. He attended family worship with a punctuality and regularity that the other members of the household might well have imitated, and certainly did not surpass. If a stranger were present—and much company visited our house—the dog's attention to him was regulated by his taking the lead or not in the religious worship of the household. If the visitor, at my father's request, conducted the worship, the dog at once attached himself to his person, and when he departed the dog escorted him out of the village; sometimes going home with him to a neighboring town, and making him a visit of a few days. If the visitor did not perform any religious service in the house, the dog took no notice of him while there, and suffered him to depart unattended and evidently unregretted.

Such a dog was, of course, an habitual attendant on the public services of the church on the Sabbath. It required extraordinary care to keep him at home. Shut up in a room, he dashed through a window and was at church before the family. He was once shut up in an outhouse that had no floor. He dug out under the sill of the door, and was at church before the first psalm was sung. In church he occupied the upper step of the pulpit within which his master ministered. He lay quiet during the service unless other dogs below misbehaved, in which case he left his seat, and after quieting the disturbance resumed it. He was equally devoted to the weekly prayer-meeting which was held from house to house, the appointment being announced on the Sabbath. He remembered the evening and the place, and was always present. As it was not agreeable to have a dog at an evening meeting in a private house, he was confined at home. The next week he went early, before the family had thought to shut him up, and waited for the hour and the people. He knew the names of the families where the meetings were held, and where they lived, and could have gone to any one of them on an errand as easily and correctly as a child. And the only knowledge he had of the place of meeting he got as the others did, by hearing the notice on Sunday. These habits of the dog were not the fruit of education. On the contrary, pains were taken to prevent him from indulging his religious preferences. He did not manifest a fondness for other meetings, or for any individuals out of the family-circle except those whom he recognized by their habit of praying, as the people in whom he was especially interested.

My father was wont to relate many other anecdotes of this remarkable animal, and the relation of them always caused his eyes to fill with tears. He had a strong impression that there was something very mysterious about this propensity of the dog, and being himself a sternly orthodox divine, he never ventured to express the opinion that the dog had moral perceptions. But I always thought he believed so.—*From Under the Trees, by Samuel Irenæus Prime.*

A CURIOUS DREAM.—Perhaps the most curious specimen of this class of dreams that ever came under our notice was this one. The subject was a boy of thirteen, busily employed during the day and devoting his evenings to the class-room. To allow time for study he rose early and retired late, never wasted a moment, denied himself everything in the shape of recreation, and with the exception of his walks between the school-room and his place of business, took no exercise. The classes he attended were formed in great part of adults, all of whom had much more leisure than himself, and most of whom were merely renewing their acquaintance with former reading; yet the boy managed to keep abreast of the very best of his class-mates. Of course such exertions could not be made by a mere child with impunity. After six or seven months of them, he became subject to a singular malady. He never left his books so long as his eyes would keep open. When they refused to labor longer he retired—to fall at once into a heavy sleep. From this, however he was sure to start, in half an hour or thereabouts, under the influence of night-mare, which compelled him to recite aloud every word of the lessons of the day. The thing was most painful, but there was no escape from it. Once in the grip of the tormenting fiend, he was constrained to go on repeating declensions, conjugations, trigonometric formulæ, and so on, to the very last syllable. Then the fit left him to a disturbed and unrefreshing slumber. There was no remedy for the disease save discontinuance of study, and to this the boy would not consent—even though this most repulsive night-mare was, visibly and rapidly, sapping his constitution. At length he was favored with a strange dream. A face seemed to bend over him—one that he had never seen before, but whose features remained ever afterward fixed in his memory. In the decline of life, he used to tell a most interesting story of his meeting with that face, twenty-four years later, and of the decisive influence which its owner exercised over his destiny. This face, he described as beautiful, spoke in tones delightfully sweet, to this effect: "If somebody will watch by your bed and when the night-mare seizes you, recite a certain passage" (which we shall specify presently) "you will be set free to sleep in peace." It was not until the dream recurred more than once that the dreamer ventured to mention it. It was laughed at by all, save an elder sister, who made up her mind to give a fair trial to the remedy so curiously suggested. She did so when her brother was next undergoing his torture. Hardly had she begun to speak than he ceased to go over his lessons, and taking up the passage after her, he went through it to the end—quite involuntarily as before, but very differently, with an ease and comfort perfectly indescribable. When the recitation was over he sunk into a calm and refreshing sleep. The experiment was repeated night after night, and always with still more satisfactory results than before. By degrees the pest relaxed its grasp, and in nine or ten days vanished forever. The passage employed was "the Lord's Prayer."

The dreamer used to explain the matter thus: Once when thinking of his strange affliction, as he often did, and casting about for an antidote, there occurred to his memory a piece of old reading, in which it was stated that the wounds made one day by the application of heated irons, might be cured on the next by a similar application. While turning the story over in his mind, a conception of the remedy which, in the end, proved beneficial, glanced before him, but so vaguely, and for so short a period that he could not grasp it. To this passing idea, and to his efforts to arrest it, he attributed—rightly we think—the material portion of the vision. The passage recommended for recitation he accounted for by the fact that he had been piously trained. But his later opinion was that a paragraph from a profane author would have served just as well. As to the reappearance of the dream-face in real life—a notion in which he was obstinate to an extent inconceivable in a mind so logical—we may remark that strong imaginings and intense affections play strange tricks with our impressions.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE STAR OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Twelve months after the Hopetown or Wodehouse gem was found, a black shepherd called Swartzboy came wandering toward Hope Town with a glorious star of crystal in his hand. He offered it, as I am credibly informed, to several persons, at a price increasing with each refusal; the Hottentot, in fact, was sharp enough to guess the value of his prize by the hesitation of those to whom he offered it. By the time he reached Niekirk's farm—Niekirk, the father of diamond-digging—it had come to a matter of £400. This man had proved himself no fool already. After glancing at the stone, he harnessed up and drove to Hope Town, bearing Hottentot and diamond in his cart. It was certainly the greatest day our little capital will ever see, that on which Niekirk came trotting in with Swartzboy and "the Star of South Africa" on the box-seat beside him. Within a very few moments of his arrival the bargain was struck. No need for any man who had once seen a diamond to hesitate in judging of that glorious gem. Swartzboy consented to take £200 in cash and £200 in goods, which were paid to him forthwith. Wild with joy, he sallied out into the byways, nor ceased to urge his mad career until not one farthing or one yard of cloth remained in his possession. All being spent, he lived awhile upon the *gobemouches* of the place, then vanished, and went under. Niekirk sold his purchase that same day for £12,000 cash. Therewith he bought a farm, in which he dwells unto this day, heedless of diamonds, diggers, and panics.

I will here finish the tale of our South African Star. It was found to weigh eighty-three and one-half karats, and subsequently cut to a brilliant of forty-four and one-half. The water of it is perfect, but the shape irregular; that is to say, it is a heart-shaped, not a square stone. Messrs. Lilienfeld, of Hope Town, who were the envied of all inhabitants there, having obtained such a prize for £12,000, speedily discovered that they had paid an outside price. It lay eighteen months upon their hands, subject to charges for insurance, &c. After that time it was sold to Messrs. Hunt & Roskell, of Bond street, for a trifle over cost price—not sufficient margin to recoup Messrs. Lilienfeld their capital expended, leaving interest aside. Messrs. Hunt & Roskell had it cut, with the result above mentioned. They asked £30,000 for the brilliant, and long asked in vain. Finally, in the Summer of last year, 1872, Earl Dudley and Ward bought it, with others, to be set in a new tiara for his Countess. I cannot tell you, therefore, the exact sum at which it was valued to him.—*Temple Bar.*

BISMARCK'S PUBLIC LIFE.—Bismarck's public life exhibits many apparent inconsistencies, and offers much that, on a merely external view, is irreconcilable with steady adhesion to a definite political creed. Yet, throughout all such changes, not only in spite, but by means, of them, Bismarck has been true to himself and to the fundamental convictions which impart unity to his life and character. We said before that his life from the opening of his career has been one of conflict. He began fighting for the King against the revolution and for the consolidation of Prussia in opposition to Prussian Parliamentary Liberalism. He early saw that Prussia required other physicians than Liberal Constitution-mongers, and other medicine than their vague phraseology. If the nation was to take its proper place, it must be made strong. And he sought to make it strong by developing its character as a nation, and therefore as a monarchy under the Hohenzollerns. Loyalty to King and devotion to country were Bismarck's watchwords from the first, and have been his guiding principles since. Tenacious in maintaining the ends he saw before him, he was comparatively indifferent to the means. He has not scrupled to violate the forms of constitutional law and freedom, if thereby he might make sure of the substance. As the successive objects to be attained have presented themselves at the main epochs of his life, he has acted as he has done, and fulfilled the purposes that seemed revealed to him, because he must. His life has been determined by the conditions of the time, which does not mean that he subordinated principle to interest, but that he learned the path of duty from the teachings of experience. Never was man less of a transcendentalist or idealist than this clear-sighted, sturdy Pomeranian nobleman. Yet never has man helped to the realization of a higher ideal than that unity of Germany which had been the object of so many aspirations of the noblest of her sons, but which, up till a few years ago, appeared destined to remain incapable of realization. The great deeds that may be accomplished through simple fidelity to duty have rarely been set in such brilliant relief as by the nobleman who only sought to do the work assigned him, because, like Luther, he could do no otherwise.

In tracing the character of Bismarck's early years we saw how the period of his youth was a time of moral training. He was making ready for his Parliamentary and diplomatic career, his "*Lehr und Wanderjahre.*" This stage of preparation lasted from 1848 till 1862, and during it the task he was to perform was made clear to him. These fourteen years gave him the opportunity he needed of observing what passed behind the scenes. At Frankfort, at St. Petersburg, and at Paris he gathered the knowledge of men and events which he was enabled to apply after he became Minister-President of Prussia. That happened in 1862, and then commenced the fight with Liberalism and the fictions of the Parliamentary system—fictions, at least, in Prussia at that time, as they would have sapped the strength of the country, but would never have concentrated and consolidated its resources. This stage was of four years' duration, and included the time of the Danish and Austrian wars. It ended in the peace of Prague and the indemnity gladly granted at last by Parliament, for all the illegal—or extra-legal—acts by which the military strength of Prussia was nursed, till she became fit to strike down the greatest military powers of Europe. Last stage of all, and assuredly not the least important or eventful, there is the epoch extending from the time of the indemnity till the restoration of the German Empire, the achievement of German unity, through the overthrow of France. To this task all that went before was leading up. Bismarck, to use his own words, has "set Germany in the saddle." He is now teaching her "how to ride," and is forced to sweep from her path those who would fain dismount her from her steed. The battle for civil liberty and State autonomy against hierarchical aggression and Papal usurpation is the heritage of the creation of the Empire. His work is not completed, though already the Minister-President of Prussia and Chancellor of the German Empire has accomplished many mighty things. He was necessary to Prussia and Germany, and both have long ago now, after many misunderstandings, come to recognize that he was the instrument fitted by Providence to accomplish what, but a few years ago, seemed an idle dream, but has revolutionized the face of Europe and infused a new spirit into the European State system.—*Good Words.*

THE LAKES OF THE ADIRONDACKS.—As I pushed out into the waters of the Lower St. Regis, a sense of solitude began at once to come over me. The venerable doctor had given me his blessing as we parted, and I felt it was good to have it. The morning mists disappeared before the sun coming up in its strength, and the loveliness of a cool day in August; a bright, bracing atmosphere lay around and over me, possessing my veins and filling me with the rich sensations of high animal enjoyment. This is the luxury of living, of simply being a thing with life, rejoicing in taking a long breath, shouting, rowing, or leaping. We do not know much of this in town, certainly not in hot weather. It marks the difference in nations, and tells on character, religion, letters, and art. It is climate—not half enough studied in its bearings upon society and the progress of the race.

A quarter of an hour took me across the lake into the "slew," through which the guide poled the boat cautiously among the fallen trees and snags into Spitfire, a lakelet with a name that does it justice, and then by a narrow pass into St. Regis Lake, the upper. This is nearly on the summit of the lake region, 1,500 or 2,000 feet above the sea, its waters flowing off to the north, and the lakes into which we are soon to come discharging themselves eastward, and then northeasterly into Lake Champlain.

A sense of exquisite beauty filled me as the skiff glided gracefully into the midst of this lovely sheet of water. The sun was now well up in the blue, cloudless sky. Many isles lay around on the bosom of the lake. They and the shores were covered with dense pine and spruce trees. The water was like a polished mirror of steel. The islands were reflected. So was the heaven above me. Sometimes over the forest shores the distant ranges of mountains told me there was a world beyond and out of the limits of the bowl in which I was floating. But the lake seemed as a little sea of glass, clear as crystal, brilliant in the sun, skirted with living green, evergreen, and the feeling of the place was that of perfect isolation from "the world and the rest of mankind." During all the tour of these and three or four lakes yet to be mentioned, I did not see a boat or the face of a man, or anything to intimate that one had ever entered this charming desert before. No voice, no gun, no bark of a dog in the all-surrounding forest disturbed the deep serenity of the scene. Now and then the scream of a loon, fearfully like that of a human cry, would pierce the ear and increase the stillness as it ceased. But for my guide, who happily was stupid and said nothing, I was the only man there. It was a natural paradise, and I was as solitary as Adam before Eve appeared. Charles V. said of the Cathedral of Burgos, such was its beauty, it should be put under a glass case and kept for show. It is almost painful to me that the loveliness of this scene is lost to the world. Why is such a waste of glory here? The sun shines on nothing more charming to behold. Here it lies, and the Summer dies away into Winter; and then the Spring clothes it with resurrection beauty again. Perhaps the angels see it. But why was so much glory spilled where so few mortals, out of millions, ever see it?—*From Under the Trees, by Samuel Irenæus Prime.*

SLEEP AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.—Sleep, indeed, is an article which varies at least as much in quality as wine. To say nothing of the sleep which intervenes between a public dinner and a morning headache, there is the sleep which rewards a young gentleman in training for a boat-race, and the sleep which is kept at bay with damp towels or strong coffee by the competitor for university honors; the sleep which descends upon the weary compiler of copy for the press, and the sleep which he is the means of providing for his readers; there is a sleep which deserves all that *Macbeth* says of it, and a sleep which is merely another name for that suspension of the faculty of volition which leaves us for hours to suffer on an intellectual tread-mill, wearily and mechanically repeating some round of vexatious thoughts. The sleep to be found among the mountains belongs to the finer growths, and it, too, might be divided into various classes. In "Blencathara's rugged coves," where it came to Wordsworth's hero, it is occasionally rather too full-bodied. The atmosphere of the English lakes is apt to be enervating; and the sleep which they impart might pass into slumbers as prolonged as those of Rip Van Winkle. The sleep of the high Alps is more refreshing and stimulating in its properties. To the happy refugee from London worries, it truly knits up the ravelled sleeve of care. It sooths without stupifying, and is visited by no depressing dreams. I do not speak merely of the physical state, which supervenes upon a day of vigorous exercise in a pure atmosphere and amid exquisite scenery; but rather of the sleep of the mind which may be enjoyed with open eyes and during the exertion of muscular activity. Some people, I am aware, think while they walk, and I have known of a case in which a newspaper leader was composed during an ascent of the Jungfrau. But, in my own case, which I take to be an ordinary one, the brain during active walking (and the result is one of the great charms of that form of exercise) becomes merely an instrument for co-ordinating the muscular energies. Enough thought is secreted to make legs and arms work harmoniously, and to propel the organism in any required direction; but there is no surplus of cerebration to take the shape of conscious intellectual effort. Vague phantoms of ideas may possibly flit across the brain, but they give rise at most to some vague simmering of the mind rather than to anything which can be called reasoning, or even meditation. Thought, that is, becomes indistinguishable from emotion. The outside world is not a collection of objects to be classified, and still less does it suggest trains of speculation; it is merely the background of a dream; its presence is felt rather than perceived; it is like the tapestry of some gorgeous chamber which one vaguely watches with half-shut eyes during the initial stages of a quiet doze. The mountains and the sky are potent influences, but if one attempted to analyze the specific elements which they contribute to thought, the charm would vanish. Some people can enjoy such a frame of mind when in a state of bodily inactivity. To me, I confess, this is very difficult. My body becomes a nuisance to me unless I provide it with occupation. When sitting by a stream or lying under a tree, I cannot forget the existence of legs and arms. Gnats tickle my nose, or ants creep into my shoes, or I find that, in attempting to wrap myself in a fit of abstraction, I have incurred a cramp or an attack of "pins and needles;" moreover, under such circumstances, I cannot keep the intellectual valves properly screwed down. And, therefore, I find that nothing is more conducive to the proper state of delicious drowsiness than the regular monotonous rise and fall of a pair of feet in hob-nailed boots forcing me upward through a perpendicular height of about 1,500 feet in an hour. A much quicker ascent calls for too much attention; a slower rate of motion allows the intellect to wriggle itself into superfluous activity. For this reason, though a professed cultivator of the art of doing nothing, I find that even the sea-side is not equal in sedative power to the mountains. It is pleasant indeed, to lie upon the sand on a calm day and watch the little waves playing at being a genuine serf. The ocean resembles an invalid just recovering strength enough to enjoy a languid motion of his limbs, which reminds him that no real exertion is necessary. But the amusement palls upon one after a time, and is apt to provoke a fidgety restlessness rather than the desired dreaminess. The mountain air stimulates without exhausting, and supplies, therefore, a more harmless opiate.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN.—For a long period even in France the name Erckmann-Chatrian was taken for that of a single individual. This idea is not an unnatural one, and it is difficult to get rid of it in reading the volumes produced under that soubriquet; for which is Erckmann and which is Chatrian it is quite impossible to determine, and, in fact, the subjection in the brotherhood of the individualities to the duality is most complete. Their literary partnership is like the ideal marriage—the "marriage of completion." That these two imperfect individuals have mutually mated and compacted their intellectual powers, and have not been doomed to journey through life like restless, unsatisfied, separated lovers, ought to be matter of much congratulation to them and to the world. They have produced a notable family of valuable books, which neither could have given birth to singly. It is a well-known fact that husband and wife, by long and intimate union, grow gradually to assimilate to a certain extent in external appearance. A more singular fact is noted with regard to MM. Erckmann-Chatrian; that while their photographs, when taken separately, show no similitude at all between the pair, yet when they are taken together a singular resemblance is produced by their features being fused into a common expression, a sort of "Erckmann-Chatrian look." It has been wickedly observed that they might be useful to skeptics as a stepping-stone to a belief in Athanasius. Erckmann is a novelist, Chatrian is a novelist, and yet it is perfectly plain they are not two novelists, but one novelist—"Erckmann-Chatrian." There is one person of Erckmann, another person of Chatrian, and yet they are not two literary personages, but one literary personage.

Emile Erckmann, the elder of the pair, was born in 1822. He is pure Alsatian by birth, his father having been a bookseller in the province. In 1842 he came to Paris to study law, which proved a dreadful trial to him, for he is an artist to the core. He had an interval of military service in 1848; and it was not until 1857 or 1858 that he succeeded in passing his final legal examination and attaining his status as a barrister. This he accomplished by the committal to memory of the whole of the Code Napoléon, a prodigious and most uncongenial task, the application necessary for which is said to have cost him the whole of his head of hair. This unfortunate lawyer confesses that the simplest of legal propositions was ever beyond his powers of comprehension. We can easily understand, therefore, that he soon abandoned the pursuit of his profession. Erckmann wears spectacles, and is given to reverie. His face is delicately formed, with a sensitive mouth. He is of a sanguine temperament, at the same time gentle and violent, with the voice-power of a Boanerges, but with method and circumspection in his remarks, and carefulness of expression and style. He seems to be the fair ideal of an Alsatian—French vivacity commingled with German minuteness and method. He is stated to have in his veins a tincture of careless, gypsy, vagabond blood, whence perhaps he derives his intense artist nature. He is deeply musical, but never enters an opera-house. His Bohemian instincts demand the purchase every morning of ten cents' worth of tobacco and a new pipe.

Chatrian's portrait conveys the idea of a man still more artistic by blood than his *confrere.* He has an immense shock of dark hair, flaring, as it were, over his head like the wavy flames of shaken torches. From this peculiarity he has been thought to resemble the elder Dumas, whose head was exuberantly woolly. He is short, thick-set, with a broad back, and a lion's calm strength. He moves slowly, with a careless but majestic vigor. His voice is rich, full, and decisive. He is a clear, firm, and simple talker. His forehead is rather broad than high, in opposition to Erckmann's, which is rather lofty; and his eyes are scrutinizing and detective. He has a well-carved nose, and a thick, short, scrubby moustache. His mouth is large, and his lips a dark purple-red. He seems to be endowed with a stronger will-power than Erckmann. A French journalist describes him as possessed of "a frankness, a thoughtfulness, a decision, and a virility which quite carry one away. The man is incapable of anything mean or small; probity, dignity, and honor breathe in everything he says." Alexandre, or Pierre, Chatrian (for there is a doubt as to his prænomen) is four years younger than his partner, and, like him, a native of Alsace, though he traces to Corsican and Italian ancestry, while Erckmann is pure German-Swabian. The friends were youths together at Pfalzburg Gymnasium; and it is said that the Professor of Rhetoric at this college discovered early their talents and mutual suitability, and advised their literary union. They followed this counsel while yet at college, and produced a drama called "Schinderhannes," which was published in a provincial newspaper just before the revolution of 1848. A new edition of it was afterward accepted by the Ambigu Comique, but the manager deemed it dangerous without certain modifications, which the brethren refused to make. They have never been mere salesmen of their work, but have always maintained the dignity that becomes the genuine artist.

When Erckmann went to Paris to study law, Chatrian had proceeded to Belgium to follow his family trade of glass manufacture. He became soon dissatisfied with this, and returned to Pfalzburg where he became a superintendent at the college, with the privilege of continuing his studies there in return for his services. The pair were thus for a time divided; but Erckmann would every now and then pay a visit to his native town, when he felt himself particularly disgusted with law. During this period another joint drama was produced, "L'Alsace en 1814," which was performed at the Strasbourg Theatre in 1848, with such striking success as to be promptly suppressed by the Government. The pair published a series of stories in the local newspaper, which were afterward collected, but fell dead from the press. In 1850 Chatrian threw up his Pfalzburg appointment and came to Paris, where he obtained a situation in the office of the Eastern Railway.

The worthy couple were now together, and worked hard, though for a long period with but small apparent success. They were both, it is said, very poor, and out of sixty publishers to whom they offered their works, not one would take anything at their hands. But they persevered, and sometimes got their writings accepted by provincial journals. Doubtless during this period they were consolidating their powers; and it is well that they had courage enough, in spite of disappointments, to "keep on keeping on" at their endeavors.—*London Society.*

MILLAI'S "NORTH-WEST PASSAGE."—Knowington, who knows everything, also says there's an interest attaching to the "North-west Passage," by the same artist, beyond that of mere art excellence; for the head of the old mariner was painted from a man who, in his day, was a very notable character, none other indeed than Lord Byron's friend, Capt. Trelawney.

"It's rather curious," adds Knowington, "now that cremation is being discussed, to find ourselves face to face with the presentment of one who actually assisted as high priest at such a ceremony; for you know it was Trelawney who brought home Shelley's heart, after he and Byron had burnt the poet's body on the sea-shore at Lerici. I should hardly have thought he had been living, but here he is, alive as life, for they say it's a wonderful likeness. There's another funny thing too, about the picture; it seems he had a great objection to sitting, especially to Millais, whose art he professed to dislike, but a lady interceded, and he was won over, subjugated, you know, and an odd bargain was struck. Everybody rides some hobby, and Capt. Trelawney's hobby is Turkish baths; he insists upon all his friends trying a Turkish bath when anything is the matter. The lady complained of headache, and looked ill. 'Take a Turkish bath,' said Trelawney, 'and I'll sit to Millais.' The original design had some children in it, but Millais has done well to take them out, for you know he is always at his best when dealing with two figures only; and Mr. Bolckow, for whose magnificent collection this picture is destined, may be congratulated on possessing as fine a work as the artist ever produced."—*Belgravia.*

HORTA, THE CHIEF TOWN OF FAYAL.—Horta is a pretty little town of 10,000 inhabitants, situated in a deep bay which opens to the westward, and looks straight across to the island of Pico, distant about four miles. The bay is bounded to the north by a bold lava promontory, Ponta Espalamaca, and on the south by a very remarkable isolated crater, with one-half of its bounding wall broken down and allowing the sea to enter, called Monte da Guia, a very prominent object when entering the bay from the southward. Monte da Guia is almost an island, and apparently at one time it was entirely detached. It is now connected with the land by a narrow neck, composed chiefly of soft scoriæ and pumice, in the middle of which there juts up an abrupt mass of dark rock called "Monte Queimada," the burnt mountain, formed partly of stratified tufa of a dark chocolate color, and partly of lumps of black lava, porous, and each with a large cavity in the centre, which must have been ejected as volcanic bombs in a glorious display of fire-works at some period beyond the records of Azorean history, but late in the geological annals of the islands.

A long, straggling street follows the curve of the bay and forks into two at the northern end, and cross streets, ending in roads bounded by high, sheltering walls, many of them white, tastefully relieved with blue or gray, simple frieze-like borders, run up the slope into the country. The streets are narrow, with heavy, green verandahs to the houses, and have a close feel; but the town is otherwise clean and tidy, the houses are good, in the ordinary Portuguese style, and some of the convent churches, though ordinary in their architecture, are large and even somewhat imposing. The Church of the Monastery, occupied by the Carmelites before the suppression of the religious orders, overlooking the town, with its handsome façade surmounted by three Moresque cupolas, is the most conspicuous of these; and the Jesuit Church, built somewhat in the same style, a little further back from the town, is also rather effective. The suburbs abound in beautiful gardens; but they are surrounded by envious walls, and the unfortunate circumstances of our visit prevented our making the acquaintance of their possessors, of whose friendly hospitality we had heard much.

Pico, facing the town at the opposite side of the narrow strait, is at once a shelter to Horta, and a glorious ornament. The peak, a volcanic cone of 7,613 feet in height, rivals Ætna or the Peak of Teneriffe in symmetry of form. The principal cone terminates in a crater about 200 feet deep, and nearly in the centre of the great crater a secondary cone, very perfect in shape, and composed of scoriæ and lava, rises to a height of upward of 200 feet above its rim. This little additional peak gives the top of this mountain a very characteristic form. The top of the mountain is covered with snow during the Winter months, but it has usually entirely disappeared before the end of May. The sides of the mountain, alternately ridged and deeply grooved, and studded with the cones and craters of minor vents, are richly wooded, and the lower and more level belt sloping down to the sea-cliff, produces abundance of maize, yams, *(Calocasia esculenta,)* and wheat. The other islands depend greatly upon Pico for their supply of vegetables, fruit, and poultry. The morning we were at Fayal a fleet of Pico boats, two-masted, with large latteen sails, loaded with green figs, apricots, cabbages, potatoes, and fowls, crossed over in time for early market. Formerly Pico was the vineyard of the Azores. Previous to the year 1853, from twenty to thirty thousand pipes were exported from the island of a dry, rather high-flavored wine, which commanded a fair price in the markets of Europe, under the name of "Pico Madeira." In 1853, the wretched *Oidium tuckeri* devastated the vineyards and reduced the population of the island, who depended mainly on their wine production for their subsistence, to extreme misery. Nothing would stop the ravages of the fungus; in successive years the crop was reduced to one-fourth, one-eighth, one-tenth, and then entirely ceased, and the inhabitants emigrated in great numbers to Brazil and California. Some few attempts have been made to restore the vines, but up to the present time there is practically no manufacture of wine in the Azores.—*Good Words.*

A THEORY ABOUT DREAMS.—In conjunction with what are called "forebodings," they teach ourselves to believe that intense love, or hate as intense, maintains a connection between those under its influence, no matter how widely they may be sundered.

Organized bodies—perhaps we might say all bodies—are forever giving off particles—those at rest, in every direction; those in motion behind them, in one long stream. These particles carry with them the characteristics of the body from whence they part. We know it to be so in the case of flowers, otherwise there would be no such thing as scent, and assuredly no such thing as distinction of scent. And we may presume that it is so in other instances. Nor is it presumption only. That there must be something of the sort is evident from the success with which the dog traces his master through a crowd or along a well-frequented thoroughfare.

It requires but a small stretch of imagination to conceive that the particles thrown off by human beings bear the impress of their thoughts, feelings, hopes, fears, and expectations—as they exist at the moment of separation. We may conceive, too, that there exist in us senses acute enough to distinguish, under favorable circumstances, all the peculiarities of these particles when they are brought in contact with us. As to that contact, it is not so very unreasonable to suppose, in these days of electric wonders, that the fixed affection of persons may give a fixed direction to such emanations, and thus originate and maintain, through all chances and changes, those delicate chains of intercommunication between friends and foes, to which, rather than to supernatural agency, we prefer to ascribe our startling, truthful dreams and premonitions.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

PERILS OF PILGRIMS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A Persian pilgrim returning from the Holy Land has lately been robbed of his money in Syria, and the robbery has led to some 'startling disclosures.' The pilgrim, who is a man of rank and wealth and seems to have been conducting his pilgrimage comfortably, had just left Damascus on his homeward journey. He was accompanied on the first day by a number of his countrymen from that city, who, when the evening drew on, joined him in revelry. In fact 'high jinks' was going on in the tent occupied by the pilgrim and his friends until a late hour. About midnight, when the fun was at its highest, a shot was heard outside the tent, and the pilgrim rushed out to protect his mare, which was tied close by. The shot, however, was merely a decoy to draw him from his tent, and, on his return he found to his disgust that a bag containing £800 was only conspicuous by its absence. Suspicion fell on his countrymen, and several of these were rather hastily, and, as it turned out in the end, injudiciously tortured to make them give up the money. The torture failed to produce the desired effect, for in truth the money had not been stolen by the poor Persians, but by some Arabs, one of whom a few days later applied to a Jewish serraf to change a few Persian gold pieces, and was induced by the wily Israelite, who suspected him, to produce several hundred pieces of a similar description. He was then handed over to the Police, and confessed that the theft had been committed by himself and other members of his tribe. Officers were sent from Damascus to secure and bring to town the treasure, and to their great surprise found not only the Persian's gold, but 18,000 francs that had been taken from a party of Italians who came to Syria a few years ago to purchase horses, and lost all their money at the same place the Persian had been robbed. Everything has been recovered, even to some decorations taken from the Italians, and it is expected these Arabs, as they are not dervishes, will really receive some punishment."

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The *Deutsche Nachrichten* of June 1 says that everybody who has seen and spoken with the Emperor William since his return from Weisbaden is joyfully surprised at his improved appearance and cheerfulness. At the military parades recently held in Berlin and Potsdam he mounted his horse easily and without any help, rode slowly, but with an upright carriage, along the lines, and at the close "galloped his horse and reined it in with the seeming strength and dexterity of a young man."

FOREIGN NOTES.

A committee has been formed in Berlin for the erection of a grand national monument in commemoration of the last war.

According to information derived from English sources, the differences between Chili and Great Britain are not progressing to a favorable solution. The British Minister at Santiago has formally demanded his passports.

The Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland agreed at a recent session by a majority of 295 to 98, to a resolution in favor of disestablishment, in accordance with the terms of the measure introduced into Parliament by Mr. Disraeli's Government.

Some sensation was produced at Florence the other day by the presence of the Hungarian Archbishop Haynald at a banquet given by "the excommunicated King," Victor Emmanuel. The banquet was given by the King to the Botanical Congress at Florence, and the Archbishop was present as a member of the Congress.

Several of the largest landed proprietors in France have followed the example set by the Duc De La Rochefoucauld-Doudeauville, who some years ago founded an orphan school, in which the inmates are taught the first elements of agriculture. This establishment has already turned out many young men who will now be capable of acting as teachers or managers of similar schools founded upon the same principle.

The permanent exhibition of ostreiculture at the aquarium of the Scientific Association of Arcachon (Gironde) will be inaugurated on the 26th July, when a grand regatta, organized by the yachting club of the town, and presided over by the Minister of Marine, will also take place. The museum will comprise everything connected with the production of oysters, including explanatory, statistical, and technical works, printed or in manuscript.

The Bonapartists in France are rejoicing over the marked attention shown by the Emperor of Russia to the Prince Imperial. At a recent election they affirmed that the Emperor is in favor of the Prince Imperial, and would be, after the Prince's advent to the throne, the faithful ally of France, so that France could then speedily take her revenge. They also said that the Prince Imperial would marry the Princess Beatrice of England, and thus become the brother-in-law of the future King of England and a relative of the Russian Imperial family!

A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has recently been established in Naples. This has been done in the face of great difficulties, says the London *Examiner*, the Church in Italy having been found at all times "persistently on the side of cruelty, and the people having been expressly taught that there is no crime in tormenting a dumb brute, because—forsooth! it is not a Christian." The Mayor and Aldermen of this City will do well to notice this. In any anxiety to find an excuse for their ordinance for the propagation of hydrophobia, it will probably serve them.

Some disorders have just occurred at Padua, in Italy, in consequence of the high price of provisions. On one evening a crowd of men and women assembled in the principal square, where a military band was playing, and drowned the music with shouts of "Down with the rich!" They insulted the well-dressed people sitting outside the cafés, and broke the windows of those establishments. Similar disturbances occurred on the succeeding evenings, until measures were adopted by the Mayor to reduce the cost of the most necessary articles of food.

It has been decided in the Court of Common Pleas in England that a banker has no claim to a lien over funds held for his customers. The case was "Brown against the Metropolitan Bank." An attachment had issued from the Lord Mayor's Court against moneys held by the bank for the defendant in a prior action. These amounted to £751, but there were two bills under discount, and not due, in respect of which the bank claimed to deduct £500. It was held that, in the absence of express or implied agreement or evidence of custom, no lien existed.

As an illustration of progress in Russia we notice the following: An examination lately took place in Moscow of some young women aspiring to the State certificate for the profession of governess. An Archimandrite was present officially to ascertain the soundness of their religious knowledge. All the candidates answered unhesitatingly to his queries, that they had not studied religion in any way, "since the belief in a God was itself a bye-gone prejudice." These replies, however, proved no hindrance, and diplomas were given to the otherwise competent. Thus lady atheists are now enrolled without difficulty on the Russian educational staff.

A new railway danger is reported from Edinburgh. It appears that a butcher from a village in the country had been indulging in some festivities in the town, and remained too late to get home by the coach. Finding his way to the North British Railway Station, the tipsy man, in the momentary absence of fireman and driver, mounted the engine of a train which was partly filled with passengers at the platform, and turning on the steam, ran away with the train! He ran as far as St. Margaret's Works, a mile and a half from Waverley, before the train was caught. Fortunately no harm ensued, but the man was brought to trial by the Public Prosecutor for culpable recklessness, and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

A public library has been created by the Viceroy of Egypt, and has been installed in the building occupied by the Ministry of Public Instruction at Cairo. It is intended to centralize the treasures of ancient Arab literature dispersed throughout the country. What above all gives to the collection a great value is the assembling in it of all the most ancient manuscripts of the Koran that could be found. There are thus already about thirty copies, of great value, and among them is that due to Giafar—"the true one"—and the most ancient of all, of the year 720 after Christ, written on gazelle skin, forming sheets fourteen inches high and nine inches wide.

The visit of the English volunteers to Havre to take part in the French National Rifle Association's meeting has led to a brilliant demonstration of international friendship, and a great display of hospitality on the part of the French. The English shooting does not appear to have been as good as was expected, although in a friendly match between English and French officers the Snider rifle proved itself superior to the Chassepot. At the higher ranges it seems always to have been superior. The highest possible score was several times made by the Englishmen, and one, Lieut. Manning, scored six bull's eyes in six shots. But at short ranges a French small-bored rifle was the most accurate.

Among the stories more or less fabulous that were current respecting the Shah of Persia soon after that monarch left our shores, (writes the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*,) was one to the effect that his Majesty had ordered to be sent after him to Teheran a guillotine, a gallows, and a *corps de ballet*. For the truth of these rumors, I do not, writes a correspondent, pretend to vouch, but certain it is that the Shah has taken the much more sensible course of engaging a number of English artisans for employment in the Persian capital. His Majesty is about to erect a palace on the English model, and one firm of upholsterers in London has already sent out twenty-eight first-class artificers to assist in fitting up modern European furniture in the existing imperial residence.

Commander Cookson, of the British frigate Petrel, has lately furnished the Admiralty with a somewhat remarkable report on the guano deposits of Peru. He estimates the entire quantity in the districts which he visited, viz., Huannillos, Punta de Lobos, and Pabellon de Pica, at 7,400,000 tons. From information gathered by Commander Cookson, he is disposed to think that these deposits have not necessarily taken the enormous period of years in being formed which is commonly supposed. A native resident at Pabellon de Pica for more than forty years told him that when he first came there the whole promontory was covered with birds in countless numbers; but that about twenty-six years ago a plague visited them, and they died literally by millions. Since that time they have almost disappeared from the locality; they were chiefly pelicans, gannet, and a species of tern. It is a common remark on the coast that all birds are rapidly becoming scarce.

A terrible story of brigandage and murder is told by the Roman correspondent of the *Times*. On Whitsun Monday Count Claudio Faina, of Orvieto, a man about sixty years of age, was driving home in his carriage from the fair at Viterbo, when he was attacked by a gang of four ruffians, with masks, and carried off to the neighboring mountains, where a price of £8,000 was put upon his head. The daughter of Count Faina, Signora Palacco, who happened to be in Rome, left immediately for Orvieto, probably with the hope of saving her father by complying with the terms of the brigands. But it was too late. The unfortunate nobleman was found dead in a field of corn, and it is supposed that his captors, closely pursued by the public force, dispatched a victim who was a hindrance to them in their flight.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.

In reference to the Diplomatic Conference to be held at Brussels, our readers (says the London *Times* of June 3) may be interested in learning that the International Executive Committee created by the Universal Alliance has made careful researches in the diplomatic and military archives of all nations for data bearing on the question of prisoners of war. The draft of articles prepared by the committee presided over by Count De Houdetot fixes the rights and duties of the belligerents toward soldiers and the inhabitants of the enemy's territory, its administrators and its magistrates; it fixes precisely what is forbidden in war, and the action of courts-martial; the rules relative to private property, rules relative to the protection of the peaceful population, the duties of neutral States with regard to the belligerents, the position of volunteers and foreign troops in the service of belligerents, and that of the *levee en masse*; the subject of espionage, reconnoitering, the safe-conduct of messengers, the mode of treatment if not the suppression of hostages, the duties of belligerents towards soldiers who lay down their arms and military non-combatants, the conditions of imprisonment and the liberation of prisoners, the remuneration for work performed by them and the measures to be taken for their transport to the place of their detention, the organization of their depots, the maintenance of prisoners, their exchange, their return to their own country, the distribution of money or articles of clothing sent to them, and the order and discipline of the depots. Finally, it consecrates a very important chapter to the delicate question of parole. These several articles are the result of the meetings and discussions of the committee held at Paris under the Presidency of the Count De Houdetot. The Imperial Cabinet of St. Petersburg has not only consented that the project thus drafted shall be united with the articles prepared by order of his Imperial Majesty to serve as the basis for the deliberations of the definitive Diplomatic Conference, but his Highness Prince Gortchakoff has expressed the desire of his Majesty that the work may be extended, so as to include the *ensemble* of the facts relative to a state of war. It is therefore probable that the conference will have to occupy itself with the following questions: The violation of international rights, illicit practices during war, private property in the enemy's territory, the relations of belligerents when negotiating, the suspension of arms, armistices and capitulations, the right of *postliminie*, an expression which designates the re-establishment of the order of things disturbed by the war, the principles of neutrality, the rights and obligations that it entails, the commerce of neutrals, the right of search, blockade, prize—in a word, all questions of high interest belonging to the regulation of international relations in time of war by land and by sea. After having labored for three years in the preparation of its project, it was the wish of the committee that after the preparatory meetings at Paris the City of Brussels should be selected as the place of meeting for the definitive Diplomatic Conference. The Imperial Cabinet of St. Petersburg, consequent on a meeting between Prince Gorchakoff and Count De Houdetot, on the 7th of May, has accordingly agreed that this capital shall be the seat of the conference, where it will assemble on the 15th (o. s. 27th) of July ensuing. It is, therefore, to Belgium that the privilege will belong of having assisted in the final and practical realization of a design which future historians will recognize as honorable to the humanity of the age; as it is to the Emperor of Russia that the credit belongs of having given the necessary diplomatic form to the project of the committee, and of thus accomplishing one of the great objects of the Universal Alliance.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Standard* writes under date May 30: "The American pilgrims went this morning to the Church of Notres Dame des Victoires, where a grand mass was celebrated in their honor. Mgr. Dwenger, the Indiana Bishop who accompanies them, officiated, and delivered a brief and appropriate allocution—in English, of course—in the midst of which he related that his own brother had been miraculously saved by the divine intercession of the Holy Lady whose name graced the sanctuary in which he had been preaching. The Bishop then distributed to each pilgrim a cross purposely blessed for the occasion by the Pope, which the recipient immediately pinned on his breast. Among the pilgrims, says the *Univers*, is Rev. Mr. Meulder, an ex-curate of the negroes of Louisville, who, although partially paralysed, has nevertheless undertaken the pilgrimage. He brings an address and a gold-knobbed cane, which his sable parishioners of old offer to the Pope as a mark of esteem and affection. In addition, we are told, these faithful negroes have got up a subscription for a silver crown to be bestowed on Notre Dame De Lourdes, and a golden heart to be placed in the shrine of Paray-le-Monial. The *Univers* melts into tears over the fidelity of these Ethiopians of the back woods of America, and says what an example they set to their naughty civilized brothers on this side of the Atlantic. It appears from the reports of the faithful that these transatlantic pilgrims have eschewed all the customary habits of foreign visitors to the great capital. They pass their time in devotion, and live in the most hermitic fashion. They will receive the benediction of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris to-morrow, and leave on Monday for Rome, taking Notre Dame de Lourdes and Paray-le-Monial on the way."

ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN PARIS.

Galignani's Messenger of June 2 says: "An attempt at murder, caused by jealousy, was made on Saturday evening by M. Henri Maré De l'Isle, aged twenty-eight, a brother of the three charming actresses, namely, Galli-Marié, the classic *Mignon*; Irma, the creatrix of 'Fleur De Thé;' and Paola, the *Clairette* of the 'Fille de la Mère Angot.' The whole family descend from the famous author of the 'Marseillaise.' Henri is a married man, but suspecting his wife's infidelity, had separated from her, and nourished projects of vengeance against her on that score. Having reason to suppose that she would pass along the Rue Prony late in the evening, he took his station at a café situated at the corner of the Boulevard de Courcelles, and soon after 11 perceived her coming in that direction. He rushed out and seized her by the arm, and a violent altercation ensued. On the arrival of some Police agents, who attempted to arrest him, he started from them, and, drawing out a poignard, struck at his wife a violent blow, which pierced her right arm. He then took to flight, but was arrested just as he was entering the house of his sister Paola. On being interrogated he declared that he had intended to kill his wife and then to poison himself. He was removed to prison."

EPIDEMIC AMONG THE GOATS OF ASIA MINOR.

With reference to the famine in Asia Minor, the Levant *Herald* states that some of the wool-growing districts, in which famine prevails, have been visited with a fatal disease among the goats which supply the *tiftik* wool in large quantities. The latest advices state that as many as 500,000 goats have perished in the districts of Angora, Castamboul, and Tchangri, nearly a half of the flocks which remained. Some four or five months ago, at the approach of Winter, and when fodder was running short, about 1,000,000 goats were moved away in the direction of Adana and Tarsous. There had previously been upward of 2,000,000 of goats in the districts first named. The wool of the dead goats has been shorn, and is available for sale and use; but there will be a falling off of at least £200,000 in the value of this year's shearing, as compared with that of last year, which realized upward of £800,000. Next year, however, the effects of the disease will be more severely felt in the diminished return of wool. No positive news has yet been received of the flocks which were transferred to the south, but it is believed that they have escaped the visitation which caused such serious ravages among the goats left behind.

FLEMISH HORRORS.

An exchange observes that a Flemish jury must be able to bear almost anything, if the reports of a recent murder trial are correct, for never was a more horrible scene presented in any court of justice. The accused was Charles Van Coppenolle, who was charged with the murder of his wife, by knocking her down stairs with a cleaver. Coppenolle had been married twice before, his first wife having "killed herself by falling down stairs also," and the second was abandoned. The third, to whom he was married only a few months before, possessed a little property, and it is supposed that this led to her death. She was found at the foot of the stairs, quite dead, and with her head nearly split in two. Van Coppenolle was brought up for trial, and had to face the jury while the most startling *pièces de conviction* ever seen in a court-room were being examined. A painter had been employed to copy the staircase at the bottom of which the woman was found, and had imitated closely all the spots of blood found upon the walls. Bits of brain were also shown and examined with magnifying glasses, and, to crown all, the woman's head was brought in, and, in the presence of the prisoner, the cleaver was fitted into the wound. No one seemed to be greatly moved by this ghastly spectacle, and the prisoner least of all. Van Coppenolle was found guilty and condemned to death.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The platform adopted by the Illinois State "Independent" Convention, at Springfield, on the 10th inst., contains the following resolution on the subject of the civil service:

Resolved, That we demand the immediate reform of abuses in the civil service, through which the patronage of the Government is dispensed as a reward for partisan service rather than with regard to the public necessity.

THE NEW COMET.

ITS POSITION AND APPEARANCE.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN THE KNOWLEDGE OF THESE BODIES—REMARKABLE COMETS OF THE LAST CENTURY.

The appearance of comets has in all ages attracted the attention of mankind, and until recent discoveries in astronomy revealed the nature of these bodies they were contemplated with superstitious dread as omens of Divine displeasure, and were regarded as the precursors of some calamity to the human race. Even in the present day this opinion prevails among the illiterate classes in most countries. The terror which the appearance of Biela's comet in 1858 spread throughout Egypt and India is well known. To the astronomer the appearance of comets has always been regarded with deep interest. For some time past the attention of this class of observers has been turned upon the new comet recently discovered by M. Coggia, of Marseilles, on the 17th of April. This comet was first seen on this continent by Mr. S. W. Burnham, of Chicago, about the 30th of May, and was then in the constellation of the Giraffe, within twenty-one degrees of the north pole. It was moving in right ascension about one and a half minutes per twenty-four hours, and its declination was diminishing by about fifty minutes of an arc in the same interval. It showed a tail extending toward the north-east about twelve minutes in length, which was gradually becoming lighter and was almost visible to the naked eye. The fine instrument at the observatory in Chicago, one of the most powerful in the world, is not in working order, owing to the fact that the dome of the building is out of repair, and on this account most of the observations there have been made by means of a six-inch Alvin Clark refractor, owned by Mr. Burnham, who has made some interesting discoveries with this glass. In this City and State there are at present hardly any facilities for making astronomical observations. Owing to mismanagement, the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, has fallen into disuse; and at the Central Park Observatory, in this City, there are no instruments for making any but meteorological observations. At Mr. Rutherford's observatory, in Second avenue, corner of Twelfth street, there is a fine refracting telescope, having thirteen inches of clear focal aperture and fifteen feet of focal length: but as this glass has been constructed chiefly for photographing star groups, it is seldom used to take astronomical observations, in consequence of the difficulty of adjusting the instrument after removing one of the three lenses of which it is composed. Mr. Rutherford is at present in Europe, and his assistant is daily engaged completing the photographing of the principal constellations, and he has not adjusted the instrument to observe the movements of the new comet. Mr. White, of Brooklyn, has a good glass, and at the observatory attached to Columbia College there is a five and a half-inch glass of great power, but neither of these glasses have been made use of to make observations on the new comet. The most reliable information that has been furnished about this celestial visitor up to the present was given in a letter from Prof. Lewis Smith, of Rochester, which appeared in THE TIMES a few days since. The comet is now visible to the naked eye, and is situated, at 1 o'clock in the morning, directly beneath the polar star, at a distance from it of about 25°, or about midway between it and the horizon. With the aid of of an opera glass it can be easily seen as a hazy, nebulous mass with a bright point on one side. It is at present moving toward the earth, and is now visible all night, but will soon be visible only in the early part of the evening, setting in the north-west. It will be brightest on the evening of Aug. 3, when it will be 245 times as bright as at the time of discovery, while at present it is only about six times as luminous. It will then be about 5° from Denabola, the brightest star in Leo, and as the moon will be absent it will be subjected to spectroscopic analysis under circumstances more favorable than may occur again for many years.

Until the elements of a comet's orbit have been determined nothing can be known of its movements, and the calculations involved in this task are almost inconceivable, and require the minutest accuracy. The method most commonly used in computing the parabolic elements of a comet's orbit is one invented by Olbers, a German astronomer, toward the close of the last century. According to the method devised by Gauss and Sulplace, the six elliptical elements of a comet's orbit may be derived from three observations, but in some cases four observations may be necessary. For some time past the weather has been so cloudy, and the atmosphere so full of moisture, that it has been found exceedingly difficult to make accurate observations. By the aid of a powerful glass, however, the work of determining the orbit of the new comet has been successfully accomplished by A. C Durier, a Frenchman, residing in London, whose calculations are considered to be correct. According to his computation, the position of the comet at midnight on the 20th inst. will be 7 hours 31′ 57″ and 70° 9′ 3″ north declination, mean Berlin time. Its position on Proctor's map is just above the small arrow west of stars forty-two and forty-three of Camelus.

Down to the time of Tycho Brahé it was believed that comets were of terrestrial origin, being generated in the upper regions of the atmosphere. This astronomer demonstrated that it must be situated beyond the limits of the moon's orbit, but until the discoveries of Newton revealed the form of their orbits, very little was known about their movements. Tycho Brahé and Kepler imagined that the comets moved in straight lines. Helvetius conjectured that the path of the comets might be curvilinear, and in 1681 Doerfel showed that the comet of 1680 described a parabola, having the sun in the focus. Newton found that the orbit described by a body moving round the sun in free space might be either a circle, an ellipse, a parabola, or a hyperbola, but it must be one or the other of these curves. Halley, who was one of the earliest supporters of the theory of gravitation, reduced to practice Newton's ideas on the theory of comets, by collecting all the recorded observations made on these bodies down to 1700. A comparison of the orbits of the comets of 1531, 1607, and 1682 convinced him that they referred to the same comet, and after much research he predicted its return in 1758. During the period that elapsed between the publication of Halley's researches and the time announced for the return of the comet of 1682 an important step had been made in the application of analyses to physical astronomy. Methods for solving, by approximate process, the problem of planetary perturbation were invented by Euler Clairaut and D'Alembert. Clairaut, assisted by Mme. Laponte, calculated that the comet would be retarded 518 days by the action of Jupiter, and 100 days by the action of Saturn, and predicted that its passage through perihelion would take place on the 13th of April, 1759, but allowed that a difference of a month might result from inaccuracies in calculation. On the 13th of March, 1759, the comet passed through this point of its orbit, and thus established beyond doubt the truth of Newton's theory of comets.

Biela's comet, on which observations were made in 1872, solved a very interesting problem in connection with those bodies. This comet was discovered on the 27th of February, 1826, by an Austrian officer, whose name was given to it. According to the calculations of Gambart and Clausen it has a period of 6.6 years. A little before its arrival in the perihelion this comet passes through the descending node of its orbit at only a very short distance from the earth's orbit, and in 1832 great fears of a collision were entertained when it was announced that at the time of the comet's passage through its descending node the earth would be traveling in the same region. What was then so much dreaded actually took place on the 27th of November, 1872. On that occasion the earth passed through the comet's train, tunneling a pathway for itself 250,000 miles in length and about 8,000 miles in diameter, and yet in this enormous section of the train, having a volume of about 12,000,000 of cubic miles, nothing more serious than a meteoric shower was the result. Attention was called to the subject by Mr. Hind before the Royal Astronomical Society in England. This confirmed the theory ably sustained by the Italian Astronomer Scheaparelli some years ago, that meteoric showers were phenomena caused by the passage of the earth through the matter of which comets' trains are composed. It was found that this comet, if in existence, would cross the earth's orbit on the day named, and on that particular day a great star shower was visible over a large part of England which continued for five hours, or during the time the earth was passing through the comet's train. This meteoric display consisted of shreds of matter so minute as to be unable to penetrate our atmosphere. These small bodies melted and evaporized high in the more tenuous regions of the atmosphere, and sank to the earth in the form of an impalpable powder.

On the 13th of January, 1846, Lieut. Maury, of the Observatory at Washington, discovered that this comet had separated into two distinct fragments, which continued to travel together at a distance of from three to four seconds from each other, or from 150,000 to 157,000 miles apart. The question as to whether the nucleus of a comet is in any case a solid body has often been discussed, but no definite conclusion has been reached. The passage of the nucleus of a comet over a star would aid in solving this problem, but no instance of the actual occurrence of such a phenomenon has ever been satisfactorily established. Newton was of the opinion that the nuclei of comets must necessarily be solid bodies, otherwise they would in many cases be dissipated by the intense heat to which they are subjected on their passage of the perihelion. Whether solid or not, it is certain their masses must be very inconsiderable from the fact that they produce no sensible derangement in the motions of the planets, however near they approach them. The heat which comets undergo in their passage through the perihelion is almost inconceivable. The comet of 1843 passed at the perihelion distance of 47,500 miles, that of 1680 at the distance of 570,000, and the comet of 1689 at the distance of 1,900,000 miles from the sun. Newton found by calculations that the comet of 1680, on its passage of the perihelion, was subjected to a heat 2,000 times greater than that of red-hot iron. The great comet of 1843, which approached nearer to the sun than any other recorded in history, must have been exposed to a heat of still greater intensity.

The tail of a comet sometimes attains an enormous length. The train of the comet of 1680 was 96,000,000 miles long; that of the comet of 1811 was 100,000,000 miles in length; the comet of 1843 had a train of 150,000,000 miles, and that of Donati's comet in 1858 was about 50,000,000 miles in length. The development of the tail when a comet is advancing toward the perihelion affords a striking instance of the wonderful influence exerted upon it by the sun, although the mode in which it is exerted continues to be involved in great mystery. In the comet of 1858, on Aug. 29, the length of the tail was two degrees, or 14,000,000 miles. On Oct. 10, it was sixty degrees, or 51,000,000 miles. The orbits of comets vary in their lengths. The orbit of Encke's comet is contained within that of the planet Jupiter, while the orbit of Whalley's comet extends far beyond that of Neptune. Donati's comet revolves in an elliptical orbit, with a period of about 2,000 years. The comet of 1811 has a period of 3,065 years, subject to an uncertainty of forty-three years. The aphelion distance of this comet is fourteen times that of Neptune, or about 40,121,000,000 miles.

THE POPE.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes under date June 2:

"The popular opinion in Rome respecting the Pope is that he is a *Jettatore*—which means that merely to be stared at by him brings one bad luck. He blessed Italy in 1848, and Italy went to ruin. He excommunicated Italy in 1859, and things have gone right ever since. The very Pope's soldiers were punished when in 1870 they saw him bless the Papal guns. 'These will never do their duty,' exclaimed the heroic defenders of the Holy See. Besides these great examples of *jettatura*, people will tell you of men having had their legs broken just after receiving the Pope's benediction. The very women who used to kneel to him in the streets as he passed were accustomed to make a certain sign with their hands, a sign which, according to tradition, destroyed the influence of the *jettatura*.

Poor Pius IX. has not gained much in this respect since the recent nomination of Cardinals. Already three of them have died in less than a year, and all three were appointed by the special wish of his Holiness himself. Evidently this kind of benevolence proves just as fatal as his blessing to the Carlists in Spain, and to M. De Belcastel in France. It is only natural to expect that several more of the Cardinals will in the ordinary course of things quit this worldly scene at no very remote period. Not a few of them are extremely old and afflicted with all sorts of chronic ailments. The Pope has not yet, however, made up his mind to convoke another Consistory. Several Monsignori received notice of the Pope's intentions months ago, but since his illness he has declined all conversation on the subject. It is true that difficulties arise even when an infallible Pope says he will appoint a Cardinal. Difficulties, in fact, have arisen in regard to the nomination of Monsignor Guibert, the Archbishop of Paris, who has stated that for the moment he cannot abandon his episcopal see. The other Monsignori who expected to have received their Cardinal's hats long ago, naturally get very much frightened at the Pope's illness. During several days the state of his health was positively alarming, far more so than was generally believed; but the sudden change in the weather worked wonders, and Pius IX. is, for the time, all right again. The three doctors who constantly attend him continually say that political exigencies are very fine things, but that it is perfectly absurd that they should be the cause of so much anxiety to all those who have at heart the health of the Pope. For years and years he had been accustomed to leave Rome during the Summer months, and enjoy the fresh breeze which blows at Castel Gandolfo. There he rested comfortably after the hard work of the Holy Week festivities. Castel Gandolfo was not the only resource the Pope had to break the monotony of his ecclesiastical life. A strong and robust man, he felt the need of taking long walks, and daily strolled down the Corso to the Porta del Popolo, and outside the gate. It was amusing to him to see everyday life in the streets of Rome, to admire the long line of carriages going to the Pincio, the ladies stopping at the shop-windows, and the poor swarming around him for moral and material blessings. Of these things he knows nothing now. His gardens at the Vatican are extensive, but miserably kept up, and he must be tired by this time of seeing people who can talk to him of nothing but afflictions which he knows have no existence. He must be tired by this time of the deputations which for the last four years have been passing before his eyes at given intervals, repeating the same lamentations, and compelling him to give the same answers. Another man at his age would in all likelihood have cut them short after a certain period; but it must be said to his praise, that he has stood this uninterrupted series of deputations with a stout heart and pleasing countenance. Of the thousands and thousands who have visited him not one will be likely to say that he saw the Pope looking angry or irritated. So far from this his good-humored smile seems to have become familiar to all, and nobody can picture the Pope except as a cheery, pleasant old man.

His smiles, of course, assist the clerical cause; they brighten the hearts of the faithful; they animate their feelings, and, in fact, do much to keep the party together. And this the Pope knows; and no one will ever be able to prove that, if the clerical legions have disbanded, it has been through the ill-will of their chief. The Pope is certainly the life and soul of the clerical party all over the world. If he were to die to-morrow it is no exaggeration to foretell that the Catholic Church would sustain the heaviest blow it has sustained for a great many years. Pius IX. may be taken as a good example of an energetic and able party leader. While at the Vatican and out of the Vatican Cardinals and Princes hate each other bitterly, all feel it their duty to bow submissively before his commands. He has allowed those germs of reciprocal hatred to exist, but has succeeded in using that hatred for the constant increase of his own power. There is no doubt that this policy has proved extremely beneficial to Italy. It has served to demonstrate that a Pope may not possess an acre of land, and yet be far more powerful and respected than many of his predecessors who had miles and miles of Church property, armies at their disposal, and vast influence with Emperors and Ministers. The conscientious historian who will in future years describe this last phase of Papal power will find it easy to explain the reasons which induced the Pope to remain a "prisoner" in the Vatican, and to refuse the advice given by his medical attendants to abandon Rome during the Summer months, and take a change of air at Castel Gandolfo. In any case the Pope may thank his robust constitution that none of the fever attacks from which he has been suffering of late years have proved fatal.

JUSTICE IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes: "As an example of the easy way in which justice is administered in France, let me call your attention to the fact that Col. Stoffel is relegated to what is called a *Maison de Santé* in Paris. He was sentenced some months ago to an imprisonment of six months for contempt of court during the Bazaine trial. He constituted himself prisoner at Versailles, as far as I remember, about three weeks ago, and he is already allowed to enter a *sanatorium* in the capital, on the plea of ill-health. I thought at the time that the sentence was somewhat severe, but to allow a man to choose his own time for taking his punishment, and then to permit him to retire to a pleasant home wherein he may have any amount of reasonable liberty, is to make Dame Justice a party to a silly farce. The strangest feature of the matter is that the thing is taken to be a matter of course."

RECEPTION BY COL. EMMONS CLARK.

The tenth anniversary of Col. Emmons Clark's Colonelcy of the Seventh Regiment was celebrated yesterday, by a reception at that officer's residence, at Pleasant Valley, on the Palisades. The invited guests were the officers of his command, some forty in number, many of whom have served with the Colonel for more than the number of years during which he has been at its head. In addition, several officers of other regiments in the City were present, and participated in the festivities, which included a trip to and from the City, on the Fort Lee boat, a collation at Pleasant Valley, &c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 70⅛	1000 Lake Shore..... 68¾
300 do......s3. 70⅛	100 do......s3. 68½
1500 do........ 70¼	300 do....... 68⅝
200 do......c. 70¼	1100 do....... 68½
200 do......s3. 70¼	100 do......c. 68½
500 do........ 70⅜	200 do......b3. 68½
1300 do........ 70⅛	400 do....... 68⅝
100 do......c. 70½	1400 do....... 68½
800 do......b3. 70⅛	500 do....... 68⅝
500 N. Y. C. & Hud... 96¾	400 do....... 68¾
100 do....... 96⅞	1400 do....... 68⅝
100 Panama.......107⅞	100 do......b3. 68¾
600 Pacific Mail.... 40⅝	1000 do....... 68⅞
100 do......s3. 40⅝	800 do....... 68¾
200 do....... 40¾	200 do....... 68⅝
300 do....... 40⅞	200 do......s3. 68⅝
100 do......c. 40⅞	300 Rock Island..... 93⅝
400 do....... 41	100 do......s3. 93½
200 do......c. 41	300 do....... 93½
900 do......s3. 41	100 do......s3. 93½
100 do......b3. 41⅛	100 do......c. 93⅝
200 do....... 41⅛	100 do....... 93⅝
500 do....... 41¼	400 do....... 93½
100 do......b3. 41¼	200 do......s3. 93¾
300 do....... 41⅛	400 do....... 93⅞
200 Erie....... 26⅛	400 C., C. & I. C.... 16
2000 do....... 26⅝	500 North-west...b3. 37
2000 do....... 26½	700 do....... 37
200 do....... 26⅝	500 St. Paul....... 32¾
1300 do....... 26¼	100 do....... 32⅞
500 do......s3. 26⅝	300 do....... 32¾
300 do....... 26⅝	200 Tol. & Wab..... 30¼
2000 do....... 26½	100 do....... 30½
100 Union Pacific..s3. 24⅛	300 do....... 30⅝
500 do....... 24⅛	100 do....... 30½
300 do....... 24¼	100 do....... 30¼
600 do....... 24⅜	100 Ohio & Miss.... 22½
100 do......b3. 24⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...c.120⅛	$5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C......b. c.113⅞
1,500 do......12.120⅛	400 do.....small.113¾
10,000 do......s3.120	25,000 U. S. 6s, Cur., b. c........115
20,000 U. S. 5s,'81, R.113¾	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Ga. 7s, G. Bds. 82	400 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 68⅝
3,000 N.Y.St.B. L.R.106⅛	400 do......s3 68⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n s. 61	100 do......c. 68⅝
20,000 Tenn. 6s, new X. Coup...b. c. 61	100 do......b3. 68¾
	100 do....... 68⅝
1,000 C., R. I. & P.7s.106¼	600 do....... 68⅝
3,000 N. J. Cen. Con.102	100 do......s3. 68¼
4,000 Mor. & Ess.2d.103	1300 do....... 68¼
1,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 82½	100 do....... 68⅛
1,000 Mich. So. S. F.103¼	200 do....... 68
5,000 L. S. Con.C.b.c. 98⅝	200 do....... 68⅛
5,000 Mich. So. 2d..100	200 do......s3. 68
5,000 Un.Pac.10s.In. 77	800 do....... 68⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 86½	200 do......b3. 68¼
1,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 82½	800 do....... 68¼
1,000 C.,C.C. & I.1st. 99½	200 do......s3. 68¼
4,000 Lou. & N.C.,'98. 87	900 do......s3. 68⅜
5 Continental Bn'k.102	400 do....... 68¼
50 German Am.Bn'k. 90	800 do......s60. 67⅞
10 N. Y. Nat.Ex.Bn'k 95	100 do....... 68⅜
35 Del. & Hud. Can...119	100 Panama.....b. c.108
100 Mar. L'd. & M'g.. 3	100 Union Pac.b. c. c. 24¼
400 West.Un. Tel.b.c. 70⅜	100 do....... 24¼
1700 do....... 70¼	1200 do......s3. 24⅛
100 do......b3. 70⅜	200 do....... 24
300 do....... 70¼	500 do....... 23⅞
100 do......b3. 70¼	700 do....... 23¾
500 do......c. 70⅛	100 do....... 23⅞
200 do......s3. 70	100 do......b3 24
1100 do....... 70	100 do....... 24
600 do....... 69⅞	100 do......s3. 23⅞
200 do....... 69¾	100 do....... 23⅞
300 do......s3. 69¾	200 do....... 24
1900 do....... 69⅞	100 Chic. & R. I...b. c. 93⅞
300 do......s60. 69	200 do....... 93⅝
200 do......c. 69⅞	600 do....... 93
500 do......b3. 70	300 do......s3. 92⅞
600 do....... 70	600 do....... 92⅞
100 do......c. 70	200 do......b3. 93
100 do....... 70⅛	100 do......s3. 92⅞
100 do....... 70	600 do....... 92¾
500 Pacific Mail..b. c. 41	200 do....... 92¾
400 do....... 40⅞	1000 do......b3. 93
300 do....... 40¾	400 Chi. M. & St.P.b.c. 33
100 do......b3. 40¾	100 do....... 32½
400 do....... 40⅞	200 C.M.& St.P.Pf.b.c. 54
100 do....... 40⅝	100 do....... 53¾
200 do......b3. 40⅝	50 do......opg. 54⅜
1300 do....... 40⅝	100 Tol. & Wab..b. c. 30¼
200 do....... 40⅝	300 do....... 30⅜
50 American Ex... 60	300 do....... 30¼
15 United States Ex. 70	300 do......s3. 30¼
300 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 96⅜	200 do....... 30
10 do....... 97	300 do....... 29⅞
100 do......c. 96⅜	200 do....... 29¾
100 do....... 96⅝	100 do....... 29⅞
300 do......s3. 96½	100 do......b3. 30
300 do....... 96½	300 do......s3. 30
400 Erie.......b. c. 26½	100 do....... 30
2000 do....... 26⅜	100 do....... 30⅛
100 do....... 26½	50 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 94¼
400 do....... 26¼	400 Del., L. & W..b. c.107½
100 Clev. & P. Gt'd... 87	10 Chic. & Alt.......100
200 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 37⅛	200 Alt & T. H. Pref. 28
100 do......c. 37⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 22½
100 do......b. c. 37⅛	100 do....... 22⅜
100 do......s3. 37	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 16⅛
100 C.& N.W.Pf.b.c.b3 54½	300 do....... 16¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 West. Union..... 70¼	300 Lake Shore..... 68¾
300 do......s3. 70⅛	500 Un. Pacific..... 24
600 do....... 70⅜	200 do......b3. 24⅛
100 Pac. Mail......b3. 40⅝	300 do....... 24⅛
300 do....... 40⅞	600 do....... 24¼
400 do....... 41	400 do......c. 24⅜
300 do....... 41⅛	200 do....... 24¼
200 do......s3. 41⅛	100 do......b3. 24⅛
1000 do....... 41¼	300 North-west..... 36⅞
500 do......b3. 41¼	200 do....... 37
1000 N.Y.C. & H..s60. 95½	200 do......s10. 37
200 do....... 96½	100 do....... 36¾
200 do....... 96¾	10 do....... 37
200 Erie R....... 26¼	400 do......b3. 37
100 do....... 26⅜	300 do....... 37⅛
400 Lake Shore....b3. 68⅝	300 Rock Island.....c. 93
100 do....... 68⅝	300 do....... 93¼
200 do......s3. 68¼	100 do....... 93
500 do....... 68¼	100 St. Paul....... 32⅞
600 do....... 68¼	100 Tol. & Wab...b3. 30¼
600 do......s60. 67½	100 do....... 30¼
200 do......b3. 68½	300 do....... 30⅜
100 do....... 68½	300 do....... 30¼
3 0 do....... 68⅝	100 do....... 30⅛
100 do....... 68¾	200 Del., L. & W..... 107⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 L. S.2dC.C.b. c. 90	100 L.S.&M.S..b. c.b3. 68¼
67 D. & H. Canal....119	200 do....... 68⅜
100 West. Un..b. c.s3. 70¼	200 do....... 68½
200 do....... 70¼	300 do......s3. 68⅝
1300 do....... 70⅛	600 Erie R.....b. c.s3. 26¼
300 do....... 70¼	200 do....... 26⅛
300 do....... 70⅛	100 do....... 26⅜
100 Pac. Mail....b. c. 41⅛	100 Un. Pac..b. c..s3. 24⅛
1000 do....... 41	100 do......b3. 24¼
300 do....... 41⅛	500 do....... 24¼
200 do......b3. 41⅛	100 C.& N.W.Pf..b. c. 55
10 W. Gar. Ex.... 79	100 N. J. Central.b. c.106⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H.b. c. 96⅛	100 C. & R. I.....b. c. 93¼
100 do....... 96⅞	400 do....... 93¼
100 do......b3. 97	100 Tol. & Wab.b. c.b3. 30⅛
100 do......b3. 96⅞	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 16

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

500 West. U. Tel.s60. 69⅜	500 Del., L. & W.....107½
100 do......b3. 70¼	1100 Un. Pac......... 24¼
100 do....... 70¼	200 do......b. c. 24⅜
500 do......s60. 69⅝	100 do....... 24⅜
1000 do....... 70½	100 do......b3. 24½
100 do......b3. 70½	1000 do....... 24½
300 do....... 70½	600 do......b3. 24⅝
100 do......s5. 70½	400 do....... 24⅝
200 do......s3. 70½	100 C., C. & I. C....... 16
300 do......b3. 70⅝	100 do......b3. 16⅛
800 do....... 70⅝	100 do....... 16¼
500 do......b3. 70¾	100 North-western.... 37⅛
200 do......b3. 70⅝	100 do....... 37
1200 do....... 70¾	100 do....... 37⅛
1000 do....... 70⅞	300 do....... 37¼
100 do......b3. 71	200 do....... 37⅜
100 do....... 70⅞	100 do......b3. 37⅜
700 do....... 70¾	100 do......b4. 37⅜
200 do....... 70⅞	200 do......b3. 37½
200 Erie.......s3. 26⅜	100 do....... 37½
100 do....... 26⅜	300 do....... 37⅜
500 do....... 26½	100 Rock Island..... 93⅜
500 Pacific Mail...... 41¼	400 do....... 93¼
400 do....... 41⅛	100 do....... 93½
100 do......b3. 41¼	200 do....... 93¾
100 do....... 41¼	300 do....... 94
600 do....... 41⅜	50 do....... 93¾
700 do......b . 41½	200 do....... 93⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H...... 96⅞	100 Ohio & Miss...... 22½
200 do....... 97	100 do....... 22⅝
200 Lake Shore....... 68⅜	100 St. Paul....... 32⅞
100 do....... 68½	100 do....... 33
200 do......c. 68⅝	100 do....... 33⅛
800 do....... 68¾	400 do....... 33¼
300 do......s3. 68⅝	200 do....... 33⅜
400 do....... 68¾	100 do....... 33¼
2100 do......s60. 68	100 Toledo & Wab.... 30⅜
400 do....... 68⅞	200 do....... 30⅝
2500 do....... 69	400 do....... 30½
1600 do....... 69⅛	100 do......s3. 30½
2700 do......s3. 69	500 do....... 30⅝
600 do....... 69⅛	

SATURDAY, June 20—P. M.

To-day has been a day of depression in the Stock Market, and though there has been a manifest desire to take the more hopeful view of affairs the *bear* clique, so industrious and indefatigable for some time past, still maintained its advantage, and held business down to the lowest ebb. It was generally expected that the passage by the Senate of the Currency bill would have had some stimulating effect in investments, but the "shorts" overcame it by persistent hammering. Stocks throughout the day were dull and steady, and the transactions were on a limited scale. The principal dealings were in Western Union, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Erie, and Pacific Mail. The total number of shares sold during the day was 126,104, apportioned as follows: Lake Shore, 32,500; Western Union, 25,200; Pacific Mail, 15,000; Union Pacific, 12,300; Erie, 12,300; Rock Island, 8,450; Wabash, 5,000; North-western, 4,610; St. Paul, 2,500; New-York Central, 3,710; C., C. & I. C., 1,300; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1,100; St. Paul Preferred, 500; Ohio, 500; North-western preferred, 200; Panama, 200. The day's shipments of specie to Europe amounted to $282,496, of which $189,000 was in gold coin and the remainder gold and silver bars. Exchange steady, on the business basis of 4.87½@4.88, less commissions, though nominally 4.88½@4.91. Cover exchange against cotton and other products was by no means active, as the purchasers of produce exchange evidently hoped to secure more favorable returns before next steamer day. Money was quiet at 2@2½, with occasional loans at 3 on undoubted collaterals. The weekly bank statement shows a reduction of $2,175,300, the specie decrease being $1,186,800, the shipments of gold to Europe accounting in some measure for this reduction. Legal tenders, our "money," show an increase of $887,600, while the deposits are down $5,102,900, a heavy decrease considering the comparatively limited fluctuations in other items.

The following table shows the changes in the New-York City Banks this week, as compared with last:

	June 13.	June 20.	
Loans	$281,242,800	$279,067,500	Dec..$2,175,300
Specie	21,921,000	19,934,200	Dec.. 1,986,800
Circulation	26,671,800	26,652,300	Dec.. 19,500
Deposits	232,722,400	227,619,500	Dec.. 5,102,900
Legal tend.	60,951,000	61,838,600	Inc... 887,600

Gold has remained quiet during the day, all the business done being at 111⅛@111¼. Carrying rates were 2 per cent. to flat. The clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank amounted to $19,937,000; Gold balance, $1,401,021; Currency balance, $1,664,482. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day for interest $40,000, and $10,000 in redemption of called 5-20's. The Customs receipts for the day amounted to $219,000. During the week the Sub-Treasurer has disbursed $506,000 on account of interest; $151,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds. The receipts from Customs aggregate $1,716,000 for the same period. The shipment of Specie for the week reached a total of $1,628,873. The Clearing-house statement for to-day is as follows: Currency exchanges, $63,061,415; Currency balances, $3,640,499; Gold exchanges, $4,569,759; Gold balances, $1,271,419. The transactions for the week were: Currency exchanges, $401,927,485; Currency balances, $20,296,094; Gold exchanges, $39,314,546; Gold balances, $6,220,287. The range of Gold for the week has been as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday, June 15	110¾	110⅞	110¾	110⅞
Tuesday, June 16	110⅞	111⅜	110⅞	111¼
Wednesday, June 17	111¼	111⅜	111	111⅛
Thursday, June 18	111¼	111¼	111	111
Friday, June 19	111⅛	111¼	111	111⅛
Saturday, June 20	111¼	111¼	111⅛	111¼

Closing Quotations—JUNE 20.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	114⅛	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118⅞	118½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120¾	120½
American Gold	111⅛	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87¾	$4 87½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96½	97
Chicago and Rock Island	93⅝	93⅞
Pacific Mail	40¾	41½
St. Paul Common	32⅝	33¼
St. Paul Preferred	53½	54⅜
Western Union	70¼	70⅞
Union Pacific	24¼	24⅝
Lake Shore	68½	69⅛
Toledo and Wabash	30⅜	30⅝
North-west	36⅞	37⅜
North-west Preferred	54¼	54½
Delaware and Lackawanna	107	107½
Central of New-Jersey	106¼	106½
Panama	107½	108
Erie	27½	26½
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅛	22⅝
C., C. and I. C.	15⅞	16¼

The following were the bids yesterday at the Exchange Board for the Public Funds:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81....116½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..120
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81...121½	5-20 reg., '67.........116⅜
5-20 reg., '62.........114	5-20 coup., '67........120¾
5-20 coup., '62........114	5-20 coup., '68........120½
5-20 Cal'd Bds., '62...112	10-40 reg..............113⅞
5-20 reg., '64.........116½	10-40 coup.............113⅞
5-20 coup., '64........117	5s reg., '81...........113¾
5-20 reg., '65.........116½	5s coup., '81..........113⅞
5-20 coup., '65........118	6s Currency, 1895-9...115
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...116	

And the following for the various State Stocks:

Ark. 7s, M. O.&R.R. 10	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. C. off J. & J. 25
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.. 10	
Connecticut 6s....103½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. C. off A. & O. 25
Georgia 7s, N. bds... 91	
Illinois 6s, '77....100	N. C. 6s, N. b. J. & J. 12
Illinois C. 6s, '79...100	N. C. 6s, N.b. A. &O. 10
Illinois W. L.......100	N. C. 6s. S. T. C. 3... 5
Kentucky 6s.........109	Ohio 6s, '75........ 97
Louisiana 7s, Pen... 20	Ohio 6s, '81........ 99½
Louisiana 8s, L.bds.. 22	Ohio 6s, '86........104
Mich. 6s, '78-79.....103	South Carolina 6s.... 25
Mich. 6s, '83........103	S. C. 6s, J. & J..... 18
Mich. 7s, '78........100	S. C. 6s, A. & O..... 18
Missouri 6s, due '74.. 99	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66... 17
Missouri 6s, due '75.. 98	S. C. 6s,L.C.,'89J.&J. 17
Missouri 6s, due '76. 97½	S. C.6s,L.C.,'89A.&O. 17
Missouri 6s, due '77. 97½	S. C. 7s of '88...... 17
Missouri 6s, due '79. 97	S. C. 7s, N. F. bds.... 6
Han. & St.J., due '87. 94½	Tenn. 5s old........ 79
N. Y. R. B. Loan.....106½	Tenn. 6s, O ex c..... 59
N. C. 6s, A. & O..... 17	Tenn. 6s, N. bds...... 79
N. C. 6,N.C.R.J.&J. 35	Texas 10s of '76..... 91
N.C. 6s,N.C.R.A.&O. 35	Va. 6s, N. bds....... 28
	Va. 6s, C. bds....... 52

The Bank of New-York has declared a dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable on and after July 1.

The Directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad announce that the interest on their bonds, also of the Missouri State Bonds, $3,000,000, known as the "Hannibal and St. Joe Issue," due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of North America.

The interest due July 1 in the City of Rochester Water Loan Bonds, will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 24th inst., and reopen July 2.

The Park Bank has declared a dividend of *Six ℔ cent.*, payable in July, and the transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

The Board of Directors of the Market National Bank have declared a dividend of *Five ℔ cent.* out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, transfer-books to remain closed until that date.

The Hanover National Bank has declared a dividend of *Four ℔ cent.*, payable on the 1st prox., and the transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EVANSVILLE CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—Interest payable semi-annually in this City. Principal due 1890. For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 20—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅝@92¾ for money; 92¾@92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1865s, old, 108¼; 1867s, 108. Erie Railway Shares, 24@24¼; do. preferred, 43.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Preferred, 40.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 23¾@24; do. Preferred, 38.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, preferred stock, 37. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 40c.

FRANKFORT, June 20—P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds, 97¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, June 20—Evening.—Rentes 59f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d. Sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8 5-15d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped May, at 8⅝d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 8⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable August and September, at 8 7-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 10s. 9d.@11s. 7d. ℔ cental, for Red Western Spring. Flour, 27s. 6d. ℔ bbl., for Western. Provisions—Pork 65s. ℔ bbl., for New Mess. Bacon, 46s. 6d. ℔ cwt., for Short Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 39s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—of the sales to-day, 4,900 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, delivertble June, at 8 3.16d.

LONDON, June 20—3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10½d. ℔ gallon.

Evening.—Whale-oil, £31@£31 5s. ℔ tun. Common Resin, 6s. 9d.@7s. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, June 20.—Petroleum, 27½f. for fine Pale American.

THE PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Chester, for Liverpool—33 pks. Drugs, 18,997 bxs. Cheese, 31 cases Forks, 88 pks. Duck, 7 bales Furs, 1,232 bxs. Bacon, 333 pks. Butter, 18 pks. Pumps, 100 tcs. Beef, 898 pks. Agricultural Implements, 14 tcs. Feet, 505 bales Cotton.

By the bark Askoy, for Cork—28,110 bushels Corn.

By the bark Euploea, for Konigsberg—2,865 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer The Queen, for Liverpool—201 bxs. Drugs, 22 pks. Steel, 13 pks. Sperm Oil, 808 bales Cotton, 1,167 bxs. Bacon, 100 bbls. Pork, 20 bbls. Ribs, 75 tcs. Lard, 73 tcs. Pork, 1,174 bxs. Cheese, 23,685 bushels Wheat, 45,427 bushels Corn, 279 bales Tobacco, 470 pks. Butter, 39 pks. Hair, 3 hhds. Tobacco, 100 bbls. Flour, 8 pks. Whale-foots, 25 hhds. Tallow, 25 tcs. Beef, 10 cks. Oxide Zinc, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark Marco Polo, for Hamburg—26,400 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Adriatic, for Liverpool—130 Hides, 1,467 bales Cotton, 28 pks. Oil, 24 bxs. Clocks, 2,076 bxs. Bacon, 112 hhds. Tobacco, 38,114 bushels Corn, 230 bales Leather, 1 case Rifles, 11,387 bxs. Cheese, 338 pks. Butter, 33 bbls. Pork, 20 pks. Cuttings.

By the brig Mary Gibbs, for Stettin—2,855 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Australia, for Glasgow—144 hhds. Tallow, 2,089 bbls. Flour, 35 bxs. Meats, 174 pks. Agricultural Implements, 152 bbls. Fish Oil, 2,775 bxs. Cheese, 470 bxs. Bacon, 4 cases Organs, 24,660 bushels Corn, 2,400 Staves, 7,940 bushels Wheat, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 170 bbls. Tallow, 265 pks. Butter.

By the steamer Cornwall, for Bristol—10,796 bus. [illegible] Cheese, 32 pks. Clocks, 314 bbls. Fish Oil, 24 hhds. Tallow, 161 pks. Tallow, 32,112 bushels Corn, 200 bbls. Resin, 12 tcs. Hams, 2,252 bbls. Flour, 76 bxs. Bacon, 69 pks. Butter.

By the bark Catterina G., for Queenstown—34,220 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Guldregen, for Antwerp—37,070 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Fortunate Camilla, for Cork—25,997 bushels Corn.

By the bark Prospero Doge, for Cork—32,852 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Stillcone, for Cork—23,415 bushels Corn.

By the bark Emma Morella, for Cork—24,644 bushels Corn.

By the brig Nellie Ware, for Manzanillo—200 sacks Rice, 200 sacks Salt, 25 bxs. Tobacco, 200 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Beans, 30 bbls. Beef, 20 bxs. Bacon, 6 tcs. Hams, 300 bdls. Papers, 597 pieces Lumber, 50 pks. Fish, 60 tons Ice, 100 bushels Corn-meal.

By the ship D. W. Chapman, for Antwerp—85 hhds. Tobacco, 365 hhds. do., 33,000 bushels Wheat, 500 tcs. Lard, 600 bbls. Flour, 7,720 Staves.

By the steamer Nectar, for Bremen—4,277 bags Rye, 150 bxs. Bacon, 9 cases Rubber, 2 bales Furs, 292 bales Tobacco, 6 cases Cigars, 4,307 bags Corn, 60 cases Tobacco, 150 hhds. Tobacco, 250 tcs. Lard, 11 pks. Honey, 44 bales Leather, 960 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 100 bbls. Beef, 20 pks. Cordage.

By the ship British America, for Bremen—6,805 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 10 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 60 bbls. Oil.

By the brig Cheviot, for Bahia.—200 bbls. Resin, 400 casks Oil.

By the steamer Kong Sverre, for Antwerp—90,000 bushels Wheat.

By the Bark Medusa, for Liverpool—2,939 bbls. Oil, 200 casks Oil, 120 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 2,000 bbls. Residium.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—Sigourney W. Fay, A. G. Paine, George G. Lake, Mrs. Lake, Master George S. Lake, Master Louis Lake, Miss E. M. A. Morgan, Miss A. E. F. Morgan, Miss Mary E. Fisk, Miss Abby E. Champney, Miss May S. Emerson, Miss Susie Barnum, Mrs. C. A. L'Aignoux, Mrs. Silliman, Miss Silliman, Mrs. J. C. Gallup, Miss May Cunningham, Miss Julia Sherwood, Miss Georgia Thorne, Miss Marilla Houghton, A. B. Maxim, Mrs. Maxim, George N. Eaton, Mrs. Eaton, Miss Mary Eaton, Miss Idy Eaton, Miss Susan Eaton, Miss Fanny Eaton, Miss Matalie Eaton and servant, B. W. Lewis, Henry Lloyd, H. W. Lewis, W. C. McGibbon, Mrs. Rogers and son, Dr. E. P. Montague, Julius Davis, P. Oaker, Fred. A. Richter, Fred. G. Ashley, C. W. Jackson, J. P. Paterson, Solis Y. Gonzales, Manuel Troitino, T. J. Livesey, C. S. Farrar, Richard Williams, Abraham Newland, T. C. Kinnear, J. Scherck, H. H. Barclay, Geo. Hardie, Francis Kepple, John D. Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, James Larkins, Mrs. Larkins, Miss Kate Larkins, Wm. Ivison, E. C. Cushman, B. Young, Mrs. Young, Richard Dymond, Mrs. Dymond, Miss Dymond, Miss Lottie E. Crane, Miss Emily Archibald, Henries Eder, James Hedges, C. A. McPherson, H. J. Stephenson, Mrs. Stephenson, L. Davis, Rev. J. Bates, W. R. Deutch, S. C. Seldon, L. D. Newell, R. C. Wright, Wm. W. Parker, Capt. Victor E. Law, Lieut. Frank C. Law, Mr. Law, Mrs. Hartley, Master Francis Wm. Hartley, Philip V. Myers, D. Allen Judson, Mr. Fischer, Fred. Keppel, Thos Bainbridge, Mrs. Sykes, Miss Merrill, J. Dodd, Miss C. M. Olney, Mrs. Paul Lawless, Miss Lawless, Miss Ellen Lawless, Master Jack Lawless, Master Burnett Lawless, Dr. May, J. M. Jacques, Mrs. Jacques, Miss L. E. Jacques, Miss M. A. Jaques, S. I. Jacques, Michael Ryan, M. Ryan, Jr., M. W. Galt, C. E. Galt, R. N. Peterson, F. W. Williams, I. E. Richards, Mrs. Richards, R. Shawcross, J. H. Sparks.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco.—Wm. B. Beale, Lucien Bondin, Mrs. Mary Ann Webster, Mrs. Thomas Fitch, Mrs. E. Correy, Miss Annie Carpenter, Jules Bonniol, Mrs. George Dana and niece, M. A. Dietz, Jno. E. Greame, Wm. Oliver and wife, E. M. Crawford, W. A. Houghton and wife, Mrs. D. D. Baldwin and three children, Wm. Griffin, wife, and child, A. L. Thompson, Jas. A. Dietz, Miss Ellen A. Murta, Miss L. Fredricks, T. B. Shoaff, Thos. Serson and wife, Edward K. Godfrey, Miss Camilla Bronson, Gerald E. Ward, Dr. C. H. Steele, Charles E. Poucher, Jr., William F. Masters, E. Waters, W. C. Riordon, H. S. Holmes, E. P. Sanders, Charles E. Moran, Louis Josephson, Giovanni D. Nese, W. B. Higgins, Capt. E. Lewis, T. J. Moore, F. Carpenter, S. A. Vandal, John R. McComb, Mrs. A. Cummings and son, Mrs. A. Morris, nurse, and infant, James N. Townsend, Frederick C. Peters, Francis Barney, Obed Barney, Miss S. C. Hull, H. J. Hull, Alfred Marion, Capt. H. S. Reynolds, B. Dutcher, R. E. Wilson, C. H. Phelps, Miss H. C. Crespy, Miss Alice H. J. Merrill, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Lizzie Souther, Geo. F. Sweet, Mrs. Mary E. Doyle and two children, Mrs. Eliza B. Brown, E. W. Latham, wife, and child, Miss Mary Hansen, Robert Tallant, J. B. Mott, Miss Lottie Bingham, Mrs. A. Newhouse and four children, Miss Lewis, T. A. Waterbury, P. B. Perkins. For Aspinwall—Louis Marlioth, wife, and three children, J. A. Murphy, wife, and child, Capt. F. Bowen, George Hall, P. August, L. Gambetta, M. Arand, F. Arand, August Blixt, Miss Schuber, Mr. Schuber, E. Brandreth, Miss Rathbun, Henry Ehrman, Wm. H. Pollard, H. P. Tobias, John Slaughter, Mr. Caballero and wife, and steerage passengers.

In Steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.—Annie E. Seymour Peacock, Miss Marples, Mrs. Dorflinger and daughter, Mr. Dorflinger, Mr. Boyd, Mrs. Hogan, Miss Pierce, Mrs. St. Alary, Alf. Elerow, J. A. Barrett, Mrs. Gaynor, Miss Carrie Deutcher, T. R. Peacock, S. E. Hager Smith, Edward Egan, Rev. E. Phelan, John Thornton, Sister M. A. McGreal, F. Duffy, Mrs. Phelan, L. M. Crow and wife, Chas. E. Cornish, J. G. Upperby, Rev. W. A. Young, Miss L. Goff, Mr. Thornton, Miss E. Connah, Mrs. E. Paddon and daughter, Miss M. A. Archer, Miss L. H. Cornish, Jos. Hicks and wife, J. B. Cope and wife, T. A. Stooney, Mr. D. Henderson, Dr. Chabert and wife, Dr. Talson and wife, Richard Kelbs and wife, A. C. Craig and son, Miss Strange, Miss Ramsey, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Bonner, H. F. Sharp and Sidney Freleigh, Mr. P. Higgins, Mr. Whitworth, Gen. Lefray, wife, daughter, maid, and man-servant, Mrs. Ramsey and two daughters, Mrs. Julia Meany and child, Miss E. J. Hodgson, Mr. Bloomfield, wife, and child, Mr. Laidlaw and wife, G. Shaw and wife, Mr. Egerton and son, Henry Davis and lady, Mr. Bamford, Mr. Curry, wife, two children, and Miss Curry, J. B. Carter and wife, L. P. Porter and wife, H. Irving, T. Bassett, L. M. Stanton, John Alcock, Jos. Snider, Jr., Mr. Olds, Jos. Turton, J. Herrman, H. Weber, S. D. Goff, Rev. Jos. Valzy, Dr. Geran, Fred. Wheeler.

In steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool.—J. C. Walcott, G. Gloggner, B. Marajbario and wife, Dr. and Mrs. Kertell, Wm. B. Maxwell, Mrs. Janet Miller and infant, Miss Owen, Miss Mary Morrill, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold B. Chace, J. B. Backus, Wm. V. Mason, J. B. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy and child, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, Miss Meyer, infant, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Swift, Miss E. D. Swift, Miss F. G. Swift, Miss C. P. Swift, Master C. H. Swift, Mr. S. Eisman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Baker, Miss Hotchkiss, Major Hotchkiss, Orson Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Duraud, Miss Durand, Mrs. J. H. Hunting, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kilner, Mr. and Mrs. John Kilner, Mrs. Greer and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wright, H. W. Gloyn, R. McCormac, P. B. O'Brien, F. R. Verners, Paul Baker, J. A. Henderson, W. W. Morice, Angelo Salari and wife, Mr. Sturges, Jas. Scott, Thos. Scott, W. C. Riggs, Clifford Mitchell, Rev. Ed. Benedict, Rev. F. Cogshall, Rev. H. M. Torbot, Mrs. A. H. Fiske, Andrew Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Murray and two children, Mrs. Emma Hayworth and infant, Alex. L. Bruce, Mr. O'Brien.

In steam-ship Queen, for Liverpool.—J. M. Dryburgh, A. Delacourt, Robert Hes and wife, Mrs. Robert Brewin, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Holsworth and maid, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, five children, infant, and two maids, R. M. Patterson, Geo. F. Martin, Jno. Hawkins, G. W. Clark, James Crowly, Josephe Oval, Mrs. Manning, Miss Mary Manning, Miss Maggie Manning, Master Manning, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. E. McClintock, Mme. Henriquez De Leon, M. W. Hawes, E. C. Lovell, Marco Duschnitz, Geo. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fabregon, Rev. Mr. Sandelle and wife, Mme. La Bella, Mlle. Augusta La Bella, Mrs. H. Wood, Mrs. Dineen, Thos. Hengler, E. Stanley, J. R. Craig, Joseph Schnell, John C. Browning, Rev. John Peddie, James Jones, Rev. Geo. Cooper, William S. Dilks, Thos. Wheeler, E. B. D. Julio, J. F. Buttman, G. P. Carr, A. D. Duhain, two children and nurse, L. L. Delafield, Mrs. L. L. Delafield, Miss Laura Delafield, Master Louis Delafield, Master Robert Delafield, Master Frederick Delafield, Miss Emily Delafield, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Delahanty, Joseph Shaw and wife and maid, Samuel Dooman, John Reville and daughter.

In steam-ship Neckar, for Liverpool.—Rev. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Morgan Dix, H. A. Johnson, James A. G. Beales, Mrs. James A. G. Beales, Edw. C. Donnelly, Dr. J. H. Focke, Consul of the German Empire, Ed. F. Stockmeyer, Mrs. W. F. Giescke, three children, and servant, Fred. E. Doench, G. Schirmer, Mrs. T. Dwigt, Miss Dwigt, Stanley Dwigt, C. K. Cobb, Jr., Mrs. A. Jackson, J. J. Sarria, Gustave Groos, Otto Bourjau, Placido Lladonosa y Guen, Karl Illies, August Schoch, Simon Mayer, John E. Pelton, Julius Pitzmann, Rev. S. J. Curtis, Jr., Mrs. S. J. Curtiss, Jr., children and servant, G. Sessions, Ernst Lauter, Edward Meyers, Miss Pauline Hirsch, Mrs. Meta Bahrenburg and child, Miss Anna Barenburg, Miss Nanette Welter, Andreas Koch, Albert P. Frouwein, Nelson Fitch, Alexander Domeck, John C. Heuck, A. D. Grever, Mrs. Johanne Helmburg, F. H. Scheuch, Mrs. F. H. Scheuch, L. Bechtel, Mrs. Sarah P. Gilbert, Miss Edith Gilbert.

In Steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—John Miller, S. Guckenheimer, E. J. Rankin, John Rankin, Martin Wylly, Albert Wylly, H. T. Botts and wife, Miss Mackie E. Lee, Miss Sallie P. Barker, August Brown, Miss E. F. Hall, George Suffern, J. Gerding, Miss L. Hayes, S. M. Rains, O. J. Brown, C. M. Harris, Col. J. E. Elliott, S. A. Schreimer, John Holden, wife and infant, Miss E. N. Janes.

In steam-ship Leo, for Savannah.—J. Boosbardt, wife and infant, Miss M. A. Coyne, Miss M. Coyne, Mrs. Thos. Finley, Mrs. Rook, Miss Maria Wise, Sister St. Johns, Sister St. Frances, Mrs. Dibble, Miss Dibble, Mrs. Burns and three children, Mrs. Pettes, Miss Brodie, Miss H. E. Veltman, Mrs. Hart, Miss F. Henderson, H. W. Pease, J. M. Millet, Thos. E. Franceville, M. Coyne.

In steam-ship Cornwall, for Bristol.—F. Tradley and wife, E. K. Welsh and wife, Simon Vivian, Miss Fanny Collins, Miss Jane Milsour, Mrs E. J. Bowdin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Elysia, from Glasgow.—A. D. Corson, J. Frazer, J. Jarvis, G. R. Wright, W. W. Churchill, C. Henschen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:29 | Sun sets......7:34 | Moon sets...1:05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:39 | Gov. Island...1:28 | Hell Gate....2:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, June 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Colon, Dow, Aspinwall via Kingston, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C.; J. C. Kenyon & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Neckar, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Kong Sverre, (Nor.,) Dannevig, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Cornwall, (Br.,) Western, Bristol, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Ashland, Whitehurst, San Domingo, &c., L. Delmonte; George Washington, Whitehead, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ships D. W. Chapman, Miller, Antwerp, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; British America, (Br.,) Lockhart, Bremen, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Euploca, (Ger.,) Ferch, Koenigsberg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Askoy, (Norw.,) Marcussen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Blanche How, Gould, Portland, Miller & Houghton; Catterina G., (Ital.,) Maggiola, Queenstown for orders, J. C. Seager; Emma Morello, (Ital.,) Morello, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Prospero Doge, (Ital.,) Oravari, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Fortuna Camilla, (Ital.,) Olivari, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Zacharias, (Swed.,) Lundberg, Copenhagen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Culdrign, (Norw.,) Andoova, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Medusa, (Br.,) Densmore, Liverpool, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Woodside, Montgomery, Portland, Gilchrist & Co.

Brigs Stillcone, (Aust.,) Vrancich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Cheviot, (Br.,) Wilson, Bahia, via Richmond, Boyd & Hincken; Mary Gibbs, Whittemore, Stettin, M. Hunter & Co.

Schrs. Arthur, Cruse, Georgetown, S. C., Squire Brothers; Nellie Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. H. Hinman & Co.; North America, (Br.,) Landry, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Spark, (Br.,) Terrio, St. Johns, N. F.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow June 9 and Moville 10th, with mdse. and 6 cabin and 144 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. June 15, lat. 47 59, lon. 42 27, passed steam-ship Utopia, hence for Glasgow; 17th, lat. 44 57, lon. 54 13, passed steam-ship India, hence for do.; 19th, lat. 40 50, lon. 67 50, passed steam-ship Thuringia, hence for Hamburg.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah June 17, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. June 18, at 11 A. M., passed steam-ship Columbus, 40 miles N. E. of Frying-pan Shoals, hence for Havana.

Bark Sunlight, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hayes, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark Luigia, (Aust.,) Feslau, Smyrna 101 ds., and 76 ds. from Salonica, with mdse. to J. Forbes & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 13.

Bark Cainan, (Aust.,) Botta, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. In lat. 46 14, lon. 44 29, saw several icebergs and a quantity of field ice.

Bark Jane Young, (of Ardrossan,) Shields, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Bark Geneva, (of Boston,) Gorham, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Skiddy, Mumford & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Simone Stella, (Ital.,) Calderone, Grimsby 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Fairfield, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Hunter, Port Caledonia 3 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job, vessel to C. W. Berteaux. Left in port ship S. Vaughan, Shaw, for New-York, ldg.; bark E. G. Bale, for do., do.; brig Esther, McKinnen, for do., do.; schr. G. F. Scranton, Howes, for do., do.

Brig Memphis, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Foley, Wentworth, N. S., 9 ds., with 275 tons plaster to Witherspoon Bros.

Brig J. H. Dillingham, (of Boston,) Treat, Trinidad, Cuba, 18 ds., with sugar to Commercial Warehouse Co.

Brig Bams, (Norw.,) Isifler, Palermo 46 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar May 17.

Schr. Charlie Woolsey, Ellis, Baltimore, for New-Orleans.

Schr. Wm. Mason, French, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence.

Schr. Adeliza, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. Joseph Franklyn, Randolph, Virginia.

Schr. Thos. R. Wooley, Bailey, Virginia.

Schr. Caledonia, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Layton, N. S., 9 ds., with 200 tons plaster to C. W. Berteaux.

Schr. Lady Woodbury, (of Portland,) Woodbury, Attila, Hond., 14 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Nulato, (of Machias,) Small, St. George, N. B., 7 ds., with timber to A. Richardson & Co.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Steelman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. B. Potter, Ellsworth, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rachael Jane, Eaton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rhode Island, Callum, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, ——, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Success, Richards, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Edward Wootten, Young, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. M. J. Laughton, Laughton, Providence.

Schr. Equal, Titus, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. William Wilson, Brown, Dighton, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, Fall River, for Trenton.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Gardner, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Seaport, Velsor, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Brandywine, Fengar, Fall River.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, Fall River.

Schr. J. H. Perry, Hawes, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lamartine, Butler, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Odell, Winslow, Bluehill, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Union Flag, Frisbee, Kennebec, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Idaho, Jameson, Newport.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Bates, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Cyprus, Wallace, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Coffin, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. Arabella, Hill, Gardiner, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Roanoke, Deering, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Phelbrook, Calais, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. A. H. Hodgman, Eaton, Calais, with lumber to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. A. H. Leaning, Brower, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Imogene Diverty, Gandy, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Diverty, Carroll, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. J. Moore, Franklinton, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Weaver, Weaver, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ida, Deering, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. J. Crockford, Hart, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. Fly, Carter, East Greenwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Hughson, Nantucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Norwich.

Schr. Exbec, Shropshire, Pawtucket.

Schr. Henry Clay, Conklin, Pawtucket.

Schr. Quickstep, Hutchinson, Pawtucket.

Schr. Lady Emma, Scull, Pawtucket.

Schr. Florence, Sackett, Pawtucket.

Schr. Star Spangled Banner, Blackman, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Monitor, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Rival, Dunton, Bath, with lumber to Creed Bros.

Schr. Ariel, Atkins, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Carroll, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Challenge, Brown, New-London.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Somerset.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Fisher, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Josephine, Davis, Yarmouth.

Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Foster, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. W. D. Marvel, Keith, New-Bedford, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Nicanor, Hogan, Taunton.

Schr. Harriet Gardiner, Morris, Millstone Point.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Hathaway, Taunton.

Schr. J. Terry, Marcus, Providence.

Schr. F. Corwin, Delaney, Providence.

Schr. Francis Hatch, Green, Providence.

Schr. M. H. Lovell, Warren, Providence.

Schr. Astoria, Bixby, Providence.

Schr. G. W. Baldwin, Bennett, Providence.

Schr. Helen Mar, Duncan, Providence.

Schr. Fair Wind, Lockhart, Providence.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Baldwin, Providence.

Schr. G. M. Partridge, Bunker, Providence.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walton, Providence.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Jarvis, Providence.

WIND—Sundown, light, E. S. E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Neckar, for Bremen; Australia, for Glasgow; City of Chester, Adriatic, Batavia, and The Queen, for Liverpool; Colon, for Aspinwall; Ashland, for San Domingo; City of Austin, for Galveston; Geo. Washington and General Meade, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; ships Cumeria, for Liverpool; Puritan, for Philadelphia; barks Euploca, for Elsinore; Marco Polo, for Hamburg; Eliza Barss, for Bermuda; brigs Faustina, for Havana; Frank Clark, for Galveston; schr. Victor, for Baracoa.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 20.—Cld. steamers Ohio, for Bremen; Falcon, for Charleston; Florence Franklin, for Philadelphia; barks Countess of Dufferin, for Londonderry; Clifton, for New-York; Industrie, for Bremen; brig Nancy, for Pernambuco.

BOSTON, June 20.—Arr. bark Rex, from Gloucester, Eng.; schr. O. M. Remington, from Bermuda.

The schr. Caro Bell, at this port, from Ellsworth, Me., reports: At 11 o'clock Thursday night, when 15 miles N. E. of Cape Ann, she ran into the ocean telegraph cable buoy, losing an anchor and 10 fathoms of chain. She endeavored for two hours to get clear of the buoy, but the weather coming on thick she was obliged to cut the chain which, together with the anchor, were left hanging on the buoy. The buoy is a large one, and lies in the track of coasting vessels.

Also arr. steamer Siberia from Liverpool.

NEWCASTLE, Del., June 20.—Passed up German bark St. Mathias, from Bremen; schrs. Jonathan May, from Kennebec River; J. D. Ingraham, from Haddam; Mira A. Pratt, from Providence; Calista, from Rockland; Archer and Reeves, from Boston; steamer Harrisburg, from Boston.

Passed down, bark Vestlandet, for Antwerp, Lewes, Del, June 20, at the Breakwater; the New-York pilot-boat No 41; revenue steamer Hamilton.

Passed in, schrs. H Curtis, A. Maldridge, F. J. Trafton, and Moses Willerson.

Sld. bark Margaret Evans and brig Sea Spray; barks Trapparee, for Cork; Charles Gum, for Elsinore; Haabet, for Stettin; brig Walter Howes, for Bangor; schrs. Carrie H. Spofford, for Thomaston; J. B. Allen, for Providence; W. H. Pharo, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 20.—Arr. steam-ship New-Orleans, Clapp, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 20.—Sld. for the United States: Burnside, Impi, Northern Queen, Frugoni de Voto, Orvar Odd, Thomas Seed, Carpione, and Deseti Dubrovacki.

Arr. out from the United States on the 19th inst., Lydia Messell, Lizzie Fox, and The Kildare.

Also arr. out from the United States, Olimpia, Valparaiso, Virgin de Montserratt, Renom, Angela, Alina, and W. A. Farnsworth.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 20.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Berlin, Capt. Putscher, from Baltimore June 7, for Bremen, touched here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, June 20.—The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Freeman, from New-York June 9, for Liverpool, arr. here this morning.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

Since May 20 up to date voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by George G. McKenzie, C. S. Otis, Edward M. Everett, Richard W. Frost, Henry Fitch, William M. Fitch, and Henry Fitch, Jr.; also by Robert Milbank. Adjudications were made in the involuntary cases of Anson B. Birdsall, John Files, Robert A. Williams, the Woodward Gas Carbonizing Company, Nathaniel Kelly, James M. Goodenough, Henry Witt, Edward M. Senior, Chas. A. Senior, Seymour N. Marsh, George Caldwell, Thomas Lynch, Wm. H. Christie, George Peterman, J. Albert Lee, Daniel E. Owen, and Anna C. Owen. Discharges were granted to Simeon Gruber, Spencer C. Mustin, Edward F. Burnett, Alexander W. Harvey, Frederick G. Schlisinger, and Oscar S. Schlisinger.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

INDIAN RELICS FOR SALE—A COLLECTION of 1,000 flint spear and arrow heads, knives, disks, &c.; stone axes, peelers, pestles, anvils, &c.
Address GEO. W. MORSE, Rising Sun, Ind.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENVELOPE-CUTTING machine and a paper cutter. Address Post Office Box No. 466.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.
[illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
GRAND JUBILEE AUCTION SALES.
PEERLESS HOMES ON THE SOUND.

100 ELEGANT VILLA SITES,

400 CHOICE LOTS,
WATER FRONTS AND VIEWS AT

GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND.

BY POSITIVE ORDER OF JAMES BLACKWELL, Esq.,
ON
TUESDAY, JUNE 23,
On arrival of the special
STEAMER WILLIAM COOK.
Which will leave foot of Dover st., (Pier No. 28,) East River, at 9:30 A. M. sharp, stopping at the foot of Noble st., Greenpoint, and foot of 33d st., East River, for passengers. Everything will be done to make this the most brilliant auction sale of the season. Music, Banquet, Harrison, Fisher, &c.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25,
HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
OF FIVE HUNDRED LOTS.
HYATT HOMESTEAD,
BETWEEN WINFIELD AND WOODSIDE.
GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED ON LONG ISLAND.
One hundred trains per day pass this property, distant only a few minutes from New-York.
Tickets, &c., of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES,
NO. 35 WALL ST.
and
NOS. 13 AND 15 BROAD ST.
ALSO THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS,
NOS. 113, 115, 117, 119, AND 121 CLINTON PLACE,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of
WM. P. FURNISS, DECEASED,
and in pursuance of a decree
OF THE SUPREME COURT.
The premises on Wall and Broad sts. are occupied as offices, and being near the STOCK EXCHANGE, DREXEL BUILDING, and MECHANICS' and other banks, are very desirable for Insurance Companies, Bankers, and Brokers.
75 per cent. may remain on
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE OF THIRTY-FIVE VALUABLE LOTS on
GRAND BROADWAY BOULEVARD, RIVERSIDE PARK AND DRIVE, AND 104TH ST.,
AND WATER LOTS ON HUDSON RIVER.
Also HOUSE AND LOT No. 48 WEST 9TH ST., to be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, JUNE 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under the direction of the undersigned Trustees of LEON FURNISS.
SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
Trustees under the will of William F. Furniss, deceased.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

GRAND SUMMER EXCURSION.
S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
Cheap Homes, with Rapid Transit and Low Fares,
AT BAYCHESTER.
1,000 CHOICE, ELEGANT, AND HEALTHY BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION.
By order of the Baychester Land Association,
DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell on the premises,
THURSDAY, June 25, 12 o'clock M.
Surrounding the new depot of the Harlem and Portchester Railroad at Baychester, Westchester County, N. Y., with extensive water-front and dock privileges on
PELHAM BAY,
with its sea breezes, country air, boating, bathing, and fishing; magnificent avenues and drives; the only quick and cheap transit from the lower part of New-York; fifty minutes from Wall st.
TERMS easy; title warranted; no City taxation.
FINE MUSIC AND COLLATION.
Streets and avenues regulated and graded.
SPECIAL TRAIN leaves depot of Harlem and Portchester Railroad, North New-York, at 10:30 A. M., connecting with Harlem boats from Fulton Market slip at 9 and 9:45 A. M., and Peck slip at 9:30 A. M.
For particulars apply at the office of Auctioneer, No. 111 BROADWAY and No. 2,308 3D AV.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL at auction THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
The six valuable lots, situate on the south-east corner of 115th st. and
RIVERSIDE PARK.
Terms easy. For maps apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT REFEREE SALE.—DINGEE, PORTER & Co. and WM. D. PALMER, Auctioneers, will sell, on grounds at Mamaroneck, under direction of Thomas S. Henry, Esq., Referee, MONDAY, June 22, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., 71 choice building lots and plots, at Mamaroneck, situated on streets and avenues regulated and graded, immediately adjoining railroad depot, and in midst of finest improvements in the town; trains will leave Grand Central Depot, via N. Y. and N. H. Railroad, at 10 A. M. and 12 M., stopping at 128th st., Harlem, and way stations. For maps, &c., apply to Referee, T. S. HENRY, Esq., No. 13 Chambers st.; DINGEE, PORTER & CO., No. 2,308 3d av., and No. 111 Broadway; WM. D. PALMER, Mamaroneck.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the several wards, as hereinafter named, at the Hall of the Board of Education, for the Repairs, Painting, and Alterations of Buildings, Furniture, and Heating Apparatus, required to be done or furnished during the months of July and August, 1874, in their respective wards, as follows:

By the Trustees of the First Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
JOHN McINTIRE, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
M. FRIEDMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
WM. L. HARDING, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Sixth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
DAVID HAYS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
PHILIP KETTERER, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
CHARLES S. WRIGHT, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, until 4 o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
J. B. TAYLOR, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, until 9:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
DAVID H. KNAPP, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
FREDERICK GERMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
FRANKLIN SMITH, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
EDWARD SCHELL, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, June 25.
MATTHEW BIRD, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
HENRY MERZ, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
JOHN F. TROW, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, June 27.
RICHARD KELLY, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
HENRY D. RANNEY, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, until 4 P. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
JOHN STEPHENSON, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 29.
NATHAN S. KING, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 29.
MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 8, 1874.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Saturday, the 27th inst., at noon, for furnishing, on the Harbor Dock, on Staten Island, the following materials: Fifty-six thousand feet of yellow pine timber, twenty-five thousand feet of yellow pine flooring, twenty-four thousand feet of merchantable white pine flooring, thirty thousand feet of best quality Michigan lumber, ten thousand feet run of two by three spruce, five hundred hemlock joists, fifteen hundred narrow ceiling, all to be of the best quality of their several kinds.

Specifications and schedule may be seen at the Governor's office on Staten Island, from 9 to 11 A. M., and for further particulars apply by letter to [illegible]

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

TERMS, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

THE CHURCHES AND PASTORS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In THE TIMES *of Monday, May 18, appeared the first of a series of articles on the Churches of the Metropolis and vicinity, with authentic biographical sketches of their Pastors. The articles in question comprise a complete and trustworthy history of the several congregations, full lists of the society's officers, besides other matters of general interest, a biographical sketch of the Pastor, and a verbatim report of the sermon on the previous Sabbath. The articles thus far printed comprise:*

1. MAY 18.—*St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss.*
2. MAY 25.—*Trinity Church, Rev. Morgan Dix.*
3. JUNE 1.—*Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Hall.*
4. JUNE 8.—*Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D.*
5. JUNE 15.—*Church of the Divine Paternity. Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.*

The sixth article will be devoted to a history of the Dutch Reform Collegiate Church, Rev. Dr. Ormiston, and will be printed in THE TIMES *of to-morrow.*

No pains will be spared in the preparation of these articles, and they will be found of great interest and value to all our readers.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

On Sunday next, June 28, we shall print a new story from the pen of Mr. BRET HARTE, *entitled "A Passage in the Life of Mr. John Oakhurst," written expressly for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The managers of THE TIMES *beg to announce that they are making arrangements with a number of the most eminent American and foreign authors for original contributions to the Sunday edition, the particulars of which will shortly be announced.*

Both Houses of Congress got through with work yesterday at the somewhat perilous rate of speed apparently inseparable from the closing days of a legislative session. At midnight they were still engaged over the appropriation bills. It is not yet certain whether the hour of final adjournment will be Monday at midnight, or Tuesday at 11 A. M. The uncertainty, however, is strictly bounded by the limit of those eleven hours. The Senate did a very creditable piece of work in restoring to the Civil Appropriation bill the $15,000 required for the expenses of the Civil Service Commission, and in restoring the clause providing for the continued existence of the Commission. This necessitates the appointment of a Conference Committee on the bill, and it is to be hoped that our correspondent may be right in assuming that the good sense of the Senate will prevail in determining the ultimate form of this bill as surely as the good sense of the House will prevail over the Senate's amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill.

The Currency bill, as reported from the Conference Committee, has passed the House by a vote of 221 to 40. The bill fixes the maximum of greenback circulation at $382,000,000, *i. e.*, it makes permanent the issue of the $26,000,000 of so-called legal-tender reserve now out, and definitely cancels the $18,000,000 still remaining in the Treasury. The maximum amount thus fixed must remain in circulation, and cannot be contracted at the discretion of the Treasury. By the repeal of the enactment requiring banks to keep a reserve on their circulation, some $26,000,000 of legal tenders, now practically locked up, will be released as the wants of business may require, which, judging from present appearances, will not be [illegible] can be organized in localities that have not yet taken up their pro rata amount of bank-note circulation, there will be a redistribution of the surplus issues of New-England and the Middle States, and this process may continue till $54,000,000 of bank notes are taken from the sections of overissue and given to those parts of the country which have not yet taken up their legal proportion of such notes. Banks may at any time reduce the volume of their circulation by withdrawing the bonds deposited and returning the notes issued against that security. Provision for the redemption of legal tenders there is none, but the bill embodies the scheme for redeeming bank notes by means of a fund of five per cent. on the issues of each bank, deposited in the Treasury.

Among the business left unfinished by Congress at the close of the session will probably be found the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. It was reached yesterday in the House in the order of taking bills from the Speaker's table. On a vote being taken, 140 votes were recorded in its favor to 91 against it; but as the majority fell short of the two-thirds required to secure its passage under the rule, the bill remains on the Speaker's table. Twelve Republicans and all the Democrats present voted with the minority. No report is expected from the Conference Committee on the Geneva Award bill, and that subject will also be left among the unfinished business. Certainly none of the sins of omission of the present session of Congress will be regarded as more disgraceful than this one.

The Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park closed yesterday with a series of minor contests, which furnished, however, unusually good sport. A finer race has hardly been witnessed in this neighborhood than that so gamely struggled for yesterday by *Merodac* over a course of two and a half miles, and so brilliantly won by *Katie Pease.* During the afternoon the chief drawback to enjoyment at Jerome Park—the sun—was veiled by clouds, the track was in excellent condition, the starts were made without tiresome delay, and, with the exception of one race, the horses were evenly enough matched to give the contests all the zest of uncertainty. Altogether the last day of the Spring meeting passed off in a way calculated to afford general satisfaction, and to obliterate the bad impression left by the meagre sport of Thursday.

Those who have argued that it was of no use to agitate in the North the question of reform in the State Governments of the South are mistaken, as will be seen by our South Carolina letter this morning. The exposure recently begun by us of the outrageous corruption in that State has aroused public sentiment so greatly that the corruptionists themselves acknowledge the force of the new feeling. They are already scheming to present themselves to the people as "reform" candidates. It is, of course, not in our power to decide which of the persons who claim to be reformers are really so; that is a duty that must be left to those on the ground. But we are confident that it can be readily performed, if it is set about in earnest. The first thing to be done is to abandon merely partisan distinctions. It is blind partisanship that has given the thieves in South Carolina their power, and the fact that so large a majority of the voters are both ignorant and prejudiced will make their overthrow difficult. But it is not impossible. The ignorant and prejudiced, though joined, to and led by, the corrupt, are not a majority. The task of the reformers, therefore, is, in every constituency, to unite those who wish good government. If that can be done, though the fight will be a hard one, and may be tedious, victory is certain. Meanwhile we shall continue to contribute what has been and will be of the utmost service, a fearless exposure of facts.

CANADIAN FINANCES.

Among the provisions of the proposed Reciprocity Treaty, none will interest our Western States more than those which provide that the Confederation shall enlarge and build the Welland and St. Lawrence Canal, and build the Caughnawaga Canal, and open the same to American vessels on the same terms as to Canadian. The cost of these proposed works is estimated at $8,000,000, and with them will probably be finally effected the connection of Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence River.

Under this new water-system, wheat will be conveyed without change of bulk during the mild months from Milwaukee, Duluth, Chicago and other lake ports direct to Montreal, Albany or New York. It is estimated that these new water routes would save at least a week's time from Chicago to the ocean, and from six to ten cents per bushel for freight charges. The first effect of course of the construction and enlargement of the Canadian canals, will be to draw an enormous commerce to Montreal, which would otherwise find its way out by New York. Unless our own authorities bestir themselves, either in enlarging the Erie Canal or in making the connection between the St. Lawrence and the Hudson, an immense trade will pass from us.

Considering the importance of these provisions, it becomes of interest to consider how far it is probable that the Canadian Confederation will be able to finish such expensive works. The truth is that the Canadian Confederation, though only six years old, and having enjoyed profound peace during that interval, has been living at a prodigiously fast rate, having in that time almost doubled her expenditures, and finding herself this past year with a deficit of one-eighth of her income. Indeed, if the plans and schemes of the Canadian Government be carried out, the expenditures of 1875 will be some three times what they were in 1868, and the deficit enormous. An intelligent writer in the London *Economist* has calculated that, going on at her present rate, the Canadian Confederacy will have in 1881 a debt one-third greater in proportion to population than our own, and interest to pay relatively one-third greater than the interest on the British debt. This is certainly alarming. But taking the specifications, they do not much relieve the matter for our friends over the border.

In 1868, the date of the formation of the confederation, the expenditures in round numbers were [illegible], without a deficit. In 1874, the expenditures (partly estimated) were about $24,000,000, with a deficit of $2,350,000. In 1875, the expenditures will certainly be $24,750,000, with a deficit of $2,750,000, and if the works are carried out which are planned, the expenditures will run up to $36,150,000. In the future there are yet heavier charges in store. The Inter-Colonial Railway from Halifax to Quebec and the interior, will demand about $3,500,000. The public works commenced or engaged, $25,000,000, and the Canadian Pacific Railway $100,000,000, with $10,000,000 more if finished in ten years, as provided in the treaty incorporating British Columbia; or in all there will be in a few years the modest additional debt upon the three and a half millions population of the confederation, of some $175,000,000.

If we examine the sources of the present indebtedness of Canada, some $90,000,000, we shall find that it has come from the ambition of absorbing territory, such as Manitoba, British Columbia, and the various possessions of the Hudson Bay Company, and the evident necessity of connecting such outlying provinces with railways and canals. There has been, too, an intelligent and determined purpose to develop at any cost, the resources of the country. Thus the expenditures for public works stood in 1868, at about $750,000, and receipts from them, $900,000. In 1875, the expenditures are about $5,500,000, with a deficit of some $3,900,000. The debt interest alone for Canada, will be, in 1875, some $6,800,000. To remove these burdens and clear off this indebtedness, the only course open seems to be an additional taxation on wine, spirits, tobacco, and certain other luxuries, of some $2,600,000 per annum. This is the utmost that can be done. It is obvious from all this that our neighbors have been moving too fast, and that economy must, in the future, be the order of the day. Will the confederacy be able to finish the canals which the treaty pledges her to enlarge or to build? We think there can be no doubt that this at least will be done, if not otherwise, through "imperial" assistance, or in other words, through a loan from the British Government. Eight millions placed in these improvements, will give a rich return. Besides, there are many favorable figures on the other side of the balance-sheet for the Dominion.

Of the ninety millions of debt, sixteen millions have gone for canals, twelve millions to harbors, light-houses, and river improvements, and thirty-four millions for railways, including three owned by the Government. If the Canadians have spent freely, it has been for permanent things. Under this expenditure trade has increased from $76,000,000, in 1861, to $240,000,000 in 1873, and the tonnage has reached a value of fourteen millions of dollars. In six years exports have increased fifty-six per cent., and the imports of British manufactures have increased in ten years from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000. From nine to ten thousand vessels, with some 1,500,000 tons, constitute the Canadian marine, and 90,000 men are employed in fisheries, which are valued at $10,000,000.

The exports from our Western States by the St. Lawrence have reached the value of $12,750,000 in the past year.

The public-works' outlay has certainly brought prosperity thus far to the Canadian people. They have only now to cut off the somewhat extravagant profits, let "Pacific Railroads" and wilderness railroads alone, and attend solely to connecting the vast commerce of our Western States with their great river, and they will soon escape from their financial slough.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Work has at last been commenced on the buildings for the Centennial Exposition, and notwithstanding the unsatisfactory condition of the finances, there has been no change in the original plans. It is still intended to erect a machinery hall, agricultural hall, an art gallery, and the grand pavilion or main exposition building, the latter being 1,600 feet in length, and having a width of 500 feet, covering an area of twenty acres; the machinery and agricultural halls will together cover an area of twelve acres. It will be seen, therefore, that the commission has embarked upon an undertaking of no ordinary magnitude. Now that the contracts have been awarded, and the work actually begun, it is a matter of no little interest to know the precise financial condition of the enterprise.

From the last report of the Treasurer it appears there have been subscriptions for 190,520 shares of the stock of the concern, of which amount 177,172 shares were taken by Pennsylvania, and 10,000 by New-Jersey. This only leaves 3,348 shares, which have been taken in small quantities in all parts of the United States. It is a noticeable fact that one share has been taken in Prussia, two in Switzerland, and fifty in England. In addition to these subscriptions for stock, there have been contributions by the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia for special buildings, amounting in the aggregate to $2,500,000, so that the total apparent assets reach the handsome figure of $4,405,200. But of this sum only the amount of $423,998 33 has been actually paid in, and there having been already disbursements for salaries and general expenses, including premiums for plans, amounting to $144,712 63, the commission has in hand only $279,285 70.

It is apparent to every one that no very great progress can be made in this enterprise with this comparatively trifling sum. It is now a waste of time to consider whether Congress should have made an appropriation in aid of the Centennial, for Congress has decided that no appropriation should be made. At the same time the nation has, in a manner, been committed to the scheme, and it has been given an international character by the passage of the joint resolution, during the present session, which requests the President "to extend, in the name of the United States, a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governments of other nations to be represented and take part in the International Exposition, to be held at Philadelphia under the auspices of the United States in the year 1876." Most people will believe that Congress, having passed such a resolution as this, should not have added to it the provision, "that the United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, for any expense attending such exposition, or by reason of the same." Such action was too much like asking a gentleman to dinner provided he pays for [illegible] with the American character, but the thing has been done and we are compelled to make the best of it.

As the matter now stands, the Centennial cannot be any longer ignored. By the action of Congress in passing the resolution to which we have referred, and that of the Commission in commencing the work of erecting the buildings, the nation has fully entered upon the undertaking of an International Exposition. There can be no retreat now without dishonor, and yet, as we have shown, the means in hand are totally inadequate. It has been estimated that $10,000,000 will be required to put everything in readiness for the opening, and it always happens that the real expenses exceed the estimates. It is also well known that the work must be constantly pushed from this time until the Spring of 1876, in order that the buildings and grounds may be in readiness at the appointed time. But without money the work cannot be pushed, and the commission have only enough to last a few weeks. This condition of affairs manifestly demands serious and immediate attention.

If the Centennial is to be a success, the people must at once come to its aid by subscriptions to its stock. Thus far there has been a lamentable indifference in this matter. Only 1,164 shares had been taken in New-York at the date of the last report, 272 in Massachusetts, 540 in Oregon, 249 in California, and 120 in Louisiana; yet these States were far ahead of all the others. Missouri had but 16 shares, Ohio 33, Wisconsin 62, Michigan 15, Indiana 31, and the great State of Illinois only 3. These States have been taken as samples out of the complete list, merely to show how little has been done throughout the country generally in aid of this project. Yet it has for a long time been apparent that the Centennial could not depend upon Government assistance, and that it would be a disgraceful failure unless the people gave it proper aid. Thus far they have not done so, but in commencing work the commission have given a proof that they think they can in the future safely depend upon popular support. Perhaps they have been wise in their action, for it is quite likely that, as the project becomes more tangible, it will enlist more of public sympathy and assistance. So long as it was quite remote in point of time and existed only upon paper, it was difficult to make it a matter of much interest. Now that it has become a reality we may hope that this task will be easier. Perhaps the people will now become convinced of two quite important facts: the first being that we are committed to an International Exposition, and the second being that the project is in immediate need of a large sum of money.

AUSTRIA AND THE PAPACY.

It is a great good fortune for Southern Germany and Austria that the opposition to the Papacy and the extreme power of the priesthood, is not at the same time an opposition to religion and good order and the rights of property. The Roman Catholic Church, as well as the Ultramontanes, in France, have been immensely assisted by the fact that their bitter enemies are at the same time the enemies of all that society most values: of marriage, property, settled order, art, and all faith in the divine and supernatural. The French Church has seemed to stand guard over the best conservative interests of society. And this belief, as well as the natural tendency of the human mind to seek supernatural consolations after great calamities, will account for the remarkable revival of Catholicism in France at this time. There is, without doubt, throughout Europe, much that is atheistic and communistic in the opposition to the Roman Church. While this is so, the victory of the Romanist Party is secure. But it is otherwise in Austria. There the enemies of the Papal power are faithful Catholics, and conservative of law and order. They believe in the best institutions of modern society; in a free education for the masses; in the sanctity of marriage; in well-guarded property; in a government of both liberty and law, and in religion as restraining human passions and consoling human sorrows. There is nothing of communism in Austrian liberalism.

The Austrian Liberals have no objection to a priesthood, to church ceremonial, or to the speculative dogmas of the Church. They only oppose the supremacy of a foreign priest over civil affairs, the control of the Church over education, and its union with the State, while at the same time it is withdrawn from the administration of the civil law and its property is freed from taxation. This position gives the Anti-Papal Party, in the Austrian Empire, great power, and insures their ultimate complete victory over priestly pretensions. The correspondence just published between the Pope and the Austrian Bishops shows, however, that the old French proverb is true, that "the Papacy never retreats."

The Pope, it will be remembered, published an Encyclical Letter to the Austrian clergy on the 7th of March last, which might have been promulgated in the sixteenth century, exhorting his faithful disciples to steadily resist the pretensions of the worldly power, as they were to be shown in the proposed ecclesiastical legislation of the Austrian Parliament.

The Cardinal Bishops of Prague, Salzburg, and Vienna have replied to this missive in the most humble manner, in the name of the clergy of the empire. They characterize the doctrine that the Church is not supreme over both worldly and religious affairs, as "*pessimum istud principium,*" that worst heresy, and they promise to resist it in every possible way. They desire to see the Church in possession of the control which it exercised in the Middle Ages over both King and nobility, and all law placed beneath its feet. They would have its property freed from all legal burdens, and they bitterly complain of the new legislation which taxes certain ecclesiastical properties. Their apparent conviction is that they are exposed to a new persecution, and they conclude, with the pious words, that "the servant of GOD who rests on the gospel can be destroyed but not conquered." The Pope writes in reply as if the Middle Ages had returned to Europe, and the Roman Church could yet put its feet on the neck of Kings. He exhorts his followers to steadfastness of opposition, and, though he does not directly counsel them to break the new laws of the Empire, he encourages them in all possible resistance.

The issue is thus fairly made between the Pope and the Roman Church and the Government. But, earnestly Catholic as the royal family are, they dare not so far resist the popular will as to permit the laws of the realm to be violated with impunity. Whatever priest or Bishop refuses to come under the civil law will be vigorously dealt with, and any church property declining to pay its taxes will be proceeded against in the courts. The Liberals of Vienna will allow no halfway measures. It is very difficult to retrace an historical path. But Central Europe has the opportunity now to correct the one great mistake of the Christian Church of the Middle Ages—its interference and connection with civil affairs. This has been the source of all its weakness and corruption. It may be that the Catholic Church, freed from too great dependence on the Papal power, and separated utterly from the State, may begin a fresh life of spiritual and religious influence.

There is a way open for this in Germany. Possibly it is too late. Yet all well-wishers of the race, will watch the experiments with absorbing interest; and none with more sympathy than the Protestants of this country.

COOKERY FOR THE MILLION.

There are no charities so valuable as those which put the helpless in the way of helping themselves, and this is the special object of the Free Training School for Women, referred to in our columns on Friday. Dr. JOHNSON declared that, to the bulk of mankind, politics and polities were a matter of very little moment as compared with their personal affairs, and it is not going beyond the truth to say that upon the happiness of most of us scarcely anything has a greater influence than the comfort of a well-managed and well-appointed home. Peculiar difficulties have existed in this country in procuring a main feature in it—servants trained in even the rudiments of their art—and incessant has been the wail over the shortcomings of this class which has arisen from a million mistresses.

The report of the establishment in East Tenth street is most encouraging. Although only a little over a year in operation, it has, we learn, been the means of affording practical training in useful branches of industry to thousands of women, who would otherwise have been devoid of the knowledge necessary to obtain a livelihood. Not only have the domestic arts been taught, but employment has been procured for those who have made the requisite proficiency.

It is only those who have had practical experience of a recent importation at Castle Garden as a "help" who can thoroughly appreciate the boon which this training-school may become. There is a story told of a priest who, having occasion to travel many years ago in a remote part of Ireland, sent word that he would sleep at the house of a certain small farmer. At breakfast an extraordinary dish made its appearance, containing what the reverend guest presently found to be tea leaves, with poached eggs upon it. The good father, appreciating the effort that his humble entertainers had made to afford him the correct thing for a gentleman's breakfast, turned to his hostess and begged to know if she happened to have kept the water in which the stuff before him had been boiled, and, luckily, what she regarded as no better than cabbage-water had not yet been thrown away. Nor are the remoter parts of Scotland much ahead of the sister island in culinary respects. A traveler in a remote and very stern and wild district of Caledonia, in despair at the dirt and ignorance displayed in the arrangements, roared in exasperation, "Well, bring me some eggs;" adding to himself, "at all events, you can't get dirt into them." He was sadly out of his reckoning. When the eggs came they were boiled to a turn. "Why, how do you manage to hit the time off so nicely without a clock?" he demanded in a much mollified tone. "Aweel," said the maiden, "I just pricks them with my hair-pin."

The fact is that three-fourths of such girls have never seen anything approximating to the appointments of a good house, and are utterly ignorant of that sort of knowledge which is invariably acquired by those who live in one, and the labor of constantly initiating new recruits often becomes to a wife and mother, perhaps not over robust, and already heavily burdened with duties, a source of seriously-impaired health. The Free Training School seems to be precisely what is needed, and we wish the Lady Managers who have devoted themselves so zealously to so good a cause every success.

CONNAUGHT.

Print collectors may possibly remember a picture published a score of years ago, depicting a child in his mother's arms, to whom an old gentleman was presenting some bauble. The child was Prince ARTHUR WELLINGTON PATRICK, created last month Duke of CONNAUGHT, and the old man was his godfather, the hero of Waterloo. The Prince's names were, from an early date, regarded as indicative of the part he was intended to play in life. ARTHUR meant that he was to be a soldier, and PATRICK that he was specially designed for Ireland. So far as can be judged at present, there seems every prospect of his being competent to fulfill the part marked out for him.

Connaught, although a very different place to what it was in the days when the curse ran "to — or Connaught," it lags sadly behind, and is still by very far the poorest of the provinces. Of the five counties which compose it, all except Roscommon have a seaboard. But this gift of nature, notwithstanding the further advantage of fine harbors, seems to do little for Western Ireland. Galway, in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, was a place of considerable commercial importance, and the fact that a chieftain of Clare, one DERMOD MORE O'BRIEN, received annually, about the year 1277, twelve tuns of wine from the merchants, as a tribute for protecting the harbor and trade, points not only to prosperity, but to the early date at which the gentlemen of Connaught became habituated to that good liquor of which since then they have, whenever they can get it, been wont to partake so freely.

The MARTINS, BLAKES, BODKINS, and many other Irish families whose names are familiar to thousands in the pages of LEVER, spring from these old merchants of Galway, who subsequently abandoned city for country, and either by grant or purchase became the principal landed gentry. Under the Cromwellian settlement of 1653, Connaught was set apart as a transportation ground, where Catholic landholders were to receive grants in lieu of their forfeited estates; but the bulk of the land seems, nevertheless, to have found its way to English soldiers, and remained largely in their hands until the Encumbered Estates act went into operation in 1850. Under this act, much of Connaught, especially in Galway, changed hands. The vast estates of the EYRE family have, with the exception of the mansion-house and surrounding acres, passed into the hands of a celebrated Scotch agriculturist. Mr. ALLAN POLLOCK, whose farms are now one of the sights of the country, and the Martin estate of 200,000 acres, after having been in the hands of a London Insurance Company, has been sold to two English gentlemen. About Cong, in Mayo, famous for its wonderful underground stream, the late eminent and liberal-minded brewer, Sir B. L. GUINNESS, purchased a great estate, and has done wonders in the way of improvement. The late Lord Chancellor CAMPBELL became an Irish landlord at Moycullen, on the road to Clifden, and Mr. CLIVE, formerly Under Secretary of the Home Department, bought a territory in the wilds of Mayo. An even further infusion of new blood would have done no harm. What it was that so demoralized the descendants of the Englishmen who came into the possession of Irish estates in the seventeenth century is hard to say; possibly it may have been the absolutism which they found practically placed in their hands, but certain it is that a more selfish, heartless, disreputable crew than were the bulk of the gentry of Connaught never cursed a country. The landlords of LOUIS XV.'s time in France were not worse than the fine old Galway Squire of GEORGE II.'s day.

The famine and emigration have now, in a great degree, changed the face of Connaught, but the following sketch by the correspondent of the London *Times* in 1847, conveys a lively notion of a noble proprietor's estate in that year:

"From this town I proceeded to Glenties, a village the property of the Marquis of CONYNGHAM, whose chief managing agent is Mr. BENBOW, M. P. for Dudley. The whole country for many miles belongs to this nobleman, together with the Island of Arran, or Arranmore, on the coast. Once in the course of his life, two years ago, the Marquis visited this estate for a few days. His chief agent usually comes once a year, and the subagents visit the tenants every half year to collect rents. At short periods of a few years the farms are visited to see what increased rents they will bear, and this is the extent of the acquaintance of the Marquis with his tenants. From one end of his large estate to the other nothing is to be found but poverty, misery, and wretched cultivation. There are no gentry, no middle class—all are poor, wretchedly poor. Every shilling the tenants can raise from their half-cultivated land is paid in rent, while the people subsist for the most part on potatoes and water. Not a shilling of the rent is ever spent among them, and every rude effort that they make to increase the amount of the produce is followed immediately by raising their rents in proportion."

Somehow, wild stories of revenge seem rather less surprising after reading such an account as this, which creates the feeling that people who have gone through such trials deserve an exceptionally large amount of compensatory consideration. It is indeed to be hoped that Prince ARTHUR'S dukedom may be regarded as the harbinger of brighter days for the land whence he derives his title. It is not unlikely that a Balmoral in Connemara or Donegal would give an impetus to the prosperity of the district, for fashion is one of the most powerful of agents in creating prosperity.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS PATON.

Mr. Thomas Paton, of the firm of Paton & Co., of this City, died on Friday, at his residence at Dobb's Ferry. He was a native of Scotland, and came to New-York in 1821, when but fifteen years of age. Having acquired a knowledge of the dry-goods trade, in 1831 he commenced business as the senior partner in the house of Paton, Stewart & Co., which was subsequently changed to Paton & Co. For some years past he has taken very little active part in the business of the firm, his health having broken down through chronic disease, which culminated some three weeks ago in an attack of paralysis. Mr. Paton was a son-in-law of Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D. As a merchant, he was widely known, and in private life was highly esteemed for his many good qualities. At the time of his death he had attained his fifty-eighth year.

JOHN C. M. BELLEW.

John Chipendale Montesquieu Higgin Bellew, the elocutionist, died in London, on Friday last, in the fifty-first year of his age. Mr. Bellew's real name was Higgin. He was the son of a Capt. Robert Higgin, but assumed his mother's name, which was Bellew. Born in 1823, he was educated at Oxford. In 1848 he took orders, and after officiating for a time in Worcester and Prescott, went in 1851 to Calcutta, as one of the ministers of St. John's Cathedral. In 1855 he came back to England, and for several years was minister of a chapel in St. John's Wood, which soon became one of the most popular places of worship in the metropolis. He got into some trouble with his Bishop in regard to certain practices which savored of Ritualism, and, leaving his chapel, entered the Roman Catholic communion, but subsequently, it is said, he sought readmission into the Anglican Church. After leaving his chapel he took to reading in public as an elocutionist, and visited this country on two occasions. His last visit, however, did not prove remunerative, and soon after returning to London he fell ill, and being in pecuniary embarrassments, Wilkie Collins made an appeal to the public to procure for him material aid.

THE NEW WISCONSIN BISHOP.

Rev. Edward R. Welles, the newly-elected Episcopal Bishop of Wisconsin, is a native of this State, he having been born in the town of Waterloo, Seneca County. He graduated at Hobart College, Geneva, and studied theology, in part at least, with Rev. Dr. Wilson, now of Cornell University. He removed to the West seventeen years ago. A clergyman who has worked by his side in the Minnesota Diocese has furnished the Chicago *Tribune* with the following brief sketch of him. "Nearly or all of his clerical work has been done in his present parish of Red Wing, Minn. He came to Red Wing when there was only a small number of settlers, and those almost wholly under the influence of the Methodists. By his untiring energy, however, and by his great personal magnetism, he speedily drew to his church some men of great influence; so that, from the very first, the progress of his church was steadily upward. It is now, probably, all things considered, the strongest and most influential parish of the Episcopal Church in the State. In character he is warm-hearted, readily accessible, a man of the people and no aristocrat; kind and sympathetic, popular even among those who differ from him, and probably never had an enemy. As a preacher, he usually speaks from manuscript, and, though he may not be what is termed in this sensational age a great preacher, he is certainly worthy of a place in the catalogue of good preachers. The choice is probably the most fortunate that could have been made. He is all that could be needed, to pacify this lately disturbed diocese. He is not capable of affiliating himself with any party. In church-worship, he probably belongs to what is known as the Hobart or De Lancy stamp. This does not mean, however, that he is a man who would be horrified by a surpliced choir, or a choral service. He has, on the contrary, a strong preference for ornate worship. He is a man of great missionary instinct, with a strong organizing faculty, and remarkable for executive and administrative power. He seldom makes speeches in council, but is much trusted in all matters requiring judgment, and has been sent as a delegate to the General Convention for several years. In the work of the new cathedral he will be perfectly at home; and under his superintendence there will be sure to grow up around it a system of schools, hospitals, and homes. There are some obstacles to be overcome ere he can accept the election. The first will be his well-known modesty; the second, his reluctance to leave his attached people; and lastly, his wife has been, and probably will be, an invalid, and would probably be loth to leave home for a probably unhealthy residence in Milwaukee. It is hoped, however, that in view of the unanimity of his election, he may find means to overcome all these objections."

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE CITY THEATRES.

There will be a change of bill at Wallack's Theatre, to-morrow evening: "Fate," after a three weeks' career, will then be replaced by a fresh version of "East Lynne," in which Miss LeClercq will act during the remainder of her engagement. While many playgoers will doubtless be attracted to the Broadway house by this announcement, not a few will direct their footsteps toward the Union Square Theatre, which will be opened, for a brief Summer season, Monday. The new order of things will be ushered in by the production of a new play, called "Peril," in which Mr. McKee Rankin and an efficient company are to figure. We shall be heartily glad to chronicle the success of the venture. A fair share of the theatre-going public will also find its way to Niblo's, where a novelty is to be brought out simultaneously with the above-mentioned changes of bill. The novelty is entitled, on the programme, "The Two Sisters," but we learn that the piece is, in reality, "The Two Orphans," the work of which the impression, in Paris, was so decided and enduring. No thought is evidently taken of the legal difficulties raised to prevent the performance of the drama, which, we believe, never having been printed, can be claimed by the parties authorized to represent it as their property under the common law. But all these questions rest, in reality, upon a system of fair dealing, which we should be pleased to think was general. As published copies of "The Sphinx," for example, have been offered for sale about town, it is clear that a disregard of the courtesies of the profession would be but a poor recompense for the liberality and enterprise which led to the purchase of the piece direct from its author.... The habitual new programme is in reserve for Monday's audience at Wood's Museum; Mr. J. R. Grismer is to act there night and day, this week, in "The Hidden Hand".... At the Bowery, a drama entitled "The Woman of the World" is to be produced to-morrow.... The full details of the entertainment to be witnessed, afternoon and evening, at the Hippodrome will be found in another column. ....At the Colosseum, the final exhibitions of "London by Night" are set forth in the announcements. These contain, further, the intelligence following: "Mr. R. L. Kennard left Saturday for Europe, to superintend the completion of the new cyclorama, and to secure novelties for the ensuing season. He is expected to return about the middle of August. Financially, and as an entertainment, the Colosseum has proved one of the greatest successes ever introduced into America. It is the intention of the proprietor to invest further capital in improvements, and permanently establish the Colosseum as a national institution of wholesome amusement and intellectual recreation."..... Bryant's Opera-house continues open and attractive. The most dismal "blues" cannot withstand the influence of the cheery soirées gotten up by Mr. Bryant and his coadjutors.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN CONCERTS.

There will be the usual Sunday concert at the Central Park Garden this evening. Thursday next is set apart for the annual benefit of Mr. Theodore Thomas. How well Mr. Thomas merits such a compliment need not be hinted at for the enlightenment of the reader of THE TIMES. No musician in the United States has set himself a higher purpose, and none could have striven harder to attain it than Thursday's *bénéficiaire.* A feature of the programme on that occasion is to be the rendering, for the first time in this country, of Stoer's "Tone Pictures," *i. e.* musical illustrations to Schiller's "Song of the Bell." Bulwer's translation of the poem is to be recited by Miss Kate Field.

THE SALVINI SEASON AND THE FUTURE.

The representation of "Sullivan" at Booth's yesterday closed the series of performances given by Signor Salvini, under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. The series in question compassed, since Sept. 16, 156 recitals, of which thirty-nine took place in New-York, twelve in Boston, fourteen in Philadelphia, twenty-eight in Havana, &c.; and during their occurrence Signor Salvini acted in eighteen plays, and personated *Othello* thirty times and *Hamlet* twenty-two times. Although this is no field for a disquisition on the financial results of the enterprise, we can say that the gross receipts of the season were $150,000, of which the artist received a sufficient portion to repay him for his labors, while Mr. Grau realized exactly—*nil.* This is an unpleasant fact to contemplate, when the business risk and the hard work of the manager are taken into account, but profit and high art rarely go hand in hand, and to Mr. Grau, at all events, remains the credit of having introduced to the American public a very great, if he has not proved a very attractive performer. The transactions of the Fall and Winter promise, from present appearances, to add to Mr. Grau's reputation while giving more substantial results. This young manager, as we have already announced has secured the Lyceum Theatre for a term of years, and, toward the end of August, will enter upon the occupancy of that house. Mrs. D. P. Bowers or Mr. J. E. Owens are likely to act there at first. Then will come Mlle. Marie Aimée, with a new and strong opera bouffe troupe, and the freshest of Parisian novelties; then Miss Neilson will perform there in a Shakespearean piece, new to audiences of the day; then the theatre will be tenanted by the Soldene English Opera Troupe, which Mr. Grau has just now secured, and of which much good is spoken; and, finally, in the early Spring, Mme. Ristori, returning to the scene of her triumphs in America, will round off the year's proceedings. It would be difficult, we fancy, to ask a more diversified list of entertainments than is at present unrolled before us by Mr. Grau. The Lyceum, under his direction, is not likely to fail of intelligent, fashionable, or remunerative patronage.

HOME GOSSIP.

Miss Canissa has been singing with great success in English opera, in Toronto....Mr. W. H. Pope acts *Master Walter,* in "The Hunchback," at the Newark Opera-house, to-morrow, Miss Bessie Darling personating *Julia*....Mr. and Mrs. Pateman passed through this City Tuesday, en route for the California Theatre, where they are engaged until next Summer....The contralto voice of a young singer and pupil of Mrs. Maria Brainerd—Mrs. J. F. Russell, by name—is bringing her into notice as a vocalist of exceptional promise.... The annual Saengerfest will be held at Cleveland, commencing on Tuesday. The Saengerfest building will contain 7,000 spectators. The orchestra, under Herr Bergmann, is to be 100 strong. Mme. Lucca will be the prima donna....The Vokes Family was last week in Milwaukee....Mr. Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre company were last week at Hooley's, in Chicago, and Mr. Sothern was at McVicker's....Philadelphia amusement-seekers were entertained, last week, by Mlle. Marietta Ravel and Prof. Herrmann....Mr. Fechter had appeared at Maguire's, in San Francisco, in "Ruy Blas." Miss Lizzie Price was the *Queen*....The Aimée Opera Bouffe Troupe continued at the California Theatre

[*For Foreign Amusements see page 10.*]

THE LATE MRS. CAMERON.

Referring to the wife of Senator Cameron, whose death was announced on Saturday, the Baltimore *Sun* says: "Mrs. Cameron's maiden name was Margaretta Brewer, and she was born in Harrisburg, Penn. She had been married to Gen. Cameron about fifty years. There are three children, the son, Don Cameron, President of the Northern Central Railroad, one daughter married to Hon. Wayne McVeigh, formerly Minister to Constantinople, an able lawyer and Uddersook's leading counsel in the charge against him of the murder of Winfield Scott Goss. Another daughter is the wife of Hon. Mr. Haldeman, of York, Penn., now member of Congress from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Cameron died at Harrisburg. She had been in failing health some time, but was not thought by her friends dangerously ill, at least until her physicians said her disease was gout of the heart. She was full of vitality, kept up to the last, and cheered all about her. She was a great pleasure in her own family circle. Her funeral will take place at 2 P. M. on Monday, at Harrisburg."

DEMOCRATIC VIEWS ON THE FINANCES.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Seventh District of Kentucky, which nominated Capt. J. S. C. Blackburn for Congress, adopted the following resolution concerning the finances: "That justice and fair dealing to the people demand that the five-twenty bonds should be paid in the currency of the country, and that the currency should be restored to the standard it was at the time the bulk of the bonds were issued; that thus will the people pay according to the letter and meaning of the bond, and return to the bondholders with interest what they have received." The vote upon the adoption of this resolution was unanimous.

CONGRESS.

LAST NIGHT'S WORK IN BOTH HOUSES.

SENATE.

For Other Proceedings See Second Page.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted an amendment, appropriating $000,100 for a continuation of the work on the new jail in the District of Columbia. Agreed to.

Also, an amendment appropriating $300,000 for army pensions, to be available immediately. Agreed to.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM submitted an amendment, appropriating $50,000 for the support of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department. Agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Joint Select Committee on District Affairs, submitted a report upon the message of the President, submitted to the committee to-day, stating that the committee had not changed its views on the subject of the rate of interest on the bonds named. He said he had the highest authority for saying that the President was satisfied with the bill as it was passed, after being made familiar with all the facts.

Mr. SARGENT thought that an extraordinary statement, and called the Senator to order.

The Chair ruled that the statement was not out of order. The report was ordered to be printed, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating $7,000 for the expenses of the Land Office at Dallas, Oregon. Agreed to.

Mr. GORDON submitted an amendment limiting the cost of the public building at Atlanta, Ga., to $250,000. Agreed to.

A large number of the amendments for the payment of claims, or to begin improvements, were submitted by various Senators, but ruled out on points of order raised by Mr. Edmunds that they involved new legislation, or were not recommended by the committee.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Sargent, Buckingham, and Gordon as the new Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Sundry Civil bill was then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to, except that relating to the jurisdiction of the Light-house Board over the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers, which was disagreed to.

Mr. SCOTT submitted an amendment, fixing the compensation of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of Customs at $4,500 each. Agreed to.

Mr. STEVENSON submitted an amendment to pay the firm of Dempsey & O'Toole $29,433 as indemnity for the loss sustained by them by the annulment of the contract with the Post Office Department. Agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS submitted an amendment, appropriating $2,000 to procure a plan for the extension of the east and west fronts of the main building of the Capitol, to enlarge the library. Agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD submitted an amendment, appropriating $2,000 for furniture and carpets for the United States Court-room and the Clerk's office at Wilmington, Del. Agreed to.

Mr. STOCKTON submitted an amendment to pay to the widow of the late Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren $50,000 for and on account of all past use, and for the right hereafter to use, in the manufacture of ordnance and projectiles by the United States each of the improvements patented by the said Dahlgren. Ruled out on the ground that it was a private claim.

Mr. SCOTT submitted an amendment to repeal so much of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1874, as made an appropriation of $600,000 to replace the worn and mutilated national bank notes Agreed to.

Mr. ALCORN submitted an amendment, placing the control of the levee system of the Mississippi River under the Secretary of War, and appropriating $2,000,000 to carry on the work. Ruled out of order.

Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment appropriating $15,000 for building a relief light-ship. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS referred to the item appropriating $15,000 for the purchase, for an Indian Agency station, the 640 acres of land, situated at Lapwai Creek and Clear Water River, Idaho Territory, heretofore granted to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and moved to reconsider the vote by which that amendment was agreed to. He intimated that the claim was a fraudulent one.

Mr. OGLESBY argued that it was a valid claim, and denied that there was any fraud in it. The motion to reconsider was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 20.

The Senate then refused to agree to the amendment as made in the Committee of the Whole.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency and Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the pending question being on an amendment proposed by the committee, reducing the appropriation for incidental repairs for which there is no special appropriation from $75,000 to $25,000.

Mr. CHANDLER said the committee would withdraw that amendment, leaving the amount as passed by the House, $75,000.

The committee also withdrew the amendment to strike out of the second section of the House bill the provision directing an examination and survey of various rivers, and the section was agreed to.

Mr. WEST, from the Transportation Committee, submitted an amendment providing for a board of five engineers, to be appointed by the President, to make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi River, with a view to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purposes of commerce, either by a canal from said river to the waters of the Gulf, or by deepening one or more of the natural outlets of the said river. Agreed to.

Mr. RANSOM moved an amendment, to increase the appropriation for the improvement of Cape Fear River, North Carolina, from $100,000 to $200,000. Agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved an amendment, appropriating $50,000 for opening and improving the channel between Staten Island and New-Jersey. Ruled out on a point of order that it was not recommended by any committee.

Mr. CHANDLER moved an amendment that the appropriation of March 3, 1873, for the improvement of the harbor of Washington and Georgetown, be continued for the next fiscal year. Agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM moved to increase the appropriation for continuing the improvement of the Falls of St. Anthony, and for the improvement of the Mississippi River, above those falls, from $50,000 to $200,000. Agreed to—yeas 30, nays 22.

He also moved an amendment that $25,000 of the $200,000 shall be expended for the improvement of the Mississippi River above the falls. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session opened with more than the usual noise and turmoil, and a large part of the first hour was used up in occasional suspension of business in order, as the Speaker usually phrases it, to allow private conversation to go on uninterruptedly. In one of the lulls of conversation, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, by unanimous consent, offered a resolution directing the payment of two months' salary to clerks of the departments who are legislated out of office by the reduction of the force, and it was agreed to.

Mr. AVERILL, of Minnesota, asked, but failed to obtain, permission to have a bill passed limiting the ratio of compensation to be allowed for the distribution of moneys appropriated for public buildings.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, from the Joint Investigating Committee on the Affairs of the District of Columbia, made a special report on the message of the President to-day. He referred to its suggesting that the rate of interest fixed for bonds therein provided for, be increased from 3.65 to a rate which will enable the bonds to be disposed of at par.

The report states that much of the indebtedness proposed to be funded in those bonds was created when there was no adequate provision for its payment, and on the basis of credit, the creditors understanding that they were to receive evidences of indebtedness, the time of payment of which was uncertain, and on that account these evidences were depreciated. The committee believed that a 3.65 per cent. bond would be, as a rule, fully equal in value to what the contractors expected to receive under their contracts; besides, the funding proposed was permissive, not compulsory. The creditors had all the security they had when the debt was created, and in addition the opportunity to accept the bonds provided for. No injustice, therefore, would be done any creditor. The idea suggested by the President, that there was anything like repudiation in in the bill, was a mistake. The bill did not compel any holder of District securities to take bonds for them, it merely gave him the opportunity to do so, or to retain them and receive payment therefor when the District might be able to pay. The bill, therefore, was not repudiation, nor did it do injustice to any holder of District securities as to the small creditors, such as laborers, &c. The bill contemplated their payment in money. The opinion of the committee, therefore, remained unchanged as to the propriety of fixing that low rate of interest. The report is signed by all the members of the committee.

Mr. WILSON proceeded to state that a subcommittee had waited on the President to confer with him. The President had acted under a misapprehension in regard to the facts of the case, and there was no difference of opinion between the President and the committee.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, raised the point of order, that it was unparliamentary to state the views of the President on any pending measure of legislation.

The Speaker so ruled and Mr. WILSON said he would withdraw his statement.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, inquired whether there were not many laboring people who had these certificates in payment of their wages.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, replied that most of them were in the hands of stock-jobbers who would make fifty per cent. on them.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, that committee was discharged from the further consideration of that subject. Soon after this subject was disposed of, the House had another scene of disorder and tumult, in the midst of which Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, moved to adjourn, remarking that the Republican side of the House was so noisy that no business could be done.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, asked that Mr. Beck's words be taken down, as reflecting on his fellow-members.

The SPEAKER remarked that Mr. Beck had only stated an obvious truth, and that his words were not in any degree slanderous.

Mr. CONGER said that he was only prevented by courtesy from making the same point in reference to the Speaker's remarks.

The SPEAKER expressed his desire to have them taken down.

The House then resumed consideration of the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of the Senate bills as follows:

Referring the petition and papers in the case of Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglass, so far as they relate to cotton seized, to the Court of Claims. Passed.

For the relief of the Evangelical Church of Martinsburg, Va. Referred to Committee on War Claims.

To relieve ships and vessels from compulsory pilot fees in certain cases. Mr. E. R. HOAR moved to put it on its passage. Mr. COX moved its reference to the Committee on Commerce, remarking that it was a fight between the tug-boats and the pilots, and he wanted to save the pilots. Mr. Cox's motion was agreed to, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to make final settlement with the Pottawatomie Indians of Michigan and Indiana. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Supplementary Civil Rights bill was next reached.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, moved to put it on its passage.

Mr. BUTLER thereupon withdrew his motion.

Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wisconsin, moved that the House adjourn. Lost—yeas 76, nays 154.

The motion was then taken on the passage of the bill and resulted yeas 140, nays 91. There not being two-thirds in its favor, as required by the order under which the business on the Speaker's table was taken up, the bill was not passed, and still remains on the Speaker's table.

In the vote on the Civil Rights bill the following Republicans voted in the negative: Messrs. Butler of Tennessee, Harrison, Hyde, Lowndes, Phelps, Ray, Sener, Smith of Virginia, Stanard, St. John, Thomas of Virginia, and Thornburgh. No Democrats voted for it.

The next bill on the Speaker's table was the Senate bill supplementary to the Texas Pacific Railroad act.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, called for the yeas and nays, remarking, however, that he did not expect, in view of the railroad interests behind the bill, that they would be ordered.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, protested against the remark.

The bill for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery failed of receiving a two-thirds majority—yeas 115, nays 109—and remains on the Speaker's table.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, presented the Conference report on the Deficiency bill. After explanation the report was agreed to.

Mr. RANSIER, of South Carolina, asked leave to offer a resolution complimentary of the Cuban patriots in their efforts for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, but Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, objected.

Several motions to adjourn or take a recess were made at this time, 11 P. M., but were rejected, and the House resumed the business on the Speaker's table.

The next bill was that to extend the time for the completion of a railroad from the St. Croix River or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield, Wis.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, remarked that this was the celebrated Proctor Knott Duluth bill, and that instead of extending the time for five years it should be extended for fifty years. The bill was not passed—yeas 93, nays 94—and the bill remains on the Speaker's table.

At 11:30 o'clock Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, presented the report of the second Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill. The report was agreed to.

Mr. PACKER, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, made a report on the question of straw bids and temporary mail service. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. COX, of New-York, a bill for the relief of the widow and children of Gen. Wm. Gates, United States Army, was passed.

The House then, at 11:40, adjourned until half-past ten on Monday morning, with the understanding that the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill might, when engrossed, be referred informally to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE PEACH CROP A FAILURE.

FORLORN ASPECT OF THE ORCHARDS—NOT A TENTH OF AN AVERAGE CROP EXPECTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Friday, June 19, 1874.

There can be no further doubts about the peach crop of the peninsula. Those orchards which only a few weeks since gave such fine promises of a large yield now present a most forlorn appearance. The ground is literally covered with the fallen young peach, and the trees are almost bare. Orchards which, under ordinary circumstances, should have made a yield of a thousand baskets, will not make a hundred. Indeed, I doubt if even one-tenth of a crop will be picked. One gentleman near this place has offered all the fruit he will have on a fine orchard of 9,000 trees for one hundred dollars, and no one thinks well enough of the speculation to buy, and yet this is one of the orchards which only a few week's since was expected to have upward of 15,000 baskets.

The Fruit Growers' Association thinks the crop of the peninsula will not be over 600,000 baskets, all told.

The small berry crops do not seem to be injured at all, and as for strawberries, they are so abundant that they cannot be sold.

BASE-BALL.

THE BALTIMORES DEFEATED BY THE PHILADELPHIAS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—In a game at base-ball to-day, between the Philadelphias and Baltimores, the former were victorious by a score of 9 to 5. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Philadelphias	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	2	—9
Baltimores	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—5

Runs earned—Philadelphias, 1; Baltimores, 2.
First base hits—Philadelphias, 12; Baltimores, 11.

THE HARTFORDS DEFEATED.

BOSTON, June 20.—To-day the Bostons defeated the Hartfords by a score of 15 to 1.

THE FISH MARKET AT GLOUCESTER, MASS.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 20.—During the week ending June 19 ninety-nine arrivals were reported, being the largest number since the commencement of the fishing season. Forty-two of these were from George's Bank, with an aggregate catch of 852,000 pounds of codfish; eleven from Grand and Western Banks, five bringing 505,000 pounds of salt fish, and six with 172,000 pounds of halibut; and forty-six from Southern trips, forty-five of which brought in 8,841 barrels of mackerel, and with 200 barrels of porgie bait. The market for George's Bank codfish generally sustains a dull tone. The Southern mackerel fleet met with good success during the past week, and the fares brought in and put on the market have caused a reduction in prices. We quote sales now at $8@$6 per barrel for large and medium threes, being a decline of $2 per barrel from last week's quotations.

THE ST. PAUL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 20.—Judge Hall, of the Court of Common Pleas, this morning rendered a decision in the matter of the application of the Dutch bondholders to have a receiver appointed of the St. Paul Pacific Railroad on the ground that the road is insolvent and the management untrustworthy. Judge Hall refused to grant the prayer of the petitioners. He says that from all that has been made to appear the road is not insolvent, but the security for the bonds is ample, and the management of the road efficient and honest. To appoint a receiver, therefore, would be to damage the interests of the petitioners themselves.

THE BOOK TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—A meeting of the Philadelphia Book Trade Association was held at noon to-day, the object of which was to enter a protest against the enactment of the reciprocity treaty with Canada by the Senate. Under this treaty a Canadian merchant dealing in any manufactured articles can import them from England or any other country, and, after handling them, can ship them to this country duty free. A series of resolutions expressing alarm at Canada, under the provisions of the treaty, becoming the great entrepot for the reception of goods from all parts of the world, to be legally smuggled into the United States, and stating that the treaty inaugurated free trade, and involves the necessity of collecting the entire revenues of the Government by internal taxation, was unanimously adopted.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD RAILROAD.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., June 20.—The Martha's Vineyard Railroad Company has been permanently organized by the Board of Directors, who elected E. P. Carpenter, of Foxboro, President; Joseph T. Pease, of Edgarton, Treasurer, and Henry Ripley, of New-Bedford, Superintendent. The grading is more than half done, and the road will go into operation July 20.

A SCHOONER SUNK.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 20.—The Canadian schooner Shannon, which left this port yesterday afternoon for Gannanoque, Canada, with a cargo of coal, sprung aleak twenty miles off Oswego, and sunk in deep water. The Captain and crew came ashore in the yawl.

JEROME PARK.

LAST DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING.

A FINE DAY'S SPORT—WILLIE BURKE, ATTILA, FADLADEEN, SPRINGBOK, KATIE PEASE, AND JAMES A. THE WINNERS.

The Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club was brought to a successful termination yesterday. Everything contributed to this result. The weather was favorable, the attendance large, and the racing especially interesting. The previous five days' sport had in no way tired the people of New-York of the pleasant pastime which year by year grows in favor, and so by rail and by road there was a general migration in the direction of Westchester County. The course was crowded, and the grand stand and club-house had more than the usual complement of fashion. A very large number of ladies favored the meeting with their presence. They passed their time for the most part in the fashionable region of the club-house, but many of them also divided their favors in this respect with the grand stand. Then, the carriage inclosures were filled with handsome equipages, and the course in all its various aspects was bright and cheerful.

For the racing, it was in one sense, quite a reversal of that which distinguished the opening day of the meeting. Then, all the favorites were ignominiously defeated; yesterday, in nearly all the contests, they came off victorious. The position held by Springbok and Katie Pease in their respective engagements, as illustrated by the pool selling on Friday evening, was in no way disturbed when the horses came to the post. Their friends were not merely sanguine but enthusiastic on the subject of their merits, and the warmth of their advocacy was quite justified by the results. The brilliant performance of Katie Pease with Fadladeen in the mile heats, unquestionably entitled her to every confidence in the two and a half mile race, and, although Shylock was entered against her, but few people believed that the mare could be beaten. She made a fine waiting race, was hard held the greater portion of the course, and in spite of the game effort of Merodac, and the judicious jockeyship which was displayed by the rider of Shylock, won the race in good style. In the race between Springbok and Lizzie Lucas Mr. Donahue's stable had a good many backers, but the issue was never in doubt, and Mr. McDaniel's representative could apparently have distanced the mare. Mr. McDaniel gained another victory in the two-year-old race with his chestnut colt Willie Burke. The colt had been slightly lame for some time past, and this, it was thought, would jeopardize his chance, but at all events he ran to win, and succeeded in beating the field with apparent ease. There was a good contest between Artist and Fadladeen, in the third race, but the latter had the best staying power, and tired down the representative of Mr. Donahue's stable. The full details of the several races are appended.

THE TWO-YEAR OLDS.

The sport began with a dash of half a mile for two-year olds, with allowances for those out of untried mares or by untried stallions. There were eleven entries and six starters, viz.: A. B. Lewis & Co.'s br. c. Victorious, formerly Victor; Thos. Puryear's ch. c. Weasel; M. A. Littell's ch. f. by Kentucky, out of Fluke; D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, H. P. McGrath's br. c. Calvin, and L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Ino. The knowing ones divided their favors between Willie Burke and Calvin at the following rates.

Willie Burke	$110	$230	$150
Calvin	200	225	130
Weasel	85	200	115
Littell, Victorious, Ino { Field }	85	100	135
Total	$480	$755	$530

THE RACE.

When the flag fell they seemed to be together, but soon ran wide of each other. Entering the homestretch, at the third quarter-pole, Littell's filly was in the lead, with Calvin second, and Willie Burke third. As they came up to the furlong pole Willie Burke rushed to the front and had the lot beaten, as he came away and won the race in a canter by three lengths in 51¼ seconds, Calvin second, a length and a half in advance of Weasel.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for two-year olds, those by untried stallions or out of untried mares allowed three pounds; if both, five pounds. The winner of the Juvenile Stakes to carry seven pounds extra. Entries to be made at the course by 7 P. M. on Wednesday, June 10. Half a mile.

D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, by Baywood, dam by Australian, out of Kate Hayes, 97 pounds. W. Clark........ 1
H. P. McGrath's br. c. Calvin, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion, 100 pounds. Swim.. 2
Thos. Puryear's ch. c. Weasel, by Narragansett, out of Maidstone, 95 pounds. Heyward........ 3
A. B. Lewis & Co's br. c. Victorious, by Vandal, out of Septima, 97 pounds. Houston........ 0
M. A. Littell's ch. f., by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke, 97 pounds. Hughes........ 0
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Ino, by Daniel Boone, out of Isidora Hill, 97 pounds. Campbell........ 0
Time—0:51¼.

THE MILE DASH.

The second race of the day was a mile dash for three-year olds which had not won this year. This closed with the following eight entries: Wm. Cottrill's ch. c. Harry Felter, Joseph Donahue's b. c. Scratch, Samuel H. Jones' b. f. Sangamonia, James Thompson's ch. f. by Australian, out of Maria Innis, D. D. Withers' imp. ch. c. Maccaroon, George Ayers' ch. c. Erastus Corning, M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform, and P. Lorillard's b. c. Attila. The knowing division were so highly elated with their victory in the first contest that they plunged heavily on Reform, and fell victims to their cupidity. The Lorillard stable repeated the surprise it gave the posted speculators in the Belmont Stakes, as Attila won handily, being admirably ridden by the English jockey Barbee. The extent of the disaster will be readily gleaned from the following quotations:

Reform	$100	$290	$550
Maccaroon	65	200	425
Sangamonia	65	205	355
Attila	70	140	210
Harry Felter, Scratch, Australian filly, Erastus Corning	120	200	390
Total	$440	$1,035	$1,930

THE RACE.

Mr. Conner, the starter, had them speedily into line, and sent them off on pretty even terms. Thompson's filly was quickest on her legs, and was a length in front as they passed the judges' stand, Harry Felter, Maccaroon, and Sangamonia being together, while Attila was slow in getting off, and brought up the rear. As they went round the turn Maccaroon and Sangamonia parted company with Felter and closed upon the Thompson filly, who was making a determined pace. When they reached the quarter-pole the Thompson filly was a neck in front of Maccaroon and Sangamonia, who were three lengths away from Felter, he being two lengths before Scratch, the others running in a ruck behind. Running under the hill Thompson's filly and Maccaroon were on even terms, having shaken off Sangamonia, whom they were leading more than half a length, the latter being two lengths in advance of Harry Felter. The others were close together, with the exception of Erastus Corning, who was struggling in the rear. In this manner they went round the bluff out of sight; but on reappearing on the lower turn, the Thompson filly was discovered a length before Maccaroon, and still cutting out rapid work. Scratch was in the third place, and Reform and Attila were next. Thus they ran round the turn into the home-stretch, when, to the surprise of everybody, Scratch came with a rush, and for a moment looked as if she would win. In the meantime Barbee sent Attila along in magnificent style. As soon as he gave him the signal he cut loose, and by the time they reached the furlong pole he had passed the Thompson filly, and then had it all his own way, and won the race, amid loud cheering, by four lengths, in the fast time of 1:44½. The Thompson filly was second, a length and a half in advance of Scratch.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, for three-year olds which have not won this year; fillies to carry 105 pounds; beaten maidens allowed five pounds; one mile.

P. Lorillard's b. c. Attila, by imp. Australian, out of Ultima, 105 pounds. Barbee........ 1
James Thompson's ch. f., by imp. Australian, out of Maria Innis. Feeny........ 2
Jos. Donahue's b. c. Scratch, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke, 100 pounds. Fisher........ 3
W. Cottrill's ch. c. Harry Felter, by Daniel Boone, out of Sigma, 105 pounds. Lakeland........ 0
S. H. Jones' b. f. Sangamonia, by imp. Billet, out of Belle of Williamsville, 105 pounds. Kelso........ 0
George Ayres' ch. c. Erastus Corning, by Lightning, out of Nora Creina, 105 pounds. McCormack........ 0
D. D. Withers' ch. c. Maccaroon, by Maccaroni, out of Songstress, 110 pounds. Holloway........ 0
M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform, by imp. Leamington, out of Stolen Kisses, 105 pounds. Swim........ 0
Time—1:44½.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The third race of the day was a handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, one mile and an eighth, which had seven nominations, including T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, J. H. Tully's b. h. Buckden, (imp.,) Jos. Donahue's br. c. Artist, Jas. McKee's ch. f. Minnie Mac, D. D. Withers' imp. ch. c. Maccaroon and imp. b. c. Minstrel, and P. Lorillard's b. c. Attila. The latter horse, with Maccaroon, were withdrawn, having taken part in the preceding race. The speed of Fadladeen and Artist are well known, and, as the distance of the race just suited them, their chances were considered equal, and the heavy speculators and general backers of the favorites divided their favors equally, as will appear from the quotations.

Fadladeen	$300	$450	$160
Artist	300	450	160
Minnie Mac	215	300	100
Buckden, Minstrel	260	380	165
Total	$1,075	$1,580	$585

As the distance of the race was a mile and an eighth, the horses were mustered at the furlong pole midway of the homestretch. They were a little fractious, and broke away twice, but at the third trial they were sent on their journey magnificently. There was no perceptible difference between them until they ran a few yards, when Minstrel set out to make the running, and passed the stand half a length in front of Fadladeen, Buckden and Minnie Mac being nearly equal, while Artist brought up the rear. As they went round the turn the five got so close together that a blanket could have covered them. Minstrel was still showing the way, however, and was half a length in front of his competitors. There was no change in their positions as they passed the quarter-pole, but as they passed under the club-house bluff they began to spread out. Minstrel was still leading, closely pushed by Artist, who thus early made his run, Buckden, in the meantime, being pulled to the rear for a finish with Fadladeen. As they went out of sight Minstrel was still in the van, while Minnie Mac and Artist were on even terms fighting for the second place, and Fadladeen and Buckden watching each other in the rear. When they reappeared a radical change occurred. Buckden had moved up to Artist, while Minnie Mac and Minstrel fell back beaten. As they came round the lower turn, Buckden and Artist were two lengths in advance of Fadladeen, who was two lengths before Minstrel, he being the same distance in the van of Minnie Mac. When they approached the three-quarter pole the pace was very hot, and Fadladeen closed rapidly on his leaders. At the three-quarter pole, Artist, Buckden, and Fadladeen were on nearly even terms, and it was impossible to tell which was in the lead until they got into the straight work on the home stretch. The enthusiasm was great as the three came up abreast. Nearing the furlong pole Buckden seemed to have the best of it, and the shout, "Buckden wins!" was heard along the stand. The race was in doubt until they neared the goal, when old Fadladeen forged to the front, and won a magnificent race by a length in 1:57¾. Buckden beat Artist a neck for second place. Minstrel fourth, and Minnie Mac fifth, beaten off.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Free Handicap Sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $125 out of the stakes. To close and name at the course by 7 P. M. on Thursday, June 18. Weights to appear by 12 M., and declarations to be made by 4 P. M. on the following day. One mile and an eighth.

T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, 118 pounds. Hennessy........ 1
J. H. Tully's b. h. Buckden, (imp.,) by Lord Clifton, out of Consequence, 112 pounds. Barbee........ 2
Jos. Donahue's br. h. Artist, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Fairy, 106 pounds. Swim........ 3
D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Minstrel, 4 years, by Marsyas, out of Marchioness, 85 pounds........ 4
Jas. McKee's ch. f. Minnie Mac, 4 years, by Planet, out of Edina, 105 pounds........ 5
Time—1:57¾.

THE MILE AND FIVE-EIGHTHS.

The fourth race was a free handicap sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and five-eighths, which had but two entries, viz.: D. McDaniel's ch. c. Springbok, four years old, and Joseph Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, the same age. Although Springbok was giving his competitor nine pounds, (her allowance included,) the race was considered so sure a thing for Springbok that there was no betting in the pools, but several outside bets at $100 to $25 were made.

THE RACE.

They were started directly under the hill, and Lizzie Lucas immediately jumped two lengths in front of Springbok, and this way they were lost to view. On their reappearance there was no change in their positions, but on nearing the three-quarter pole Springbok moved up, and had his nose at the tail of Lizzie. Barbee, on Springbok, having "felt" the situation, dropped back a little, and on the home-stretch Lizzie was leading him a length and a half. He gradually closed, and when they passed the stand Lizzie was a short length in front. As they went round the turn Springbok began closing, and at the quarter pole he was at Lizzie's saddle-girth. As soon as they came under the hill Lizzie Lucas gave it up in the most lamentable fashion, and Springbok rushed away half a dozen lengths as they went out of sight. He opened the gap still wider on the lower turn, and won in a hand gallop in 2:53.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, if not declared out, with $600 added; the second horse to receive $150 out of the stakes. Conditions as to nomination, weight, and declaration, same as preceding handicap. One mile and five-eighths.

D. McDaniel's ch. c. Springbok, 4 years, by Australian, out of Hester, 114 pounds. Barbee........ 1
Jos. Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, 4 years, by Australian, out of Eagless, 105 pounds. Swim........ 2
Time—2:53.

THE TWO MILES AND A HALF.

The fifth and most important event of the day was now called, and the speculators crowded around Dr. Underwood's pool stand, eager to get their money on the respective contestants, as it was the last chance to "get even" on the meeting. It was a free handicap, like the two preceding races, and the entries were Lawrence and G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, Pierre Lorillard's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, D. McDaniel's ch. f. Katie Pease, W. W. Glenn's ch. c. Merodac, and M. A. Little's ch. c. Fellowcraft. The speculation on the result was very heavy, and the knowing ones, taking courage from their victories earlier in the day, launched out freely with their money. They had a narrow escape, however, as Merodac proved himself a great horse yesterday, and gave the favorite all the work she was capable of to beat him. The betting was as follows:

Katie Pease	$700	$1,300	$1,250
Shylock	300	480	760
Village Blacksmith	180	500	510
Merodac	150	260	180
Fellowcraft	105	175	170
Total	$1,435	$2,715	$2,870

THE RACE.

The lot were sent down to the new course and were started without difficulty. Merodac immediately started out to make stiff running, and when they entered the homestretch he was three lengths in the van, with Shylock second, Fellowcraft and Katie Pease together, and Blacksmith bringing up the rear. As they came up the homestretch Blacksmith moved up and bettered his position at the furlong pole, while in the meantime Merodac came away, and when he passed the judges' stand he showed six lengths ahead of Shylock, who was two lengths in front of Blacksmith, who was a length before Katie Pease, while Fellowcraft was waiting in the rear. Their positions remained unchanged round the turn, but at the quarter-pole Blacksmith got a length closer to Shylock, the latter closing slightly upon Merodac. Thus they went to the hill and passed out of sight, but on reappearing Merodac had lost two lengths of his lead, and was four lengths before Shylock, who was a length in advance of Blacksmith, he being the same distance in advance of Katie Pease. At the three-quarter pole Shylock and Blacksmith were head and head and Katie closing up rapidly. When they came up the homestretch Katie ran into the second place like a flash, and when they passed the judges' stand for the second time she was within three lengths of Merodac. Shylock was third, half a length before the Blacksmith, with Fellowcraft close up. As they went round the turn to complete the last mile the excitement was intense, as the lot got closer together and Merodac was losing ground. When they passed the quarter-pole Merodac was still showing the way two lengths, Katie Pease a length and a half before Shylock and Blacksmith, who were together, and Fellowcraft still in the rear. As they ran under the hill, Fellowcraft began to close, and Blacksmith gradually fell back. Thus they went out of sight. On their reappearance on the lower turn, Merodac was a length and a half in front of Katie Pease, and keeping up his tiring pace. Fellowcraft was in the third place, three lengths behind Katie, and the same distance in front of Shylock, while Blacksmith was beaten. They now turned into the homestretch, and a magnificent struggle ensued between the three leaders. Katie closed gradually on Merodac and headed him before reaching the furlong pole, while in the meantime Fellowcraft came up on the inside at a terrific rate. The sight was magnificent, and cheer upon cheer was sent echoing over the surrounding hills. They now approached the goal, and Katie made her last effort to pass Merodac. She finally succeeded at the last two jumps, and passed the stand the winner by a head only in 4:35½, while Fellowcraft was but a neck and shoulders behind Merodac, Shylock fourth, and Blacksmith fifth, beaten off.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Free Handicap Sweepstakes of $50 each if not declared out, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. Conditions as to nomination, weight, and declaration same as preceding handicap. Two miles and a half.

D. McDaniel's ch. f. Katie Pease, 4 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, 107 pounds, Clark........ 1
W. W. Glenn's ch. c. Merodac, 4 years, by Australian, out of Ida Cheatham. 102 pounds........ 2
M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, 4 years, by Australian, out of Aerolite, 98 pounds, Hughes........ 3
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, 113 pounds, Hennessy........ 4
P. Lorillard's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, aged, by Vandal, out of Cholera, 108 pounds, Barbee........ 5
Time—4:35½.

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

The day's sport was brought to a close with a match for $5,000 between P. Lorillard's b. c. James A. and Lawrence & G. Lorillard's br. c. Hyder Ali, three-quarters of a mile. They are both two-year olds, and by Leamington. James A was largely the favorite, and took the lead at the start, and won the race in a canter by fifty yards.

SUMMARY.

SIXTH RACE.—Match $5,000; three-quarters of a mile.

P. Lorillard's b. c. James A., 2 years, by Leamington, out of Maiden........ 1
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's br. c. Hyder Ali, 2 years, by Leamington, out of Lady Duke........ 2
Time—1:19.

Thus ended the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club, which has been a remarkable success, both as regards the attendance and the character of the racing.

THE STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS.

STONINGTON, Conn., June 20.—The steamer Rhode Island, of the Stonington Line, arrived at 7:30 this evening from New-York, on her first trip, inaugurating the day line season of 1874. About 500 excursionists were on board, including a large representation of the press of New-York, Boston, and the interior. A large concourse of citizens assembled at the wharf to receive the visitors. The steamer returns to-night, and begins her regular daily trips on Monday. President Babcock and General Passenger Agent Fillkens accompany the party.

CREEDMOOR.

SECOND MATCH OF THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

GOOD SHOOTING CONSIDERING THE WEATHER—MR. J. S. CONLIN THE WINNER.

The second long-range match of the Amateur Rifle Club was shot yesterday, upon the range at Creedmoor. The elegant gold and enamel badge, representing the championship of the club, was the prize offered to the contending riflemen. After the badge has been won three times, it is to be the absolute property of the winner. A small entrance fee was paid by the contestants, and the proceeds appropriated to the winner of the match. Besides the interest which the fine prize created, the shooting of the members of the club yesterday will considerably influence the selection of the riflemen who will be chosen to represent the United States in the coming match with the Irish team. The 3 o'clock train from Hunter's Point brought many of the riflemen from this City. A number of the crack shots had been upon the grounds since morning, getting their elevations and accustoming themselves to the long-range shooting. Col. George S. Wingate, President of the club; Gen. Shaler, Gen. Dakin, G. W. Yale, H. Fulton, the winner of the first match for this badge, and many others were especially noticed in the crowd preparing to begin the match. The sky was overcast and a light but fitful breeze fluttered the flags scattered around the range and made an accurate calculation of the windage somewhat difficult. While the shooting was progressing the clouds broke away and the wind died out, making almost a dead calm. On the whole it was an excellent day for making a good score. The shooting did not come up to the general expectation. Only five scoring and two sighting shots were allowed at each range of 800, 900, and 1,000 yards respectively. Many of the members complained that five shots were not a fair test of a man's marksmanship. The sights on the rifle would but just be properly adjusted and the right elevation gained for one distance, when, the five shots having been fired, the range would be increased, compelling readjustment and new calculations. All the members who were entered for the medal were allowed to shoot from the 800 and 900 yards firing points. But only the eight who made the best score at these ranges could contend at the 1,000 yards range. The markers at the targets were very slow in showing where the shots struck. This often caused vexatious delays, which in some measure accounted for the small scores. After the firing points had been chosen, and their respective targets allotted at the first range of 800 yards, those who had been assigned target No. 20 discovered that a large tree had been felled directly between the firing point and the target. A change was made, those firing at target No. 20 being stationed at post No. 19, and so on throughout. Many mistakes were made in consequence, and once Mr. L. M. Ballard made a bull's-eye in target No. 18, which was counted "a miss" because he shot at the wrong target. At length the work began, and the firing soon became general along the line. The result at 800 yards was as follows, the possible score being 20.

Name.					Total.
H. Fulton	4	4	4	3	4—19
A. V. Caufield, Jr.	3	4	3	3	4—17
J. S. Conlin	4	2	3	3	4—16
L. S. Hepburn	4	4	3	2	3—16
J. Trageser	4	4	2	3	3—16
J. T. B. Collins	3	2	3	3	4—15
J. E. McEwen	3	3	3	3	3—15
L. M. Ballard	2	3	2	3	3—13
Gen. T. S. Dakin	3	3	0	3	4—13
George Crouch	3	4	3	0	3—13
P. C. Sanford	3	4	0	2	4—13
A. V. Davis	3	3	3	2	2—13
L. Backer	0	4	2	3	3—12
G. W. Gale	4	2	0	3	3—12
A. J. Hennion, Jr.	4	3	0	2	0— 9
L. Geiger	2	3	2	2	0— 9
Col. G. W. Wingate	0	3	2	2	0— 7
J. L. Price	0	3	3	0	0— 6

After all had fired their complement, the competitors moved back, and began again at a range of 900 yards.

The following is the result at that distance, with the totals for both ranges:

Name.					Total. G'd T'l.
J. Tragreser	3	3	4	3	3—16—32
J. T. B. Coll	3	3	3	3	3—15—30
H. Fulton	4	2	2	0	2—10—29
J. S. Conlin	4	3	0	2	3—12—28
L. S. Hepburn	3	2	2	0	3—10—26
G. W. Gale	4	0	3	3	2—12—24
George S. Wingate	3	3	3	4	3—16—23
J. E. McEwen	0	4	0	0	4— 8—23
L. M. Ballard	0	2	0	3	4— 9—22
Gen. T. S. Dakin	0	0	3	3	3— 9—22
Geo. Crouch	0	2	2	3	0— 7—20
A. V. Davis	0	2	2	3	0— 7—20
A. V. Canfield	0	0	0	2	2— 2—19
A. Alford	2	3	4	0	2—11—18
L. Backer	0	2	0	0	4— 6—18
A. J. Hennion, Jr.	2	0	4	0	0— 6—15
P. C. Sanford	0	0	0	0	0— 0—13
J. L. Price	0	0	3	0	0— 3— 9
L. Geiger	0	0	0	0	0— 0— 9

Mr. Sanford withdrew before he had finished his string of five shots in the last range. The eight who lead the score then moved back to the 1,000 yards firing point, and the contest thus reduced became very much more exciting. Before the end of the match the sky again became filled with heavy clouds, and this added to the approach of nightfall made a great difference in the shooting. Out of the possible twenty the eight scored as follows. The total for the entire match is also added:

Name.					Total. G'd T'l.
J. S. Conlin	4	3	3	4	0—14—42
H. Fulton	3	4	3	0	3—13—42
L. S. Hepburn	2	2	4	3	4—15—41
J. Trageser	3	2	0	0	2— 7—39
J. T. B. Collins	0	0	3	0	0— 3—33
Geo. S. Wingate	4	0	3	0	2— 9—32
G. W. Yale	0	3	3	0	0— 6—30
J. E. McEwen	0	0	0	0	0— 0—23

The contest between Mr. Conlin and Mr. Fulton was so close that the victory depended upon whether a shot counted or missed the target. It was not marked by the man at the target, and several of the members went down to ascertain whether the shot counted or not. Mr. Conlin was awarded the badge, because, though the score was tied by Mr. Fulton, his count in the 1,000 yards contest was the larger. Had Mr. Fulton won the badge, one more winning would have made him its owner and the champion of the club.

The members of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., who had been selected to compete for the shell badge, at a range of 500 yards, with the military rifle, shot the match yesterday, also, upon the range at Creedmoor. This was easily done, without interfering with the Rifle Club. The following is the result out of a possible twenty:

Name.					Total.
Company G, Lieut. J. P. M. Richards	3	4	3	4	3—17
Company A, Corp. McWilliams	3	4	4	3	2—16
Company H, Corp. Price	2	2	3	4	2—13
Company G, Corp. Gardner	3	0	2	0	3— 8
Company G, Private Coughtry	3	2	0	0	2— 7
Company B, Private Linton	0	2	3	0	0— 5
Company C, Lieut. Robbins	0	0	3	0	0— 3
Company G, Corp. Barkle	0	0	0	2	0— 2
Company E, Lieut. Coody	0	0	0	0	0— 0

Lieut. Richards won the prize, and is considered the crack shot of the regiment. The Amateur Rifle Club again contend for the badge won yesterday by Mr. Conlin, on Saturday next, at 10 A. M., at Creedmoor. In the afternoon the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge, now in the possession of Col. Wingate, who won it in the last match, is to be again shot for—the match to begin at 3 P. M.

CALEDONIAN GAMES AT PRINCETON COLLEGE.

A number of the students of Princeton College, composing the Athletic Club, gave their second annual celebration of the Caledonian games on the 20th inst., the Saturday preceding Commencement. Over 100 undergraduates entered their names as contestants, though only a few participated. The following was the order of exercises:

1. Throwing base-ball.
2. Standing long jump.
3. One hundred yard race.
4. Putting the cannon ball.
5. Standing high leap.
6. Running long jump.
7. Hurdle race.
8. Throwing the hammer.
9. Running hop, step, and jump.
10. Vaulting with pole.
11. One-fourth mile race.
12. Running high leap.
13. Hitch and kick.
14. One-half mile race.
15. Three-legged race.

A large concourse of spectators, including a number of ladies, were present. The exercises commenced at 1 o'clock and continued until 4:30. The weather was fine and the exhibition a success. Gold medals of the value of $10 and $8 respectively were awarded to each of the following gentlemen in the order of their names:

Throwing base ball—J. Mann, T. H. Beach.
Standing long jump—J. E. Burr, T. Jones.
Running long jump—L. C. Walker, S. B. Hutchinson.
One hundred yard race—S. B. Hutchinson, H. Beach.
Putting the cannon ball—J. W. Biddle, G. D. Parmlee.
Standing high leap—R. Hall, R. Stevenson.
Hurdle race—H. Beach, S. Robbins.
Throwing the hammer—W. S. Cheesman, J. W. Biddle.
Running hop, step, and jump—L. G. Walker, J. H. Vandeventer.
Vaulting with pole—T. Sheldon, W. M. Dougherty.
One-quarter mile race—J. H. Vandeventer, W. Riley.
Running high leap—G. D. Parmlee, R. Hall.
Hitch and kick—J. H. Vandeventer, H. Beach.
One-half mile race—J. H. Vandeventer, S. B. Hutchinson.
Three-legged race—S. B. Hutchinson, W. P. Cummings.

The judges were Messrs. Atdix, Frost, and Lionberger.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN NEWARK.

George Schneirendinger, residing in Rahway, N. J., visited Newark last night and called on a lady acquaintance residing on Broon street. About 9 o'clock he, in company with the lady, started from the house to take a walk. As they were proceeding through Mulberry street, near Oak, an unknown man darted out of an alley way and dealt Schneirendinger a terrible blow on his head with some blunt instrument, and felled him to the ground. The assailant was about to repeat the blow, but the lady screamed, and assistance promptly arrived. The injured man was carried to Dr. Sweet's office, where his injuries were pronounced of a serious and probably fatal nature. It is feared he has sustained a fracture of the skull. During the excitement which followed, the would-be murderer managed to escape. The Police were notified, and are working up the mysterious case. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the assault. The Police are reticent, and refuse to divulge the facts in their possession.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 21—1 A. M.—Light rain has prevailed on the New-England and Gulf coasts, and in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Clear or fair weather and easterly or southerly winds, with slight changes in temperature, are reported from all the districts except New-England. The barometer continues high in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region. It has fallen slightly in the upper lake region and in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and continues low in the North-west. The Missouri River has fallen at Plattsmouth, and the Ohio has risen at Paducah.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, partly cloudy and cool weather will prevail, with light rain on the coast, north or east winds and high barometer.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, clear or fair weather during the day, with north-east or south-east winds, a slight rise of temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department shows the mean height of the barometer during the past week to have been 29.982 inches, the maximum being 30.209 inches on the 14th, and minimum 29.626 on the 16th inst. The mean reading of the thermometer was 66.8°, the maximum being 80°, on the 15th, and the minimum 53°, on the 14th inst. The amount of rain-fall during the week was .32, and the distance traveled by the wind was 1,317 miles.

EDWARD MULLEN'S WALK.

At 2:33 o'clock yesterday morning Edward Mullen resumed his walk against time, starting out on his 366th mile. He was in excellent condition, and said that he felt as fresh as when he commenced his journey. The following table shows the progress made during the day:

Time. H.	M.	S.	No. of Miles.	Time. H.	M.	S.	No. of Miles.
2	33	20	365	12	59	15	400
2	59	58	370	3	55	01	405
3	53	21	375	4	46	29	410
6	03	00	380	5	43	30	415
6	59	24	385	9	08	30	420
8	12	13	390	9	54	58	425
12	03	05	395	11	10	52	430

While making the last mile of the 430 the pedestrian was loudly cheered. He accomplished the mile in six minutes and thirty-two seconds. Among the visitors to the Riding Academy last evening was Mr. James Gordon Bennett.

WESTON'S WALK.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 20.—Weston accomplished his last fifty-mile walk to-night in nine hours, fifty-four minutes, and twenty-five seconds, thus coming in five minutes, thirty-five seconds ahead of the specified time.

ARREST OF THE DOG SUFFOCATER.

John Marriott, the manager of the dog-pound in West Thirty-seventh street, was arrested last evening by Samuel S. Fields, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on a warrant issued by Justice Murray, of the Jefferson Market Police Court. The warrant was issued on a complaint made by Officer Fields, who charged Marriott with cruelty to animals in "willfully and wantonly tormenting ninety living dogs," the complaint being based on the manner in which dogs brought to the pound were killed by asphyxiating them with carbonic-acid gas. Mr. Marriott was taken to the Mercer Street Police Station, where he was locked up in a cell, and will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

EXAMINATION AT THE RYE SEMINARY.

The annual examinations at Rye Seminary, New-York, were brought to a close on Thursday by a very interesting series of exercises, consisting of recitations, singing, and music, in which the pupils displayed great proficiency, and gave evidences of the careful training they had received. The school-room was tastefully decorated, and around the walls the crayons executed by the students were exhibited. The young ladies attending the schools were dressed in white. Essays were read by several members of the graduating class, which were highly creditable to the authors. At intervals, selections of music were given by Gilmore's orchestra. The most interesting feature in the exhibition was the presentation of the diplomas to the graduates by Rev. M. Baird, who, at the conclusion of the ceremony, delivered an appropriate address. The examinations were conducted on Tuesday and Wednesday.

ARRIVAL OUT OF STEAM-SHIP UTOPIA.

MOVILLE, June 20.—The Anchor Line steamship Utopia, Capt. Campbell, from New-York June 9, for Glasgow, has arrived here.

Look out for cheap imitations of the "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS." The genuine perfume has no equal in the world. PHALON'S Perfumes are sold everywhere. "PHALON INVIGORATOR" gives a beautiful lustre to the hair, and cools the scalp.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEWEST, LARGEST, BEST LOCATED, FITTED, and furnished Russian Vapor Baths are No. 7 West Twenty-fourth st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. No other has eleven vapor-rooms and distinct lady's and gentleman's departments. Open daily; Sundays until noon.—*Advt.*

CHRONIC AND INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, Pains in the Back, Glandular Swellings, Stiffness of the Joints. GILES & CO'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA has cured many poor sufferers now in the tombs. LINDA GILBERT, Church of the Strangers. Sold at Hudnut's, Broadway and Ann street; Reichardt's, Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street; depot, No. 451 Sixth avenue.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Cancer cured without the knife or pain. Chronic diseases a specialty. By J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.—*Advertisement.*

The best "Elastic Truss," warranted the best, is sold at POMEROY'S, 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine
MAKES THE HAIR GROW.—*Advertisement.*

Humphreys' Witch Hazel.—This standard Family Medicine is one-third stronger and purer, and gives the customer more for his money, than any other style of Extract, Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel ever sold; and is the only one made by Dr. Humphreys. So ask for Humphreys' Witch Hazel, and take no other. Sold by all dealers. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway, New-York.

That Living Gasometer.
The stomach, generates acetous and carbonic acid gas. Both are destructive to the teeth. SOZODONT counteracts their corrosive operation, and neutralizes all impurities that tend to injure the teeth, or defile the breath.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Twenty per Cent. will be Paid for $6,000 or $8,000 to be invested in a first-class business established in this City; security good. Address H. E. O., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

Burke's Silver Gray Cassimere Hat is the correct style. Novelties in Summer Hats. No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

Wedding Invitations, Foreign Note Papers, Crests, Monograms, general engraving. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Brooks' Boots and Shoes, the Largest Assortment in the City. Established in 1848. Now at No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

FISKE.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, GRACE HARTWELL, youngest child of Wm. E. and Caroline E. Fiske, in the 7th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 151 West 49th st., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 4 P. M.

HUNTER.—On Saturday, June 20, 1874, FRANCES F., wife of Joel D. Hunter, in the 50th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 24 East 69th st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 220 East 11th st., FREDERICK JOHNSON, Esq.

Relatives and friends of his family, and those of his son, George F. Johnson, are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, June 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Mark's Church, corner 10th st. and 2d av.

LAWRENCE.—On Friday, June 19, JOHN, twin son of Phineas and Kate Lawrence, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 31 West 49th st., on Sunday, June 21, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PARTRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 19, in the 10th year of his age, LINDE CATLIN, son of Geo. and Helen D. Partridge.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 95 Willow st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2:30 P. M., without further notice.

PATON.—On June 19, at his residence at Dobb's Ferry, THOMAS PATON, of the late firm of Paton, Stewart & Co., of this City, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Brick Church, 5th av., corner 37th st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

WENTWORTH.—On Saturday, June 20, STEPHEN W. WENTWORTH, aged 66 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Reform Dutch Church, corner of 4th st. and Lafayette place, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Portland and Biddeford, Me., papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURK'S
PHILADELPHIA ICE-CREAM DEPOT,
NO. 1,144 BROADWAY.
PURE CREAM AND FRUIT FLAVORINGS.
Excursions and festivals supplied at reduced rates.
J. E. BURK, No. 1,144 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN AND surgeon, Warren Stone, was correct when he stated that BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER possessed wonderful curative properties in diseases other than those of the kidneys and bladder, as this extraordinary case proves:

ROSEVILLE JUNCTION, Cal., April 13, 1874.

I take pleasure in informing you of my almost miraculous cure from the use of Bethesda Water. I had been under treatment of several physicians in Sacramento, Ohio, and my own town, Roseville, for Leucorrhœa, and had been troubled with swelled limbs and scrofula, fever sores on them, also an inward fever. After use of Bethesda two days, the inward fever left me entirely, and within the short space of two weeks, the sores on my limbs burst and discharged a large quantity of bloody matter, one of my knees was so stiff I could not bend it; after the sores quit discharging, the joint became flexible, as in health, my limbs healed, and at the present time I am able to go around as well as any one, enjoying the free use of my limbs, and am well, but shall continue the use of the water for some time to come, that it may not return. Yours respectfully,
Mrs. AMANDA M. SMITH.

Pamphlets free at depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D.

FURNITURE FOR THE COUNTRY.
WM. H. LEE, ESTABLISHED 1826.
Cottage suites, in every variety.
Old Puritan and Mayflower rocking-chairs.
Camp chairs, steamer chairs.
Parlor, library, chamber, and dining suites.
Also, the best sofa-bed out.
No. 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway,
No. 199 Fulton st., near Church st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL UNION.
At the annual meeting of the New-York Commercial Union, Thursday, June 18, Mr. R. V. SKILLMAN was elected President and Mr. CHAS. P. APGAR, Jr., Secretary.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,
CORNER MADISON AV. AND 28TH ST.
SUNDAY SCHOOL AT 9 A. M.
REV. C. C. TIFFANY, RECTOR.
DIVINE SERVICES—MORNING, AT 10:30;
EVENING, AT 7:45.
A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF NEW-YORK,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.
Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.
DIVINE SERVICE AT 10:30 A. M. AND 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach morning and evening.
STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 42d st.—Services on Sunday as follows:
10:30 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.
4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Theodore Irving, L. L. D.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
IN THE
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.,
at 7:45 P. M.
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.,
will preach.
The ushers will assign free seats. This is the continuation of the services held in Cooper Union on Sunday evenings during the Winter.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR,
57th st., near 8th av.,
Rev. J. M. Pullman, Pastor.
Morning service at 10:45.
Evening service at 7:45.

A SERVICE OF SONG—SUBJECT "CREATION"—will be held in the Reformed Church, (Dr. Hutton,) on Washington square, Sunday evening, 21st inst., commencing at 7:15 o'clock. The collection for missions.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services at 9 and 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, with short address, at 4 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching June 21, at 10:30 A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Sunday, June 21, Rev. Mr. Peabody will preach at 10:45 A. M. Evening service omitted.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST.—William Brunton lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Death in Light of Nature;" and 7:30 P. M. on "Immortality in the Light of Spiritualism." Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M. The picnic takes place on the 23d inst., at Pleasant Valley.

BLEECKER ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening, at the usual hours. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Morning subject—"The Night After the Resurrection." Evening subject—"Thoroughly Equipped." Sunday-school and Congregational Bible Class at 3. General prayer-meeting Friday evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. T. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning and evening. He expects to preach every Sunday for several weeks. Cordial welcome to strangers. Galleries entirely free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday during the Summer months as usual, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings are free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, PROTestant Episcopal, East 25th st., near Madison av.—The regular Sunday services will be held continuously through the Summer months at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 evening.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. C. H. Brigham, D. D., of Ann Arbor, Mich., will preach this morning at 11 A. M. Subject—"Suffering for Christ." Public cordially invited.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, JERSEY City, Summit av., near Grand st.—Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, Pastor. Services 10:45 and 7:45. Morning sermon, "The God of Salvation."—Psalms, lxviii., 20. Evening sermon, "Religion a Necessity."—First Corinthians, ix., 16.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

HE STILL PROCLAIMS IT.—S. S. SNOW, the shepherd of Christ's little flock, will preach the word of prophecy concerning present and impending events, in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free, and all friends of Christ welcome.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 31st st. and 9th av., Rev. S. B. Rossiter, Pastor. Morning, at 10:30 o'clock, subject "Our Religion;" in the evening at 7:45, Rev. Dr. Burchard will preach.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 50th st., east of 3d av.—Sermon 10:45 A. M. Sunday-school 2:30 P. M. Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av. All are welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Sunday services: First celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; second celebration, (choral,) 10:30; evening prayer, 3 P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, will officiate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DEAFNESS!
Ringing in the Ears! What causes it? See a pamphlet by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Mailed for 10 cents. No. 29 East 20th st. [illegible]

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

REDUCTIONS!

EVERY DEPARTMENT!!

30 DAYS ONLY BEFORE STOCK TAKING.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 22,
The balance of their importation of

Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques

at an immense reduction from last week's prices.

Rich Llama Lace POLONAISES; the handsomest imported.

Rich Llama Lace Sleeveless JACKETS: very stylish.

Rich Llama Lace TALMAS; universally admired.

Rich Llama Lace SHAWLS; best value ever offered.

The ladies of this City and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 22,
The balance of their stock of
BLACK EMBROIDERED POLONAISE OVERSKIRTS,
AND JACKETS AND SLEVEELESS JACKETS,
at a great reduction on former prices.

A few Batiste ROBES, $8; reduced from $12.

Also, a full assortment of Camel's Hair, Goat's Hair, and Algerine CLOTHS for Polonaises, at 60 cents to the dollar on cost of importation.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 22, in their

Ladies' Furnishing Department,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
their entire stock of
LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS,
POLONAISES, JACKETS,
Ladies' and Children's UNDERGARMENTS.
Infants' Garments of every description.
Ladies' French CORSETS, &c., &c., &c.

As this reduction is made prior to our semi-annual inventory of stock, an inspection of our Ready-made Garments will be found well worthy of attention.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will close out on MONDAY, June 22,
and during the week,
the balance of their stock of

FOREIGN WHITE GOODS

At a great reduction in prices.
Figured PIQUES, 18c., reduced from 25c.
Figured PIQUES, 31c., reduced from 45c.
Embroidered PIQUES, 75c., reduced from $1 25.
Corded PIQUES, Japanese LAWNS, French ORGANDIES, and Nainsook MUSLINS.
Dotted and Figured SWISS.
Plaid and Striped NAINSOOK.
Soft-finish CAMBRICS.
Jaconet and India TWILLS, TARLATANS, Tucked MUSLINS, Linen LAWNS, and CAMBRICS.
Also the balance of our SWISS and NOTTINGHAM

LACE CURTAINS AND Curtain Nets.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will open on MONDAY, June 22,
A splendid stock of

Guipure Lace SACQUES, Guipure and Ecru NETS in new designs of Polonaise and Sacques.

Spanish and Beaded NETS, Guipure and Spanish Lace SCARFS.

Thread, Guipure, and French Trimming LACES.

Guipure and French INSERTION, White and Colored LACE and INSERTION, Beaded French Guipure and Yak LACES, Black and Colored Yak LACE, Thread Lace BARBES and CAPES, Point, Point Applique HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBS, CAPES, and FAN COVERS.

Novelties in Manufactured Lace Goods, TIES, RUFFS, SCARFS, CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS, VESTS, &c. Velvet RIBBONS, Plain and Fancy Windsor TIES, &c.

Also, a large stock of Ladies', Misses', and Gents' Hemmed and Hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS in Plain and Colored Borders, Ladies' and Gents' Mourning HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

We are also clearing out the balance of our stock of Ladies' and Misses'

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas

at a great reduction in prices.

BLOOM'S,

338 BOWERY, 338

CLOSING OUT!
CLOSING OUT!!
SELLING OFF!!!

Having taken the adjoining store, No. 340, in consequence of which we are obliged to rebuild, enlarge, and alter our present establishment, we have resolved to dispose of our entire stock of FANCY GOODS, in each special department,

REGARDLESS OF COST,

To make room for alterations. We are bound to dispose of all goods at immense reductions.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS!!

Ladies will find unusual attractions. Quoting prices would be folly, as real bargains must be seen to be appreciated, hence we invite the public to call at once and judge for themselves and secure

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
NEVER OFFERED BEFORE.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., beautiful display of Summer Toilets. PATTERNS, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready.

NEW THINGS.—The elegant and JAUNTY CROQUET SUIT, THE PIONEER RAMBLE SUIT, the KEEP COOL, and the TRAVELER, are worth seeing, for they are beautiful and useful.

MAISON WALTON, NO. 862 BROADWAY, above Union square, will exhibit on Wednesday, June 24, an elegant assortment of Paris Bonnets and London Round Hats, in all the new shapes and from the first houses.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.,
NEW-YORK.

FANCY SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
BLACK SILKS.
Summer Novelties
IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DRESS GOODS,
JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
CAMBRICS, PERCALES, &c.,
GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE,
Prior to taking the SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
SUMMER UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
IN ALL VARIETIES.

CLOSING SALE OF
PROMENADE, RECEPTION, AND CARRIAGE COSTUMES,
EMBROIDERED BATISTE SUITS AND POLONAIS,
CASHMERE JACKETS, &c., &c.,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Bathing Suits,
NEW STYLES,
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

Pique, Linen Duck, and Cloth Suits for Boys
(From four to eight years old.)
Embroidered Pique Walking Coats,
FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR
Ladies, Misses, and Infants.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX AND INFANTS' OUTFITS,
To order at short notice.

STAPLE AND FANCY
MOURNING GOODS,
Suitable for DEEP AND LIGHT BLACK.

Ladies', Misses', and Gentlemen's
UMBRELLAS,
For Sun and Rain.
PARASOLS,
For Carriage and Promenade.
N. B.—MOUNTING DONE TO ORDER.

Furnishing Goods,
Hosiery, and
Underwear,

In BALBRIGGAN, SILK, LISLE THREAD
and MERINO of every description.
Dress Shirts,
Night Shirts,
Fancy Linen and Cambric Shirts,
Flannel Traveling Shirts,
Bathing Suits and Tights,
Linen and Jean Drawers,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Scarfs, Ties, and Cravats,
Silk, Lisle Thread, and Kid Gloves, &c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

Great Reduction in Prices
OF
CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
and GENUINE CANTON MATTINGS, &c.

Upholstery Goods,
Lace and Nottingham Curtains,
Slip Furniture Coverings,
Holland Shades, &c., &c.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

N. B.—CHURCHES, HOTELS, and STEAMERS fitted up on REASONABLE TERMS and WITH DISPATCH.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Broadway and 19th st., N. Y.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

IRON FRAME GRENADINES,
WARRANTED
PURE SILK AND WOOL,
50 CENTS PER YARD.
MAGNIFICENT GOODS.
CALL EARLY.

JACKSON'S,

NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLY PLACE.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,
Broadway, 5th av.,
and 22d st.
We have received an extensive assortment
of
BLACK AND COLORED
MEXICAINE GRENADINES,
and have also
REDUCED THE PRICES
of our
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND UNDERCLOTHING, CARPETS, AND UPHOLSTERY,
previous to our semi-annual
inventory of stock.

BERGEN'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING Works, Nos. 241 to 247 East 56th st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.—All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given. Cartage free. Night watchman on the premises.
R. S. BERGEN, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AV. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.
367 SIXTH AV. 110 WEST 23D ST.

GREAT REDUCTION
OF
PRICES
THROUGHOUT OUR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT.

We beg to call attention of ladies who are preparing to leave the City, and to the public in general, to the unusual inducements we are now offering in all our departments, consequent upon the LATENESS OF THE SEASON.

Especial attention is directed to our large line of
LADIES' LINEN, BATISTE, AND LAWN SUITS,
LINEN BATISTE AND LINEN POLONAISES,
TOURIST SUITS AND LINEN DUSTERS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES, AT

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SHAWLS,
REAL GUIPURE AND YAK SACQUES,
BEADED AND PLAIN SACQUES AND JACKETS,
REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
all of which have been reduced fully twenty per cent.
BELOW COST OF IMPORTING THEM.

A magnificent assortment of
Paris, Vienna and Japanese
FANS,
OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,
which we are selling lower than the largest importing houses down town.

WE CONTINUE TO OFFER
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
SASH and BONNET RIBBONS.

THE LARGEST SELECTION OF SASH RIBBONS IN THE CITY.
ELEGANT ROMAN SASH RIBBONS, full widths, 39 and 48 cents yard.
FINEST ALL-SILK PLAID SASH RIBBONS, 7 inches wide, 50 cents yard.
ALL-SILK GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, 7 inches wide, 80 cents yard.
SUPERB PARIS FANCY SASH RIBBONS, at 68 cents yard.
WITH LARGE LINES OF OTHER STYLES
AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.
THE BALANCE OF OUR

STRAW GOODS
AND
SUN UMBRELLAS
AT A REDUCTION OF THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. FROM FORMER PRICES.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
GUIPURE AND SPANISH NETS.
ALL-SILK GUIPURE NETS, DOUBLE WIDTH, at $1 23 and $1 89 yard.
100 PIECES DOUBLE WIDTH NETS reduced to $1 yard.
FINEST SPANISH NETS at 93 cents and $1 yard.
With a large assortment of
BUFF AND DRAB REAL CLUNY LACES,
FRENCH BEADED BLONDE LACES,
COLORED ECRU AND BATISTE LACES,
YAK AND GUIPURE INSERTIONS,
and many other very desirable goods.
An inspection of our departments will amply repay.

STERN BROTHERS,
SIXTH AV. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

ENORMOUS BARGAINS.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY,
(CORNER OF 9TH ST.)

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
In every department.
Reduction Real and Liberal.
We are determined to close out all our SUMMER STOCK regardless of price.

CLOAKS AND COSTUMES
at a reduction of 50 per cent.
Embroidered Linen, Batiste, and Jet Embroidered Cashmere and Black Grenadine Polonaises unmade, very desirable, reduced from 25 to 50 per cent.

Ladies', Children's, and Infants'
Furnishing Goods.
Laces and Embroideries,
Mourning Goods
AND
BLACK SILKS,

WASHING MATERIALS of all kinds for Costumes.
Choice GRAY GOODS for Polonaises and Traveling Costumes at very much below cost.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited as we are determined to sell.
The following are samples of our bargains:
COLORED STRIPED GRENADINES at 8 cents, from auction.
BLACK STRIPED GRENADINES at 25 cents, nice goods.
BLACK (all pure silk) GRENADINES at 65 cents, value, $1 25.
BLACK (all pure silk) GRENADINES, striped, at $1 25, worth $2 75.
GRAY DEBEGE for traveling at 18 cents, sold for 30 cents.
GRAY JAPANESE POPLINS, fine quality, at 15 cents, sold for 30 cents.
1,000 Paris EMBROIDERED COLLARS and CUFFS, 25 cents, worth double.
A large lot of Paris TIES at half cost.
Jet-Embroidered CASHMERE POLONAISES, unmade, reduced to $15 and $18, formerly $30.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Just received per steamer Westphalia several cases of new Paris goods, bought at an immense reduction from former prices, consisting of Beaded Laces Jet-Embroidered Grenadine Polonaises, Embroidered Linen and White Pique Polonaises, all unmade Black and Ecru Real Guipure Sacques and Metternichs, Sleeveless Jackets, &c.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,
PARIS.
Manufacturers of
TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets, rich patterns, all sizes, English, Brussels, and ingrain, from auction daily, very cheap. At No. 112 Fulton st., between William and Nassau.

DRY GOODS.

Additional Bargains at Retail.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on Monday, June 22, 1874.

BLACK and COLORED STRIPED SILKS, 75c. per yard, upward.

BLACK and WHITE SILKS, a fresh importation, $1 per yard, upward.

PLAIN COLORED DRESS SILKS, newer tints, $1 25 per yard, upward.

BLACK GROS GRAIN and TAFFETA SILKS, 75c. per yard, upward.

PLAIN CAMELS' HAIR SUITINGS and DE BEIGES, 40c. per yard, upward.

ALL-WOOL SOFT DRESS FABRICS, 50c. per yard, upward.

CRAPE SATIN STRIPE SUITINGS, 50c. per yard, upward; value, $1 per yard.

BLACK and WHITE BROCHE SILK GRENADINES, 15c. per yard, upward.

2,500 Pieces

Standard Prints,

Only 7c. and 8c. per yard; good value for 12½c.

1,000 Pieces 32-inch CRETONNES, 11c. and 12 1-2c. per yard. The most extraordinary bargains yet presented.

Ribbons.

6-inch, 6 1-2-inch, and 7-inch.

All Silk SASH RIBBONS, 55c., 65c., and 75c. per yard, 33½ per cent. below former prices.

Nos. 7, 9, 12 Richest all Silk BONNET RIBBONS, 20c. per yard.

Nos. 16 and 20 Richest all Silk BONNET RIBBONS, 25c. per yard, scarcely half their value.

No. 30 elegant shades for INFANTS' SASHES, at 45c. per yard, worth 75c.

Nos. 20 and 30 All-Silk rich BLACK TAFFETA RIBBONS at 25c. per yard.

6-inch Black Silk SASH RIBBONS, only 50c.

An immense choice of NECK TIES for Ladies will be offered at 35c., 40c., and 50c. each, forming an unprecedented line of actually rich, cheap goods.

Extraordinary Bargains

IN LADIES' AND MISSES'
Ready-made Suits,
Sacques, Polonaise, &c.,

offering inducements, as to style and price, that have never before been offered. Assortment extremely extensive.

Large reductions have been made in the prices.

Paris-made Hats,

from Virot and other celebrated makers.

NEW-YORK TRIMMED HATS, very stylish, commencing at the extremely low price of $2 50 each, upward. All fresh, new goods, in perfect order.

Just received, one case elegant Lace and Grenadine, Embroidered and Braided

Polonaise, Sacques, Cuirasse, &c.

The latest Novelties. Prices extremely attractive.

A visit of inspection will amply repay.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.
Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street Section.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on Monday, June 22, 1874,
250 Ladies' and Misses' Braided

Cloth Sacques,

From $2 each upward.

100 REDINGOTES at $5 and $6 each.

SEA-SIDE WRAPS, bright variegated colors, $2 to $3 each.

Ladies' Fine LINEN DUSTERS, $3 95 each.

500 Sets Embroidered, Tucked, and Braided

Collars and Cuffs,

From 45c. per set upward.

An immense variety of

Ladies', Misses', and Boys' Hats,

Trimmed and Untrimmed, at one-half former prices.

Purchasers will find the above immensely attractive.

Imported White Goods.

They have made large additions to the above, and for greater convenience will exhibit them on Monday, June 22, 1874, in

Centre Section of Broadway.

A special offering of EMBROIDERED WHITE PIQUES at 55c. per yard, formerly 85c.

PRINTED PIQUES, small designs, at 20c. per yard, heretofore 35c.

Their customers, strangers, and residents of neighboring cities are respectfully invited to pay them a visit.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$9,000 CASH, AND $4,000 ADDITIONAL in four months; will net 20 to 25 per cent. profit annually, in jobbing metal goods in and from this City; investigation solicited. Parties with above means, and good business habits, can address "INVESTMENT," Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $8,000, FOR which satisfactory security will be given, to extend a business already established and paying a handsome profit; best references given and required. Address D., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

$6.500 WILL BUY BEFORE WEDNESDAY next, grist mill, two run stones, saw mill, fine water power, ten acres, two dwellings near depot. J. HENRY JOHNSON, No. 149 Broadway.

$1.000 TO $5.000, OR MORE; A SPLENDID opportunity to invest in a respectable and safe business, which will pay enormous profits. Address SPECIE PAYMENT, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN OF INFLEXIBLE INTEGRITY who can command trade, to take an interest in a commission stock house; capital no object. Address with name, Box No. 5,550 Post Office.

P. B. A.—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGLAR Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 889 Broadway.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—ONE OF THE most desirable stands in Washington Market for sale. Inquire of A. K. VAIL, 260 Washington Market.

A FIRST-CLASS WINE HOUSE IN BORDEAUX wants an agent. Write, franco, to Messrs. CHARLES SIEVERS & CO., Bordeaux, France.

AUCTION SALES.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer—General Sales-room No. 37 Nassau St., Real Estate Department No. 21 Park Row.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, removed from a country mansion, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10:30 o'clock, by
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP OBERDORFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Pursuant to an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 29 Burling slip, on TUESDAY, June 30, 1874, at 12 M., the property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of dress stands, sewing-machines, dress goods, safe, counters, &c., &c.—Dated New-York City, June 19, 1874.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TERMS REASONABLE; AN EIGHT room cottage with modern improvements, situate in first-class neighborhood on high ground, convenient to horse or steam cars. For full particulars, inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

A BARGAIN.—AN EXTRA-WIDE CORNER HOUSE on Madison av. and 56th st.; has three stories finished in cabinet; all latest improvements; electric bells to every room and hall; inspection desired. Apply on premises.

PROPERTY OWNERS CAN LEASE THEIR property to a responsible builder who will improve it and keep it in perfect order; New-York City property only. Address BUILDER, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

A NEAT AND COMFORTABLE HOUSE FOR SALE—In Ninth Ward, with or without carpets and mirrors; terms to suit purchasers; size, 22x40x75.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 609 Hudson st.

A THREE-AND-A-HALF-STORY HIGH-stoop basement and cellar house for sale cheap, in West 11th st.; terms to suit purchasers; size, 21x45x95.
BURNHAM, No. 609 Hudson st.

NO. 614 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—A SUPERBLY-finished high-stoop stone dwelling, with beautiful dining-room extension, for sale low, furnished or unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME PROPERTY ON WASHington av., Brooklyn, consisting of house in fine order, garden filled with fruit, lawn, stable, if desired; will be sold below value, and on easy terms, if applied for soon. Apply at No. 37 Park row, Room No. 11, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SUMmer and Winter family house, (seventeen rooms;) all the modern conveniences; elegant parlor, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs; hot and cold water; first-class range; bath-room and water-closets; furnace heaters; gas-pipes introduced in all the rooms, arranged for owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stables, coachman's rooms; all the requisite out-buildings, sheds, &c.; inclosed and entirely fenced; in perfect order, with thirty-four acres land; lawn, orchard, garden, flowers, fruit, magnificent views, and very speculative building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Ridgewood; no nuisances; no malaria; salubrious all the year round; picturesque drives and walks; most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure; horses, carriages, implements, &c., if desired. Apply to W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

FARM.—THE PLACE FOR A NEW-YORK FAMILY to Summer at; to exchange for New-York property, vessel property, or cash; twelve acres, highly cultivated; plenty fruit, (200 pear trees, &c.;) house five years old, nineteen rooms, heated by furnace; hot and cold water in all rooms; water-closets, bath-rooms; walls hard-finished and frescoed; everything first-rate shape; barns and other out-buildings; ten miles from Norwich, Conn.; three miles from railroad station. Apply to OVERTON & HAWKINS, No. 163 Maiden lane, New-York. Price, $10,000.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ONE HOUR AND thirty minutes from Wall st., a country seat that has no superior, in beauty of views and perfect healthfulness, on the river, with twenty acres of land under high cultivation, well adapted for villa sites; one and a quarter mile from railroad depot; house and grounds in perfect order. For further particulars address Box No. 252 Nyack Post Office.

FOR SALE EXTREMELY LOW—DESIRABLE houses in pleasant village of Fairview, N. J.; twenty-five minutes from Chambers and Twenty-third Street Ferries; five from depot; two very nice frame houses, seven rooms, and over two lots each; about $3,000 each; also, plot of three lots, including corner, very desirably located, in Rahway, N. J.; must be sold. Address OWNER, No. 238 West 44th st.

AT PIERMONT.—FOR SALE OR RENT, WITHIN ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres, fine house, stable, ice-house; magnificent view of the Hudson both north and south as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or J. H. MALLORY, Nyack.

FOUR ACRES HUDSON RIVER FRONT Given Away.—New, furnished house, garden, horse, carriages, cow, boat, farming implements; immediate possession; healthy and unsurpassed location; one hour from City; sold for cost of improvements, $15,000. C. G., Box No. 266, Nyack.

YONKERS.—PALISADE AV., 100X436; MANSION containing sixteen rooms; hot and cold water, with every convenience; stable, out-houses, lawn, and garden, all in perfect order; only forty-five minutes from City Hall via Hudson River Railroad, will be sold at a low price and terms made to suit purchaser. Address Box No. 95 Station A.

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF CENTRAL RAILROAD of New-Jersey, at Elizabeth, N. J., Mansard-roof house at a great sacrifice; twelve rooms, large lot, desirably located; taxes and assessments paid; price, $6,600, worth $7,500; easy terms. Address Post Office Box No. 1,873.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

FOR SALE—FROM THREE TO TWENTY ACRES of upland at Far Rockaway, Long Island; fronts on ocean and bay. Apply to S. R. B. Norton, on the premises, or to G. C. NORTON, No. 54 5th st., Williamsburg, Long Island.

REAL ESTATE IN WEST VIRGINIA FOR sale.—20,000 acres heavily timbered land; plenty of black walnut and cherry and other woods; also coal and iron; cheap for cash; title perfect, and easy of access. Address Post Office Box No. 4,567.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY, SUBURBAN, OR Staten Island property, two plantations in Virginia, one in Georgia. Difference in value, cash.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY, LOW PRICES, EASY Terms—Residences for sale, very easy terms; rent furnished, unfurnished, season or year.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FURNISHED MANSION ON THE HUDSON River to let, being the late residence of Herman Livingston, Esq.; beautifully located; boating, bathing, and fishing unsurpassed; all the principal trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats stop within a quarter of a mile of the house; personal examination of premises invited. Apply to E. H. BAURHYTE, Catskill Station, or J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTIALLY FURnished, at Great Neck, Long Island, one mile from landing, or two from depot, house, with two acres or eleven, stable for three horses, cow-house and hennery, garden made, and ice-house filled; would be sold at a fair price and liberal terms. SAMUEL T. KEESE, No. 22 Ferry st.

TO RENT—A NEAT, FULLY FURNISHED COTtage in Newtown, Conn., for three months; contains eleven rooms; price $250; situated on a hill, one a quarter miles from depot; stabling if desired, or horses to let. Address BENJ. G. CURTISS, Sandy Hook, Conn., or C. S. HINMAN, No. 298 Chapel st., New-Haven, Conn.

TO LET—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY —A country residence, fully furnished; fine outbuildings; coach-house and stables; ice-house filled; garden made; country healthy and picturesque; one hour and twenty-five minutes to Bedford Station via Harlem Railroad express trains. Apply to
RALPH MEAD, JR., Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties slip.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ONE HOUR'S ride from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; modern improvements; fine shade; centrally located; two minutes' walk from depot. Address M. W. T., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

TO LET—HOUSE NO 225 WASHINGTON AV., Brooklyn; three-story, basement, subcellar; twelve rooms; all improvements; newly painted and put in complete order; will be let low to a small, respectable family. Inquire next door, No. 227.

FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Lake Mahopac, near depot; carriage-house, fine grounds, &c., all in perfect order; very low rent. Possession. SLADE, BRUNDAGE & CO., No. 81 Union square, basement.

TO LET—COUNTRY COTTAGE NICELY FURNISHed, at Highbridgeville; fruit and garden; $800 yearly. Other cheap places, furnished and unfurnished, near by. JOHN J. COADY, No. 120 Park av.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH stable, for three months; boating privileges; rent $1,200, with immediate possession. Call at No. 331 West 22d st.

TO LET—NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.; BEAUTIFUL FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house; in perfect order; all modern improvements.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—NO. 27 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor Place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A LEASE IS OFFERED OF BUILDINGS ON corner of Broome and Mott sts., recently occupied by Messrs. Brewster & Co., 51x122 feet, six stories; can be had entire or divided to suit, and if required, steam power furnished; they are kept open for examination. For terms, &c., apply to A. KURSHEEDT, No. 207 West 14th st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO RENT OR LEASE—TOGETHER OR SEPArately, the light and spacious premises Nos. 11 and 12 Bible House, opposite the Cooper Institute, lately occupied as Sub-Post Office Station D; to rent low. Apply to R. G. MURPHY, No. 14 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE SIX-STORY store building, 25 by 114, with fine, dry basement, No. 27 Barclay street, near Broadway; in complete order, suitable for any business.
GEO. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

TO LET.—SPLENDID LARGE STORE AND BASEment, on Flatbush av., running through to Atlantic av.; plate-glass windows on both streets; good location for any business; to rent low. Apply to J. OGDEN SMITH, No. 157 Flatbush av., Brooklyn.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—A BARGAIN IN A FIRST-CLASS FULL width house on north side of street, between Madison and 6th avs., and below Park; possession Sept. 1. Will exchange two fine lots fronting Park, free and clear, in part payment; principals.
A. G. DARWIN, No. 229 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1.000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Baltimore, Washington & Alexandria
BRANCH OF THE
Washington City & Point Lookout RR.
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

WE OFFER FOR SALE $500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE ROAD IS LEASED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, WHICH CONTRACTS TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND TO PROVIDE A SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE SAME PRIOR TO MATURITY. A CERTIFICATE TO THIS EFFECT IS ATTACHED TO EACH BOND.

THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS CALLED TO THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THESE BONDS.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

NEW-YORK (7s) SEVENS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
FOR SALE
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, 22d June, 1874.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until noon on Monday, the 29th of June, inst., for one million of dollars, ($1,000,000,) in the first mortgage bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of "coupon" bonds, of $1,000 each, or of "registered" bonds, of $5,000 and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on 1st of January and 1st of July, principal due in 1903. The mortgage by which they are secured is a first lien upon the entire railroad property and franchises of the Company.

Each proposal should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which the registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given. Each must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to five per cent. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on Thursday, July 2, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid.

The Company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6, 1874.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Six bonds of the Construction and Equipment Sinking Fund bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1913, being Nos. 76, 165, 203, 407, 444, and 449, having been drawn by lot for the sinking fund, the holders thereof are requested to present the same for payment at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 1st proximo, after which time interest will cease on the same.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde,
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS. —Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

COUPONS OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD 7 3-10 BONDS
WANTED BY
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ANY PARTY HAVING FROM $10,000 UPward, to put into business, can have an opportunity of buying an interest in one of the best enterprises of the day, strictly first-class and legitimate. Address B. R. C., Box No. 4,723 New-York Post Office.

JOHN BISSELL, NOTARY AND COMMISSIONER for all the States; passports obtained. No. 9 Murray st., near Broadway. Always in in business hours.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed till that date. R. BAYLES, President.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1874, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1874.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after July 1, ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—A Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) free of taxes has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will close on 22d June and re-open on the 2d July. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND. —A Dividend of Four per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 1, 1874.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE JULY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, negotiated and guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
CAPITAL.........$300,000 | SURPLUS.........$320,000
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1874.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1874.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of June until July 1. JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THIS Company, also of the Missouri State Bonds, $3,000,000, known as the "Hannibal and St. Joe issue," due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed from 22d inst. to 1st proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 19, 1874.

INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON ROCHESTER Water Loan Bonds, will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York. The transfer books of the registered bonds will close on 24th June, and reopen July 2. JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a Dividend of Six per cent., payable July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—MANY GOOD, CAPABLE SERVANTS, at moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready.

COLORED EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, NO. 227 West 15th st.—First-class servants for every capacity, &c.; girls for private families, boarding, and Summer houses supplied.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO very good girls, who are willing to do the work of a family between them; City or country; both understand their work well; present employer can be seen, and will give best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND GIRL, strong, healthy, and willing to work, to cook, wash, and iron; understands milk and butter; can get an early breakfast; good cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, THOROUGHLY competent, who understands all branches of the business; meats, pastry, &c.; good recommendations. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; soups, game, &c.; jellies, ice-cream; excellent baker; good references. Call for two days at No. 430 2d av., between 25th and 26th sts.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERMAN girl to cook, wash, and iron; very willing; City or country. Call at No. 93 East Houston st., up-stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A HEALTHY AND VERY capable Norwegian girl as general servant; has good reference, and not afraid of work; moderate wages required; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL WITH two years and six months' recommendations, to do general house-work; City or country. Inquire at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

LADIES' DIRECTORY.

RECEPTION-ROOM, No. 1,502 Broadway.
WORK-ROOM, corner Broadway and 45th st.
COMMITTEE-ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 170 West 45th st.

Servants in every capacity for City and country. Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Come neatly dressed; false hair and jewelry not allowed. Enter at No. 170 West 45th st.

This Directory is conducted by ladies, and the management ask the support and co-operation of all who have felt the need of reform. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit. Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Saturday, doors closed at 2 P. M.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, POSITION AS nurse and attendant on invalid lady or child, or resident attendant in office practice; references. Only first-class physicians and their patients address "Care," Box No. 52 Astoria, Long Island, or apply at No. 64 Irving place.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SMALL GERMAN GIRL, (brought up by the best of parents,) to take care of children, wait and tend, and be generally useful; has respectable references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS NURSE, to take care of growing children or a baby; is a good seamstress. Can be seen at present situation, No. 871 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO TAKE care of growing children going to the country. Apply at present employer's, No. 153 East 56th st.

WANTED—FAMILY WASHING BY A RESPECTable woman, (widow;) best of references given. Address M. I., Station D, Post Office, or apply at No. 247 Thompson st.

MALES.

ATTENDANT.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS ATTENDant on an invalid gentleman; first-rate references. Address F. M., Drug store, No. 515 Pearl st.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS WILLING to make himself generally useful; has had four years' experience in the insurance business, and would prefer that business; reference given. Address J. S. L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN OR OUT OF THE City; groceries preferred. Address for one week, G. K., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; understands the management of horses perfectly; is a careful driver; is willing and obliging; can furnish eleven years' first-class City references in regard to honesty, sobriety, &c. Call on or address James, Riding Academy, No. 7 West 13th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND reliable Englishman, on a gentleman's place; is a thorough coachman, gardener, and dairy man, and willing to be generally useful; has five years' reference from his last employer. Address H. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, a first-class man; can furnish first-class City reference to capability, sobriety, and trustworthiness in every respect. Call on or address for two days, Coachmann, No. 17 East 30th st.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; can give seven years' reference from last place. Apply to No. 315 Madison av.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG (COLORED) MAN, IN A store; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call on or address for two days, A. Morris, No. 9 West 14th st.

PORTER.—CAN GIVE THE BEST OF REFERences. Address G. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT man; has many years' experience from first-class family, to whom he can refer; is a thorough waiter and willing to make himself useful. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., French Bureau.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business, in a private family; has long and satisfactory discharges. Call in grocery store, No. 488 6th av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PENMAN, A SITuation as lithographic writer or engrosser. Address PENMAN, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron for a small American family living a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 121 Pearl st., first floor.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE SPLITTING-MACHINE,

the best kindling-wood splitter in the world; splits the hardest wood as readily as the softest. Send for illustrated circular. WM. L. WILLIAMS,
No. 154 East 28th st., near 3d av.

PLAYING WITH THE WOLF.

VARIOUS STAGES OF POVERTY IN NEW-YORK.

I have read, principally in English magazines, perhaps as many as a dozen stories of poverty, suffered by individuals or by families, who have fought the wolf, and how at last the snarling beast was driven from their doors. Generally these narratives were cleverly written. Sympathetic in character, they were sometimes affecting to a degree, and were undoubtedly received by the public as authentic; but in most of them I fancied I discovered vices of construction, improbabilities, and exaggerations, so that I did not believe half of them. If in some of these stories I thought I had discovered the truth, a bad habit of counting the pages would come into play, and with it the calculation, "at a guinea, or five dollars, a page, how much was the contribution worth to the writer?"

A true story of misery, of absolute starvation, in a large city, when a man is sound in body and mind, is, I believe, quite impossible. There may be phases of misery quite as terrible as death at the time they occur, to sensitive natures, which may help to kill the individual; but death, at least among men, from inanition caused by want of food, I do not believe ever happens in New-York. Men may be ill and feeble, so that they cannot work, and then they perish. I remember a case somewhat of this character. Some two years ago, walking very early in the morning through Fulton Market—the side stalls on Fulton street were then in existence—I noticed a man looking wistfully at a basket containing broken food, placed there by some small eating-house keeper, to be carried away by the scavenger. Presently, when he thought no one was looking, the man took two or three pieces of broken crusts from the dilapidated garbage basket, and concealed the miserable food in his bosom. The man was decently clad, though he had an uncertain step. I thought it was a case of drunkenness. Passing him, I turned round, and facing him, asked him if he was hungry? There was no semblance of intoxication about the man. His reply was in very good north of England dialect: "I have been ill," he said; "I came to this country two months ago; have been in hospital six weeks; thought I was better, but am ill again; tried to get to the hospital, but somehow the people there would not take me back. I have been sleeping in a stable where an Irishman let me have an empty stall. I have been starving for the last week. I am too weak to work, and too proud to beg. I have lived mostly only on what I could find here in the market, occasional crusts of castaway bread. Yesterday, being Sunday, I most like to have perished." There was a straightforwardness about the man that drove away all suspicions. I took some trouble to find out whether the story was true, and it was accurate in all its details. He might, undoubtedly, have found relief, but did not know how to go about it. Thank God! our own people have kind hearts, and in an hour the man was cared for outside of the City charity. He was ill for a month afterward, came very near dying once, but to-day is an honest laborer, well thought of by his employer, on a truck farm in New-Jersey. Fortunately for the man, he was unmarried, otherwise he would have dragged down others with him, if not to death at least to misery. Individual cases of suffering among women are more common. Despite our many noble charities, I am inclined to think that the want of food—*its total want*—kills some few poor women every year in New-York. Stories of this dreadful character I am not inclined to take on hearsay, but one case told to me I have every reason to believe was true. Its details are too harrowing to particularize, as they might reflect on a community fairly well-to-do. All I can say is that too late succor was afforded; but the woman died. The daughter, however, was saved. Both mother and daughter might have been worthless—I believe they were—but still one of them starved to death.

But it is not of these horrible cases I would now speak. Returning to our magazine stories, where undoubtedly some modern De Foes have tried their 'prentice hands, I would refer to a peculiar style of poverty, especially delighted in by the romancist. You can find it fully developed in the French novel called "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." Some melodramatic vow is taken by the heroine of the story, who declares that she will become as poor, or poorer than was originally the hero of the story, whom she loves and wants to marry. Heroine then goes into crochet and Berlin work to make her living. But Octave Feuillet is too delightfully clever, has too much art to keep the young woman poor long. After a sketch of a half page, describing the exquisite neatness of her *costume de pauvreté*, and how she wore her hair smooth, not puffed, the happy denouement comes, and the mock poverty is thrown aside. Is it well done? Of course it is. The harrowing details of misery but few can paint. Authors merely touch on it, and imagination fills in the rest. Some of the English stories, perhaps the more truthful of them, tell of families who indulge in what may be called the dilettanteism of poverty. From want of a careful following out of Micawber's golden rule, having spent more than their income, or with more charitable thought, having met with some financial shipwreck, which, though their argosy has foundered, still leaves them a jolly-boat to stem the tide with, they have to leave the West End and take to some Norman or Breton village, out of the way of the tourist or the curious, and with grandiloquent self-abnegation then write how they lived and spent only shillings where before pounds were squandered. Any thing appertaining to heroic self-denial, in cases of this character, is absurd. To rusticate in a pretty French village, to have to milk your own cow, to drive your own donkey, to put up with an honest peasant woman instead of butler, groom, footman, and lady's maid; to talk with the priest or the Mayor—to an immense number of human beings in this world would be Sardanapalan luxury. I do not mean to say that people thus circumstanced do not feel the change poignantly, and deem themselves belittled in a little village, but to cry poverty here in harrowing terms, to howl after the wolf, is, at least, snobbish. The precise amount of sympathy we feel for the family, impoverished because the head of the house was long in Erie or short in Pacific Mail, and who had to leave what we call in the United States by the generic term "the palatial mansion," and take to Podunk, is exceedingly small. The Lares and Penates in Communipaw may flourish quite luxuriantly with what money is left, but it is the hand-to-mouth business that kills the household gods.

If it is the literary man impoverished who tells of his troubles, who has known how the wolf howled, he overpolishes his little story, rounds its periods too much, and interlards it with an overquantity of bits of luscious misery, and succeeds in making a charming mess of it. Who does not respect and admire the heroic yet sullen poverty of a Johnson? We cannot help giving sympathy, though the skip be like that from the lion to the fox, when we think of Balzac and his self-imposed misery, and how he lived on nothing, and fined his brain, eliminating all the coarser substances from it through starvation. We think we once, and once only, read an authentic story of a literary man who had starved. It was written by a German for an English periodical. The man had come to London without knowing English, and determined to live by his pen. He worked and worked, and the wolf kept skirmishing around him for over a twelvemonth. He made English translations from the German full of barbarisms, and had to tie a leather brace around his stomach to keep off hunger. At last he triumphed; that is to say, in time he was able to get a bit of beef and a glass of beer, no matter how tough was the first or flat the latter.

There is something quite as ignoble in the idea of parading past poverty as of glorifying present prosperity. Very probably we exaggerate both conditions. We are so constituted that to brood over troubles that have gone is the most difficult of all tasks. The mind forgets the bodily misery. The deep jagged lines may leave their impress, but are rather wrought on the body than on the brain. Physical torments are not lasting; even the mental ones are evanescent. To pump from a well of bitterness is a sorry task. To bore after the alkaline waters may bring up a trace of them, but soon the purer sources which lie below in man's nature gush to the surface and sweeten the whole.

Of course misery has its stages, and if you are observant, and are ever forgetful of yourself, you may see it in others. I fancy the first thing which strikes the impecunious man who is slowly sinking is the inopportune character of the seasons. It is hard to carry heavy clothes in July and swelter under them, and to shiver in light clothes in December. But Summer has come and Winter has passed, or the opposite; and the pocket has not permitted change of wearing gear. The first protruding toe from a shoe is agony, but somehow when the heel on the other foot gets worn down to the vamp, and the seam behind is split, an amiable equipoise is found, and the man fairly settles down to his stride over the even stage of misery. Voluminous cravats, made first to conceal a wen, now covering over, like a charitable Christian cloak, a multitude of dirty linen, must have been invented for impecunious men, bereft of the washerwoman's care. There is a certain absolute prestige dress gives, and Emerson never wrote truer lines than these about a well-clad woman, "who, feeling herself perfectly well dressed, had imparted to her a tranquil happiness that religion itself could not bestow." A degradation in toilet is a fearful damper to the man who has seen better clothes. Hats are fearful self-accusers. Questionable is it whether the felt hat, with its aureole of grease, gives a greater appearance of shabbiness than the napless beaver, its sharp, well-defined horizon broken down, and the curve of its brim departing from the Hogarthian line of beauty. Personal cleanliness, a pure skin under a dirty coat, is always possible. From Lubin's soaps to Babbitt's there is just the difference that exists between $20,000 a year and a hand-to-mouth existence, but it is wonderful how one can get used to the coarser detergent, though there is a sickening smell of prussic acid about coarse soaps, when adapted to toilet purposes, which is a sham and a delusion. A tooth-brush worn to the ivory still is used, revered, treasured, and at last, without a bristle on it, causes a pang when thrown aside. A twig of close-grained brush is a substitute for many a cleanly man. Men with the wolf harrying them have for the first time impressed on them the fact that button-holes in their coats, from sheer usage, will tear out. Any one may lose a button, but a ruptured button-hole can come from nothing else but from impecuniosity. It is distressing to think how inconvenient a thing a repaired button-hole is. It never will lie flat, but is always puckered and crumpled, and will not hold the button, but gapes open and staring like an evil eye. A sheet-anchor of happiness—the oasis in a desert of misfortunes—is some little bit of personal finery the man may have kept. His wife's diamonds, his watch, may have all gone to pay for food or fuel or medicine, but he selfishly hangs on to his gold pin or his pair of cuff-buttons. The dingy cravat, all sunburnt and rusty, may only look the more hideous from the garish pin that glistens there, or the tattered cuffs of his shirt show their half mourning more glaringly from this decking of them. These little ornaments strike the passer-by who has an eye for such things as the garlanding of some sorry steed attached to a dust-cart with a spray of bedraggled artificial flower, which ornament the driver has picked out of a heap of refuse and stuck it over the blinkers of the jaded horse. Although out of place in the man, forgive him. It is the last link which has tied him to a former life.

Privations of food, not of quantity but as to quality, to some men who gain their living by literary pursuits, is most trying. Mental labor after a certain period of life, even to those not in the least fastidious, requires a certain kind of pabulum. The steam will not rise, the brain mechanism will not work, without the proper fuel. Some men's capacity could be gauged by what they eat. Suppose Thackeray put for a year or two on a régime of corned beef, Dickens on a diet of bacon, or Bret Harte on a fare of scrapple, and it is questionable whether *Henry Esmond*, or a *Tale of Two Cities*, or the *Outcasts of Poker Flat* could have been written. It is a little good red wine and underdone meats and variety of food which keep up the mental strain.

I have been drifting perhaps too much into certain literary experiences, just as I have had them from those who have fought the wolf and chased him away. But I do believe that this want of proper food tells against the mental power of the impecunious. The poor devil must go, in a horse sense, keep up the stride, do more than spurt, and that without good oats or fresh hay to back him.

Some time ago a prominent bank officer whose fight had been over some ten years past, said to me, speaking of the hard times reluctantly, for he took no pleasure in the telling of them: "What I suffered most from was the lack of good food. My occupation was a dual one, and I eked out an existence, in order to support my family, by keeping books, and at night made with my own hands working models for patent-lawyers. The two distinct occupations helped to keep my mind fresher. I think after the desire to have an occasional delicacy, a pair of gloves in cold weather was what I most longed for. Sometimes I felt an inclination to steal a pair. Once I found a pair of good ones in the street, and was made happy for the Winter, and was in despair when I lost them the next year. I craved delicacies, as a woman in certain conditions of maternity longs after peculiar food. I knew once a poor devil—he had seen better days, and was a reckless ne'er-do-well—who came to me six months ago saying he was starving. I gave him a half-dollar, and ten minutes afterward I saw him on Broadway, at a fruiterer's, buy and eat a Duchesse pear, and I watched him strip off the tissue-paper covering with the same grace as when, dining with D'Orsay, he had unfolded his napkin. It was no pretension on his part, but a pure physical craving. He might have had a surfeit of pork and beans, but a mellow, juicy pear was what would do him most good. When my prospects brightened, my toilet remained for a long time but very little improved. I think that indifference to fine clothes, acquired by poverty, remains; but as to my table, it was the food for my wife, my children, and myself that first felt the effects of better days."

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

In the following list are given the dates covered by the public exercises of Commencement week at the Colleges mentioned:

Amherst College, July 5-9.
Beloit College, June 28-July 1.
Bowdoin College, July 5-10.
Brown University, June 21-25.
Cornell University, June 29-July 2.
College of New-Jersey, (Princeton,) June 21-24.
Dartmouth College, June 21-25.
Hamilton College, June 28-July 2.
Michigan University, June 21-24.
Middlebury College, July 12-15.
Ohio University, June 21-25.
Pennsylvania College, June 21-25.
St. Lawrence University, June 21-25.
Syracuse University, June 21-25.
Trinity College, June 28-July 2.
Union College, June 21-24.
University of Rochester, June 28-July 1.
University of Vermont, July 5-8.
Washington and Lee University, June 21-24.
Wabash College, June 21-24.
Wesleyan University, June 21-25.
Williams College, June 28-July 1.
Western Reserve College, June 28-July 1.
Yale College, June 21-25.

AN INFANTILE ACCOMPLICE.

Two women, named Mathilda Davis and Mary A. Nichols, have been arrested in Philadelphia, under the following circumstances: On Tuesday a lady riding in a street car noticed two well-dressed women sitting next her, one of whom carried a baby and the other a lap dog. The one having the child sat next the lady in such a position that the infant's feet kicked against her pocket. While the kicking was in progress a pocket-book, containing $104, was stolen, and the two women left the car. On Thursday evening the two prisoners, together with the baby and dog, entered the store of Mrs. Siegle, on Spruce street, near Fourth, and made a trifling purchase. Mrs. Siegle admired the child, and the woman having it in charge stood in such a position that its feet kept up a drumming on the dress pocket of the proprietress of the store. After the defendants left, Mrs. Siegle discovered that her pocket had been picked of $400. The lady who had her pocket-book stolen in the car could not identify the prisoners. Mrs. Siegle, however, fully recognized them. The accused were held in $1,200 bail each to answer at court.

NATIONAL CUSTOMS.

SOME REASONS WHY THEY DIFFER FROM ONE ANOTHER.

People say—and not without some show of truth—that the growth of common sense nowadays among the various races of men, and their increasing facilities of coming together, mentally or bodily, by telegraph and steam, in a variety of ways, are rubbing away the lines and marks of difference that once kept them asunder, and they hope the time will come when there will be no marks of distinction and people will be pretty much alike everywhere. But civilization, very probably, will never be able to effect so much. The elements of nature—air, earth, and water—will be too strong for it. They molded the characters of nations at first, and they will continue to do so, more or less, to the end.

But there are many who will account for these differences in a shorter way. They say the various races of men sprang, by some early law of evolution no longer at work, from a number of original pairs coming up independently and at various times, thus providing ancestors for the negroes in one locality, and others for the Mongols, Malays, Americans, Caucasians, in other places. But common sense—a human attribute which Tom Paine has *not* succeeded in damaging—will not have such an explication. The Designer of the universe—for in truth we must see that there is design in it, as well as an element of the supernatural, which our philosophical theorists can never get over or explain away—does not work in any superfluous manner. Simplicity, as far as our best thinkers have been able to judge, is the first law of the cosmos. The world is too small a place for such a superfluity of "first pairs," whether three or three dozen. Cuvier, and Latham after him, have made three divisions of our human *genus*, Buffon and Blumenbach making five, Prichard seven, Pickering eleven, Malte Brun sixteen, and one of the editors of the London *Ethnological Journal* sixty-three—this last estimate being just as logical and credible as the first. One is glad to step aside from this evolutionary muddle and take refuge in the old idea—stand *super antiquas vias*. Miracle for miracle—according to Gassendi's argument about the "Vortices"—we are inclined to hold by that which is the elder by six thousand years or so, and shall assume that one pair of humans was enough for the future purposes and destiny of the race in such a limited sphere of action.

With this assumption, we can discover how the conditions of climate and soil have been able to originate all the diversities of our species. The earliest civilization is seen to grow in places that most favor it—the fertile banks of mighty rivers, in the neighborhood of the ocean streams, the greatest civilizers of mankind. Men first gathered together, probably, in the Pan-jab, ("water-declivity" or "water-shed" in Sanscrit,) and more probably still in the Valley of the Nile and the riverine levels of Assyria. In their earliest movements the elements of the climate began to influence their bodily shapes, thoughts, and complexions, and thus fashion the courses of their history, such as we can guess it out in the legendary darkness of those remote ages. In their warm *habitats*, men became swarthy—darker on the plains, and fairer on the mountain ridges and plateaus—those heights of Himalaya, the Kurds Ararat, and the Caucasus, near which the world's gray fathers went to and fro on the earth and up and down in it. The same Asiatic latitudes can show all the hues of the human skin—the swarthy, the brown, and the fair—the latter being the complexion of most of the hill tribes of the Caucasus. Climate will vary perpendicularly from the base of a mountain to its peaks, as well as on the levels of latitude; and its ethnic results vary accordingly.

It would be interesting enough to follow the workings and windings of that great natural law. First, for instance, to the alluvion of the Tigris and the Euphrates, hard by the range of the Kurdish hills, where the earliest of the great monarchs took form, and the well fed, and therefore thoughtful and inventive, tribes of men made written signs for speech in the curious linear shapes most easily traceable in clay or on stone, and as curiously speculated on the great number of meanings attached to every one of their phonetic signs; thus inevitably in the process of time suggesting the fancied origins and derivations of their legendary literature as preserved by Berosus and others for the benefit and also bewilderment of succeeding generations. When this language or something like it had been wafted, *per ova virum*, as far as the Sea of Acharon, (as the Hebrews term the Mediterranean,) it took the shapes of the Hebrew, the Phœnician, the Aramaic, &c., and so grew into the language of Greece, that is, of the Asiatic Ionia, the birthplace of the first Greek Homeroi. The letters that passed still further to the west with the "lettered one," (Cadmus,) helped to form the civilization of the illustrious isles and mainland of Hellas. But nature did her own great part on this ground also, and the broken and varied surfaces of the country, its clear and genial skies above a prolific soil, fertilized by its many streams and indented by its thousand straits and gulfs, bays and creeks that let in the life and civilization of the sea and opened all the thoroughfares of conquest and commercial enterprise, united to make that noble and intellectual race the first of its kind and worthy of its brilliant and enduring celebrity in the world. Its mountain ridges and straits prevented the evils of "centralization," and, even under their kings, the states of Greece had the "federal" character which tends to secure human liberty and favors all kinds of social advancement. In their minds and bodies those Greeks were kings of men. Their mythology and poetry were full of the graceful humanity and heroism of their own athletic natures, and though their systems of polity were destroyed in time by the larger populations of Macedon, Thrace, and Thessaly, their language and history took possession of all future generations of articulate speaking men, and have still a strong hold on the world, as Mr. Gladstone himself is very ready to admit.

The Egyptians, too, were children of their climate and soil. Their sun-struck level of the Nile gave them enormous harvests, under a heat that blackened their skins, and for the rest left them in a condition to be "centralized" and employed as the bondsmen of the Kings and priests who ruled them after the high disciplinary plan of Mr. Carlyle—brigaded them and made them work at pyramids. Egypt was their "prison, with a chance of being drowned"—to quote Dr. Johnson's "growl" about a ship. Those pyramids are the true symbols of old Egyptian degradation—just as the Sphinx is the symbol of old Egyptian literature—the hieroglyphic—which tells us so little, save in the matter of the kingly genealogies; and these, in all probability, are the forgeries of priests like those of Euhemerus, Peparethus, Hector, Boeca, Geoffry of Monmouth, and so many others. The Egyptian mythologies—so different from the Hellenic—concerned the underground gods and the day of judgment, and the people had no poetry. Of course, Alexandria had a literature: but it was imported after the Greek conquest, and was not to the country born. The faces and complexions of the Egyptians resembled those of the negro tribes of Africa, and many of the ethnographers have held that they are all of the same family—the differences being due to the physical influences of climate. The negro face, which makes many persons so resolute in demanding a black first pair distinct from the Caucasian protoplasts, is more or less visible in many places where nature has given men a swarthy skin, whether in Asia or Africa. Its ugliest features are, of course, to be found in Negroland; but the occurrence of these elsewhere shows plainly enough that they are not typical, but owing to the intense heat of the sun in low or swampy situations, and to the animal squalor of generations. The races of Africa occupy a solid, sun-baked continent, unbroken by gulfs, long inlets, or bays, and containing few streams such as have elevated the social conditions of other countries; whence, their physical attributes are what may naturally be expected from their geography. In all hilly parts of the continent there are African races, such as the Abyssinians, Gallas, Mandrigos, and many others, that exhibit a vast superiority over the lowland tribes in person, mind, and civil polity.

Looking to the Northern races of men, we find the austere and stormy conditions of climate reflected in their character, their mythology, and their poetry. The Walhallas (or Paradises) of the hungry and exasperated Scandinavians were places of incessant carousal; their highest beatitudes being the clashing of swords and the lopping of limbs. Lodbrok's *Hiuggam mit huarvi*—"We have fought with swords"—was the song of the blest in the Halls of Odin. It was nearly the same among the Germans, the Saxons, and other North Sea tribes of a melancholy and murderous turn of mind, included in the class called Indo-European by Max Müller and his followers. This is but a poor compliment to those Aryan originals whose mythology, softened by the Hindoo lassitudes of a very warm climate, is one of great mildness, and shows more sententious fancy and less ferocity than you find in the sacred notions of the bereserks.

Turning to the social condition of later ages we can find the thoughts and progress of men still controlled by their geography. The climate and soil of England compelled them to work hard, and rewarded their labor, turning their thoughts to tillage rather than to rapine. In time the people settled down to the business of agriculture, with its system of thegns and ceorls which led to the agrarian customs and the simple *witnagemote*, the precursor of the Parliament, thus forming the permanent character of the country from the buccaneering elements of the early Anglo-Saxon colonies. At the same time the smallness of the territory did not permit the growth of any powerful fiefs like those that in France enabled the owners of them to war on the King and one another to the perpetual disturbance of the country and the hindrance of industry. France is a large and fertile country of powerful resources—as we have seen in her power to sustain the inflictions of the last terrible war—with a population enlivened by the warmth of the climate and the general fertility of the soil, and therefore cheerful and full of spirit and easily persuaded to fight. This ardor drives them into excesses beyond those recorded of any neighboring people. Laing, the traveler, says they are an honester race than the English; but they are certainly more ferocious when the fit is on them. It was always so. In the fourteenth century the French were as furious in Paris and the provinces as they were in 1790. The former was the period of the *Jacquerie*, when the peasants rose against their tyrants, the nobles, killed many of them, and, in a week of great scarcity, ate one of them, roasted whole. Another case of the kind occurred in 1792, when Messalier, the King's cook, was put into his own spit, and kept there till he was done to a turn—an epigrammatic sort of revenge dashed with the waggish levity of the race. In the same year the mob who escorted the royal family from Versailles to Paris, carrying two heads of gendarmes on poles, stopped before a barber's shop and obliged that official to dress the hair of these unpleasant fragments. Such *bizarre* vivacity belongs to no other people in Europe—certainly not to either English, Irish, or Scotch, owing, no doubt, to the greater moisture and general heaviness of the air they breathe. For a polite and intelligent people, it must be admitted our old friends the French can achieve an amazing amount of savagery under provocation. The Germans offer a strong contrast to the French; and yet the latter have got a good deal of German blood, along with the name of France. But the soil of France has been strong enough to neutralize the blood of Pharamond. At present the Germans are a much graver and less impulsive race than their neighbors beyond the Rhine, with deeper feelings, due to the original conditions of a colder climate, and the thoughts and habits growing out of these in the course of ages. This is evident in a thousand things. In books the French style is generally clear, alert, direct, flippant, while the German is usually diffuse, long winding, and long-winded.

To the south of the Pyrenees the Spaniards, though of what is called the same Latin family, show nearly as many differences from the French, owing evidently to the greater power of the sun, which makes many parts of the peninsula extremely Oriental in character, and give Castilians, Arragonese, Granadans, and Andalusians something of the gravity that belongs to the Arabs, Turks, and other Eastern races. The Moors left a good deal of their blood in Spain, and it is now crying out of the ground, as it were. Victor Hugo treats many poetical *cosas de España* under the heading of his *Orientales*, and De Musset terms the Spaniards,

"Ce peuple bazane, mi-Maure del' Occident"—

a tawny, semi-Moorish race. The Spaniards have none of the French quickness, either in thought or act, nor have they the light fantastic wit of their northern neighbors. But they have a quieter, comic vein, known in Lazarillo de Tormes and other works of that picaresco sort; and the sententious pleasantry known all the world over as "Cervantic" came from the author of Don Quixote.

Over a hundred years ago, the philosophic Montesquieu, in France, was the first to set forth this idea of climatic influence on national character and national history, showing at length how heat and cold act on the constitutions of men; and the idea seems to be a just one. The intense heat of the sun can debilitate and brutalize our species, and in the Eskimo latitudes men are mere machines for turning blubber into human nature. Hume was one of those who controverted the Frenchman's logic, instancing the uniform character of the Chinese, who cover so many latitudes of an extensive empire; the difference between the Thebans and their neighbors, the Athenians; the sameness of the Jewish character preserved in those countries through which they have been scattered; the resemblance of distant colonists to the people of the mother country after long lapses of time. Most of these objections are weak enough. The fellow-citizens of Epaminondas, Pelopidas, and Pindar were just as Greek as the Athenians, though the air of Thebes might have been a little heavier than that above the Acropolis. As for the Jews, they, too, change with their habitats. They are fair in Northern Europe, swarthy in Spain and Portugal, tawny and copper-colored in Egypt and Arabia. They have been found black in Eastern India. Their character changes as well. Some English Jews are very like English Quakers. They can be merry, too, and love jokes, like the cockneys, mindless of the Captivity. You find some comic turns of thought and speech in the book of Emanuel Deutsch, the late Talmudist of the British Museum. Some Jews will eat ham, compelled by the climatic influences. Hume's "colonist" argument is somewhat more to his purpose. Yet the Americans have come to differ a good deal from the character of their island ancestry. They are less compact and solid than their European kindred, are taller and leaner, with weaker lungs, and want the robust build and fresh complexions of England, Ireland, and Scotland—results especially evident in our Southern States. In their mental characteristics, also, they differ somewhat, as Hume himself would admit.

No doubt man's geography has had a powerful influence in the shaping of his progress in the world. And it cannot be denied that it has had its subordinate helps in the laws and institutions of nations, the inventions growing out of these, and the modes of life consequently adopted in dwellings, dress, food, &c. But nature is at the root of all such developments; "for nature is made better by no mean, but nature made that mean." Many persons do not like nature, though it is only the symbol or synonym of something still mightier and more incomprehensible. They contend that human nature could never do more than dog or tiger nature. Archbishop Whately was fond of saying men never rose out of barbarism without an impulse from elsewhere. His logic is the natural logic of an ecclesiastic, arguing from the Bible. But the Hebrew writings did not influence the civilizations of Assyria, Greece, or China. These grew out of rank paganism; that is, out of the barbarism of men; and some of them were as good as our own in some respects. Indeed, it could be shown that the influence of those great religions, commended with such a show of enthusiasm by Prof. Müller, were less lights to guide men out of their degradation, and over the high roads of progress, than the causes of those baleful divisions and superstitions that have marred and retarded progress by generating the jealousies, antipathies, and cruelties of men in their dealings with one another. The blue Mediterranean Sea was a better civilizer than all the Granths, Vedas, and Korans in the world—a beautiful and undeniable Evangel. That argument about the religions as the means of elevating the human races is not so strong as it seems. The best of them, the Jewish, failed to do much for God's chosen people, a wicked and perverse generation at all times, as the Bible itself admits. Those Jews hated all mankind, and so came to nothing—their fate being the saddest and truest sermon ever preached from a holy text.

On the whole, it seems evident that nature has had a great deal to do with the diversities of our race; evident also that it, or she, does not deserve the disparagement in which she is held by a number of persons. If she still has some of those deplorable things called "mysteries," she seems inclined to show them by degrees to those who look after them; and her beautiful mediation has been at all times for the general good and the advancement of men.

THE CROPS OF EUROPE.

Galignani's Messenger of May 27 says: "The various accounts received from different parts of Europe tend to confirm the fact that the fortnight's hot weather we had here in April last was experienced everywhere else, and that the same may be said of the cold that set in here on the 27th ult. and has only just ceased. There has been a general call for rain, the little that fell during the last fortnight or twenty days being considered utterly inadequate, an inconvenience which, it seems, has made itself much more felt in Spain than elsewhere. The crops there are in a poor state just now, a circumstance that may have serious consequences in Summer, since the richer provinces cannot, on account of the civil war, send their surplus to the poorer ones. Up to the end of last month the crops throughout Russia were in a healthy state, and would be all the better for rain. The country that seems to have suffered most from the late cold weather is Hungary, both in the plains and on the Carpathian heights. In Transylvania the wheat crops are safe, but the vine and fruit-trees are all nipped by the frost. The Cisleithan provinces have not been severely visited. In the Banate snow and drought have injured about one-fourth of the crops. Generally speaking, throughout Austria the vine has been the worst sufferer. In the Palatinate, fears were besides entertained for the fruit trees and clover, but none for wheat. In the Grand Duchy of Baden the crops are promising. Those around Berlin are much less so. In the Brisgau rye has suffered so severely that it has had to be cut down for fodder. At Worms and Ludwigshafen the clover has been spoilt; so also potatoes, rape, and barley about Heilbronn. At Rostock all is promising; likewise at Amsterdam, Maestricht, Rotterdam, and Grœningen, where rain has been abundant. Belgium has not had much to complain of; on the 9th there was cold weather at Antwerp, followed by rain; the wheat crops are in excellent condition. In England there was severe frost on the 29th and 30th ult., which caused much damage to the fruit trees; otherwise it did not do much harm. The great desideratum all over Europe just now is rain for the meadows and Spring sowings."

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE SOIL, PEOPLE, AND PRODUCTS—GERMANY'S AMBITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANILA, Monday, June 1, 1874.

When the casual reader comes across a reference to this group of islands, if perchance he stops reading and endeavors to replace them on the map of memory by recalling his school days, he will be apt to dismiss them from his thoughts with the idea that they are among the many groups of islands to be found somewhere in Polynesia, or the Pacific or Indian Ocean, and perhaps he will mentally class them as being of as much importance as the Sandwich or Friendly Islands, or any other group of which naught but the name remains in his recollection. But the Philippine Islands are, in truth, one of the most considerable possessions of Spain, and can boast of a large commerce. This group—one of the groups in the Eastern Archipelago—is situated between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, near the rich islands of Borneo, Java, and Sumatra, and not distant from the Empires of China and Japan. Its geographical situation is between the parallels 5° 32′ and 19° 38′ of latitude, and the meridians 117° 21′ and 126° 8′ of longitude; and it has been styled by the eminent geographer and philosopher Rieszi the "Pearl of Asia," a title to which it can fairly lay claim on account of its advantages of soil and position. The Philippines belong to Spain, and although 9,000 miles, more or less, from the mother country, under a tropical sky, rich by the variety and abundance of its productions, its resources if properly developed might enable it to become the most opulent colony of Spain, as much on account of its most advantageous position as the base of an extensive commerce, as because of the exceptional and wonderful resources it would open up to industry and skill. A country nearly three times larger in extent than Cuba, as the Philippine Archipelago really is, consisting of no less than 9,000 square leagues of territory, with 5,500,000 of inhabitants scattered among its different provinces; blessed with a wonderful fertility of soil, and drained by navigable rivers emptying east and west into the Pacific and into the Indian Oceans, it can only lay claim to less than 12,000 inhabitants who occupy its capital, and to 200,000 souls in all for its entire population. Of these inhabitants only 2,350 are Europeans and creoles, while the remaining 9,360 are Indians and half breeds, and include about 350 Chinamen. The five millions previously cited, comprise the Malay race, or Indians civilized and subject to the Spanish Government, and these inhabit the towns and villages which lie between the sea and the mountains. The remainder of the inhabitants of the Archipelago, some 600,000, are independent mountaineers of savage disposition who live in the centre of the different islands, hidden in the impenetrable fastnesses of the mountain ranges, running generally in a direction from north to south.

Manufactures cannot be said to exist to any extent in the Philippines, although in the suburbs of Manila and at one or two other places, small founderies, a sugar refinery, distilleries, and rope-walks are to be found in lazy operation. But its manufactures and productions would not fail to reach a certain importance, if the land could only obtain the labor required for its development, or command the capital and means not possessed by the poor native, or even if it was aided by the emigrant, whose only object seems to be the rapid acquisition of a fortune with which to return to Spain. Trade with the interior is quite active, and it would be with the exterior, if the products, unrivaled, perhaps, in the world, could only be properly presented to the markets of nations. The Spanish merchant marine engaged in this traffic comprises but six or eight small vessels, which for many years past leave Cadiz, Santander, and Bilbao direct, without altering their course or cargo, not even to take cinnamon, cloves, or other articles from the neighboring Spice Islands. This is attributed to the slight interest felt by the Spanish Government in legislating for the benefit of this colony and taking steps to promote the mercantile spirit necessary to bind and make its colonial relations intimate and beneficial—or to ignorance. The administrative elements of the Philippines should undoubtedly receive more attention from the Spanish Government, which now only spares nine small steamers and eighteen little gun-boats for their protection. These elements are: The Municipal Government, which differs from any other institution of its class; the regular clergy, to which is due the conquest and preservation of the Philippines, and comprise some 1,500 persons born in the country, belonging to four different orders; and the Chinese colonists, now amounting to about 60,000 individuals, industrious, economical, and prudent to a degree, although despised and even hated.

The frequent changes among the principal officers of its Government—for Spain sends a Captain General and other high officials to this colony—is complained of as productive of troubles and as delaying the country's growth. Although the clergy is accused of a desire to block the wheels of progress, it is they who have hitherto done everything to help the islands onward.

As to the Chinese element, it is conceded that twice during the seventeenth century they could have risen because of the rigorous treatment received from agents of the Spanish Government, but their submission to the condition assigned them is in keeping with the qualities that make them the representatives of the real active force of the country.

The coolie requires special permission to enter and leave the islands. If he engages in trade he pays a tax nearly six times larger than that exacted of the creole or native, and if he wishes to open a shop he must obtain a license, for which he has to pay one hundred dollars. Withal, notwithstanding the tendency of the Chinaman to return to his native country—so strong a tendency that he desires even after death to have his bones transported thither—in the Philippines he generally marries the daughter of the Indian native, thereby increasing the half-breed race, which is called there Sangley, and which is destined, for want of Europeans, to develop the immense resources offered by bounteous nature to commerce.

Still, the great question concerning agriculture is the want of labor. The native Indian can live almost without exertion, as the soil about him produces enough for his immediate wants, and he has no ambition to acquire riches, which, if he acquired them, he would not have the knowledge to use. And in this respect it is impossible for the Chinaman to act as his substitute. In vain are efforts made to induce the almon-eyed and pig-tailed coolie to engage in agricultural pursuits; his natural inclination is toward trade, and consequently the proportion between the Chinamen occupied with agriculture and those busied with commerce, is as one to forty. Therefore the landowner or planter has to depend upon the native, who is persuaded with difficulty to work by the day, or to engage for a long job; should he do so, the probability is that he would desert his occupation on the slightest caprice and when his services were most needed. For this reason most of the large plantations are uncultivated or let out in small lots.

Such a situation cannot but profoundly affect the development of the productive and commercial interests of the country. The mountains abound in minerals and valuable timber, which last can be cut in single pieces large enough for the keel of a 400 ton vessel. Near the forests the temperature is cool enough to warrant the cultivation of wheat, potatoes and other imported products; coffee grows readily on the hills, and the sugar-cane, cocoa, cotton, rice, &c., are of easy growth upon the plains. Nothwithstanding that commerce since 1851 has tripled, the progress of the colony is still far from what it should be. The value of the unrefined sugar annually exported to England and her colonies, Australia especially—about four-fifths of all that is made—is about three millions of dollars. The *abacá*, a special textile production of the country, and the peculiar kind of hemp used in making ropes, sails, &c., is annually exported to the value of two millions. Two-thirds of this is taken by the United States. The finer part of the *abacá* is not exported, but retained to be woven with silk, the whole forming a material of which the natives make their finest cloths. Foreign nations are represented by about seventy per cent. of the persons engaged in commerce, a fact to the discredit of Spain, in whose name Magellanes and Legaspis discovered and took possession of the islands some four centuries ago.

The first commercial relations were those opened with China in 1576. Then the Spaniards at Manila were allowed only the privilege of bartering the products of America against those of Asia; but the home Government deemed this traffic so prejudicial to the interests of the colony that it was restricted first to two vessels, and then to one, called the Acapulco. In 1785, the Company of the Philippines was formed, with the monopoly of all the trade with Spain, although it was open to all vessels under the Malayan flag. In 1789 commerce was free to all nations, and after the establishment of the English house, in 1809, at Manila, permission to settle and engage in commerce was, in 1814, extended to all other nations. To-day England imports into the islands over £2,500,000 annually of cotton and mixed goods only. This almost covers the foreign importation, although much of it comes in Spanish vessels, which go to London, Liverpool, and Manchester in search of freight. The greater part of the Philippine vessels, 7,000 or 8,000 in number, with a tonnage of 160,000 in the aggregate, and 50,000 to 60,000 seamen, consists of the junks of the Chinamen, who are settled and who trade in this archipelago. The total movement of trade is between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 annually.

New life and vigor were given to commerce in the Eastern seas, the Asian ports, and the Philippine possessions by the opening of the Suez Canal, but much has yet to be done in view of the future which that new means of communication has opened to nations interested in problems of colonization. By a decree of the Spanish Government, promulgated in 1872, in the Manila *Gazette*, a politico-military Government was established at Puerto Princesa, the principal town of the fertile isle of Paragua, situated between two seas, for the purpose of giving an impulse to its colonization. The decree provides for the settlement of colonists at certain designated points, where, after the termination of the labors necessary for the erection of public buildings, they will be provided with the tools and instruments needed for the pursuit of their respective occupations, and their passages to the island will be paid. These benefits are to be enjoyed for ten years to come. The colonists will be exempt from the payment of taxes, as also those native tribes who peacefully submit to the same conditions; and their religion, manners, and customs are to be respected. The lands under cultivation by them are not to pay, during ten years, any other tax than that collected by Government for right of dominion. And a sum of money is set apart to be used in presents to the wilder tribes to induce their settlement and colonization.

The current of emigration which, from Europe, sets in for America, does not shun the Philippines, and for the past few years, although slowly, much of the flow of emigration has been diverted to this quarter of the globe, transforming its vast islands into fertile and cultivated fields; such are the Island of Borneo, Formosa, Japan, the key of Indo-China, Cochin China, and Camboge, which are now under the protectorate of France. Here, especially, and in Japan, the European organization, which is bound to fully develop all the active forces of the two countries, is rapidly increasing in strength, and the maritime traffic of these ports with the Indian and Oceanic colonies, and with those of Egypt since the communication opened with Europe by the Suez Canal, and the projected railway between Cairo and the entrance to Africa, will soon reach respectable proportions. The advantageous situation of the oceanic possessions and their growing importance, fully explain the direction of the emigrant movement referred to, which is principally made up of German elements. The peace which has hitherto reigned among the regions of the Asiatic Ocean, may at any time be interrupted by the ambition of these European States, which, having reached a certain degree of power, require and aspire to possess naval stations, military depots, &c., while securing at the same time a fertile soil. This reference has a bearing mainly upon the new German empire, whose seaports are now not only Dantzic and Stettin, but Holstein, in Denmark, its coast line thus extending from Kiel to Hamburg. As it has been unable to wrest Cochin China from France, and its relations with the United States prevent it from obtaining a foothold in America, while in Asia it dare not conflict with England and Russia, and in Africa it dreads the climate, it has chosen for its first entering wedge of colonization the Island of Formosa. Hither it is well known that it has sent 80,000 emigrants of all classes and professions, with necessary means; with skill in the science of war, and with trained men to organize a mercantile colony, which at the same time shall be a naval station.

The views of the new empire are carried even to the eventual dominion of the Chinese Sea, the Dutch possessions in Java and Borneo, and the greater part of Oceanica. The colonizing impulse given to German emigration in these regions, the recent political events at Cavite and Zamboanga, the capture of two German vessels loaded with arms for the Malay pirates of the Tolo Islands, effected in the waters of the archipelago by the Spanish authorities of Manila, and other indications, all tend to show what the ultimate idea of Germany, in respect to colonization in the Oceanic Islands, really is.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVE-SHIP.

The Natal *Mercury*, of April 25, gives the following account of the capture of a slaver by Her Majesty's ship Daphne, on the coast of Madagascar, and the arrival of the liberated slaves at Natal: "The liberated slaves who arrived in the Royal Mail steam-ship Kafir were taken by Her Majesty's ship Daphne, five guns, Commander C. E. Foot. The Daphne was cruising off Boyama Bay, north-west coast of Madagascar, on the 13th of March, when, at 3 in the afternoon, a suspicious dhow was descried from the mast-head. Sail was made, and after an hour's chase it became evident that the native craft was running for the land. No attention was paid to three blank charges from a 68-pounder; the Daphne increased her speed, and at 6:15 she ran alongside her prize. She was found to be crowded with slaves, and Lieut. Henderson, with an armed boat's crew, took charge. Two hundred and twenty-five slaves, many suffering from dysentery, were starving in the hold, and had to be lifted out and at once served with water. These unfortunate wretches were shipped at the Umpizo River, a few miles south of the town of Mozambique, and were started for Madagascar with only two days' provisions on board. Light winds and calms prolonged the voyage to eight days, so that the miseries endured are indescribable. Many of the women and children were so emaciated by want and cramped in their limbs as to be unable to stand upright. Every care was taken of the slaves—who are all Makuas from the coast between Mozambique and Angoxa—on board the Daphne, and on the 14th the Daphne proceeded to Mozambique to land them in charge of the Union Company's agent, under an arrangement made some months ago. But the acting agent for the company was indisposed to take any responsibility on his shoulders, and Capt. Foot was obliged reluctantly, after filling up water and coal, to sail with all the slaves on board, and pick up his boats left to guard the north-west coast of Madagascar before returning to Zanzibar. Misfortunes follow one another, for on the afternoon of the Daphne's departure a cyclone was encountered, the vortex of which was passed through at 8:30 P. M. A quartermaster was swept overboard and drowned, and the sufferings of the unfortunate slaves were, of course, greatly increased by frightful weather and long exposure. Though every care was taken of the sick and feeble, dysentery carried off victims daily, until the 28th, when Zanzibar was reached. The slaves were at once taken in charge by Capt. Prideaux, her majesty's Consul General, who allotted to both the English and French missions as many of the poor children as they were able to receive. Many still remain under the medical charge of Dr. Robb, and Capt. Elton selected those who were in the best health to begin life anew in the colony of Natal. The Makuas are highly prized as domestic slaves at Zanzibar, being considered a hard-working and faithful race. All are happy and contented, and fully understand their future lot, which has been carefully explained to them in their own language."

TWO DEATHS ON MONT BLANC.

Galignani states that a melancholy accident has just occurred in Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Liskeard, a young English pair on their wedding tour, set out with a party of friends to make an ascent of Mont Blanc. When they had reached the summit of the Corridor, the ladies felt the cold so severely that the guides advised returning. All were fastened together with ropes, and the bride set out, leaning upon the arm of a guide. Hardly had they taken a hundred paces when Mrs. Liskeard and her companion suddenly disappeared down a crevasse, covered with a slight layer of frozen snow. Unhappily the rope, by which they were connected with the others, broke, and they were seen no more. The husband at once procured extra assistance from the Grandes Chalets, but the bodies could not be recovered, and are probably some thousand feet down in the mountain. Death must have been instantaneous.

LEGISLATIVE TIMBER.

The Parkersburg (W.Va.) *Times* does not have a very exalted idea of the quality of the material entering into the composition of the Legislature of that State, judging from this little story which it tells: "Up in Wirt County, less than a thousand miles from Tucker's Creek, lives a man who believes that the earth is flat and stationary, and at night the sun crawls into a hole, like a ground hog, and crawls out again in the morning. This man ought to be sent to the West Virginia Legislature."

PETERSBURG IN A RAGE.

THE EXCITEMENT OVER THE ARREST OF THE ELECTION JUDGES.

HOW THE LAST ELECTION WAS CARRIED BY THE CONSERVATIVES—CHEATING AND INTIMIDATION PRACTICED—THE JUDGES ARRESTED BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES—GREAT EXCITEMENT AND THREATS OF MOB LAW.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PETERSBURG, Va., Friday, June 12, 1874.

Petersburg, the so-called "Cockade City" of Virginia, is wild with excitement. For the first time since the war the Conservative Party have succeeded in getting control of the city government. The city election held on the 28th ult. resulted in a Conservative triumph. When it is known that the Radicals have a clear majority on an honest count of at least 700, and in one instance the Republican ticket was elected by over one thousand majority, it may be imagined how its defeat was effected on this occasion. Of course the Republican Party is made up largely of the colored element, and, as might be expected, the Conservatives used every available means to deprive the colored men of their rights of citizenship. Ballot-box stuffing, false returns, the refusal of colored men's votes on the slightest pretexts, intimidation, threats, and even personal violence—all of these, and more, were used on election day to carry the Conservative ticket. The election laws, both State and Federal, are only obeyed as a matter of convenience, or when it best suits the purpose of the Conservatives. The law requires that each of the two political parties shall have at least one representative, who shall sit as judge of the election. At the late election in this city there was but one Radical Republican judge of the thirty who were distributed among the different city precincts. These judges were appointed by Judge Mann, (a bitter Conservative,) of the Hustings Court. He excused himself for this palpable and too apparent violation of the law on the ground that the law was not applicable to cities, when it is everywhere known that it was specially intended to secure fair and honest elections in cities, where frauds are more easily and frequently perpetrated than in rural towns.

The Republicans, denied any representation at the polls, and the Judges consisting of men of whom Tweed himself would feel proud, were powerless. The Conservatives, too, were stimulated to greater boldness and more daring frauds by the success of their party in Richmond, where, when all other means had been tried, the ballot-boxes were broken. For several weeks prior to the election they openly and violently avowed that they were going to carry the election at all hazards. They pointed with pride to their Richmond victory, and even praised the means by which it was gained. Nor did they hesitate to declare that they would carry this election by the same means, if necessary. When election day came not a single Republican was allowed inside the polling-places. The Conservatives had very small, thin ballots, less than one-third the size of those used by the Republicans, and they were put in the boxes two, three, and even more at a time. This was done unblushingly and even boastingly. To make assurance doubly sure, they turned away negroes on the most unfounded pretexts. For instance, a colored man attempts to vote whose residence is No. 210 Smith street, corner of Jones. He gives his name, and says he resides at No. 210 Smith street. If the fact does not appear on the registry that he lives on the corner of these two streets, the number and Smith street only being registered, he is declared to be illegally and improperly registered, and his vote is refused! Or, if he is registered as residing on the corner, but neglects to mention the corner when he comes to vote, he is turned away. This device was used in every possible instance, and oftentimes successfully. Another quite effective method was this: James Smith, a negro, is properly registered; he appears at the polls with a straight Republican ballot—known by its size—in his hands; his name is demanded, and he answers, "Jim Smith;" the Conservative in charge of the registry looks sagely over the list and finds no such name as "Jim" Smith, though James Smith, with his name, age, and residence is properly registered. In this way the voter is denied his right to vote, and he has no redress. When the polls were closed at sundown, all persons, except the Conservative judges, were excluded from the polling places. On opening the boxes, the number of ballots exceeded the poll list in every precinct in the city. Then, as the law required, ballots were drawn out until the poll list and tally sheet agreed. In consequence of the striking difference in the size and shape of the ballots, not a single Republican ballot was drawn, except in one precinct. These and similar causes account for the late success of the Conservative ticket in Petersburg.

In consequence of these frauds, which the Republicans very justly considered an infamous outrage upon their rights, twelve warrants were issued yesterday by United States Commissioner Pleasants, of Richmond, for the arrest of twelve of the election judges on charges preferred by voters who had been denied their right. Ten of the twelve was arrested by Deputy United States Marshals Coldwell and Burke yesterday afternoon without serious difficulty, and were immediately taken before United States Commissioner Waterman, of this city, who, by order of Commissioner Pleasants, bailed them in the sum of $1,500 each to appear at Richmond to-day. Of the two who were not arrested, one had fled the town and the other was away on business. When it became generally known that arrests were being made yesterday, the wildest excitement prevailed, business was nearly suspended, the stores being either closed or vacated by their occupants, who were collected in groups in the streets, denouncing the Radicals in the strongest language for their "insult to the respectable citizens of Petersburg." A crowd of two or three hundred was gathered about the *Index and Appeal* office, the most violently Conservative paper in Virginia. They talked loudly and passionately. Finally they worked themselves up to such a pitch of excitement that they decided to mob several of the prominent Radicals in the city, including the Postmaster, Mr. Greene; Internal Revenue Collector, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Stewart, Commissioner of Revenue. The crowd started, and for a time there seemed to be nothing to stay them from carrying out their design, but at length one or two men, with cooler heads and clearer minds than their confrères, succeeded in diverting the maddened mob from their object, only, however, by telling them that if they did any violence the arrested Judges of Election would be punished more severely; whereas, if they waited till after the trial, they could do as they chose with impunity. One man, a Conservative—though rebel is a more appropriate name—with a heavy navy revolver in his hand, went to the Post Office and sent for Mr. Greene to come out. Mr. Greene coolly replied that he was in his office in the discharge of his duty, and if any one wished to see him they knew where to find him. Until late in the evening the greatest confusion prevailed throughout the city. The most violent threats were made, and nothing but the fear that the arrested parties would suffer all the more prevented their execution. The most bitter Conservatives are bent upon spilling blood, and nothing but the fear of a higher power—the United States Government—deters them. In closing an editorial on the arrests made yesterday the *Index and Appeal* of this morning says: "Nothing can keep the Conservatives from taking possession (of their offices) on the 1st of July, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against them." Violent as this language is, it is far milder than it would be if these Judges were not yet to be punished. No adequate description can be given of the feeling here. The life and property of every white Republican are in constant peril. A Federal officer's life is as uncertain here in the streets after dark as it was in the hottest days of the rebellion, and all because he is a Republican!

PRIZING A BEARD.

The Maritime Tribunal of St. Petersburg has just had a curious case before it. A sailor named Kartachef was charged with disobedience to his superiors. After his incorporation in the navy he obstinately refused to submit to be shaved, as required by the regulations. He declared that he belongs to a sect called Pomorsky, one of whose religious tenets forbids them to allow their beards to be shaved, and threatens them with everlasting punishment in case of non-compliance. The man declared that he would not consent to the required operation, and asserted that he would rather cut his throat than allow the hirsute appendage of his chin to be removed. In all other respects he was quite willing to do his duty with every attention. All the information obtained as to his character was eminently favorable. The court found him guilty of infraction of discipline, and sentenced him to transportation to Siberia, but on account of the satisfactory testimony on his behalf in other respects, the Judges appended a recommendation to solicit a commutation of punishment from the Emperor.

FIRE ISLAND.

THE OPENING OF THE SEASON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND,
FRIDAY, June 19, 1874.

Those who would escape from the fashionable turmoil which besets most of our Summer resorts would do well to visit Fire Island. The place would probably satisfy the conditions of quietude which they seek, and would supply the requisite retirement. Here conventionalism does not impose too imperative restraints, there are no special necessities of position to be maintained, and the flaunting side of fashion is not present with its embarrassments. Fire Island is not "among the throngs of men" in the same sense as Saratoga or Long Branch, and so the exactions of fashion do not rule with a too potent sway. I would not by this infer that Fire Island is unfashionable as a place for a Summer sojourn. On the contrary, it is quite the opposite of the social state of things described by that undesirable expletive. Yet is it fashionable after its own way, for which, I take it, there is some sound reason. At all events, those who select Fire Island as their seaside resort are so assured as to the correctness of their own views that they do not care to conform too punctiliously to the arbitrary dicta of fashion which society prescribes. Nobody can question the fact that some of the best families in the country take their Summer breathings in the tonic airs that sweep over the island, but they go there precisely because the airs are tonic; because salt sea breezes blow about the place; because ozone is not a scant commodity thereabout; and not for the reason that they are in quest of "hops," or that they desire to air their pretensions and their wealth, or commit themselves unreservedly to all the social intricacies which belong to the brisker haunts of Summer pleasure-seekers. The "imperial waltz," even if it was originally "imported from the Rhine," has no special charms for them; they would as soon think of going through a ceremonious minuet of the days when cavaliers wore wigs, and ruffles, and long swords, as attempt, thus unseasonably, to glide through the intricacies of the Lanciers. Fashionable gossip is tiresome to them in the fervent Summer weather; and, being out for their pleasure, they have decided on leaving what to them is "shop" behind them. These are substantially fashionable people who, in good time, can assert their claims; but now their purpose is to fill up the measure of enjoyment after their own way, and thus they are equally heedless as to how others take theirs. These people do I chiefly envy. Conventionalism is no obstruction to their pleasures, and the beach at Fire Island finds as much favor in what I am disposed to regard as their well-regulated minds, as Ocean Avenue, at Long Branch, does with its habitués.

The season has not yet fairly opened at Fire Island, but it is rapidly approximating to that condition of advancement. The Surf Hotel, from which I write, is true to its past traditions, and is in a condition of ample preparation. It is now opened for the reception of guests, rooms are being eagerly engaged, there are numerous arrivals, and all the indications are those of an exceptionally successful season. Why it should be otherwise I cannot possibly tell. There is no watering-place in the country in which healthful conditions are better fulfilled. Nature has, in truth, endowed it with vast capital in matters of sanitary import. Those who, in their Summer sojournings, look for bright woodland haunts combined with seaside rambles would be disappointed here. If their active fancies seek those delightful groves where poets tell us

"Love and lore may claim alternate hours
With peace, embosom'd in Idalian bowers,"

they had better make their way to other latitudes. Fire Island would be as unlovely to them in a poetical sense as it is actually barren in aspect. And yet has it its advantages, too, one of which, of a comparative kind, it especially vaunts. As there has hardly ever been a community or place which did not boast some particular excellence, so Fire Island puts forth its claim, and flaunts it jauntily. Apprehensive people might suppose that, if put forward with too much prominence, it might prove detrimental to Long Branch, but as the risk does not seem great to my mind, I will venture to name it roundly rather than hint at it by innuendo. It is neither more nor less, then, than that it is projected some fifteen miles further into the Atlantic than Long Branch. The advantage appears a questionable one; but whatever may be the value of this circumstance of location, there seems to be enough of the Atlantic to satisfy the requirements of both. The beach on which the Atlantic breaks at Fire Island is undoubtedly a splendid one. It receives the long wash of the ocean in its gentlest pulsings, and in its wildest fury. I should imagine that a storm on this coast, with the gale full from the seaward, must present a terrible but magnificent spectacle. Here would be no tideless sea scarcely encroaching on the bounds of the shore, but a mighty ocean lashed into unbridled fury; billow after billow bursting in ceaseless thunder on the yielding land; the salt sleet sweeping through the air, and the fierce gale beating down the bare sedge, and carrying along the drifting sand. But in these halcyon Summer days we look for no such storms as those, although that which beat against the beach at Long Branch last year is a potent argument against a too great reliance on soft airs and gentle breezes.

While the long roll of the Atlantic is always breaking in surf on the south shore of Fire Island, the northern shore is washed by the comparatively still waters of the bay, which separates it from the main land of Long Island. This bay, in a direct line from the Surf-house to the landing place at Babylon, is about six miles wide, but by the circuitous navigation rendered necessary to avoid the numerous sand shoals, the little steamer which plies between the island and the mainland covers a distance of fully nine miles. This vessel is named "The Surf," and her nomenclature is of a kind with everything about the island, which appears to have some kinship to the waves that break in foam upon the beach. She sails in connection with the trains to Babylon, and will be soon supplemented by another vessel, to be named after the Governor of the State. These steamers are, of course, of small dimensions, but are at all events sufficiently large to meet the requirements of the traffic that passes between the island and main land. Mr. Sammis has, with a good deal of ingenuity, staked out the intricate channel in which his vessel navigates. After you get away from the landing on the Long Island side you notice in the water what appears to be a tree, with the upper branches above the surface. You then observe another, and yet another, and so on, an indefinite number arranged on either side with great regularity. Presently you perceive that they are channel marks, and that they are not trees at all, but stakes driven into the sand, with cedar bushes tied on their tops. These are the primitive buoys by which Mr. Sammis marks out his channel and secures safe passage through this bay of intricate obstructions. His labor, however, only abides for a season, for those rude channel marks are destroyed by the ice every Winter, and so the duty of renewing them comes round with the Spring. The waters of the bay are well stocked with various kinds of fish, and the angling for blue, fish, which are very plentiful, is a constant source of amusement with the guests at the hotel. Do you want boating? You can have as much of it as you please; and if bathing is your chief object of existence in the scorching July and August days, you can have it in abundance, and of all kinds. Is still-bathing your fancy, and is a good long swim preferable to a tumble in the surf? Then you can indulge your passion for natation to its utmost limit, and can attempt to beat that Hellespontine feat of Leander by a swim to the Long Island shore. I do not counsel this course, however, and still less would I advise any enthusiastic swimmer to put out in quest of land on the other side of the island. Sandy Hook is the nearest point on that side, and it is some forty miles distant. Failing to make it, Ireland would probably be the next landing place. Situated, as it is, between the ocean on the one side and the bay on the other, Fire Island is free from those heated land breezes to which many watering-places on the mainland are frequently subject. The breeze from the ocean is, of course, cool and pleasant, and when it blows from the Long Island side the wind is tempered in its passage across the waters of the bay. All things considered, I cannot conceive a more agreeable Summer resort for those who wish to enjoy themselves moderately, and who don't care so much for fashionable dissipation as for fresh sea breezes. Even the lotos-eating personage who, holding in view the proposition that "death is the end of life," queries meditatively "why should life all labor be," might here rest himself advantageously, and, lounging by the full-toned sea that breaks on the southern shore of the island, might get cured of his hypochondriacs.

As proper accommodation is a requirement the absence of which cannot be compensated by the best natural advantages, it is fitting I should state that in this matter visitors need be under no apprehensions. The Surf Hotel is capable of administering to all their wants, and the inconveniences which follow people who leave their homes in quest of Summer residences will at least be reduced to a minimum by the attentive offices of the proprietor. The hotel has ample accommodation for 500 guests, and the rooms are in all instances airy and cheerful. Some, of course, are better than others, for there never will be a dead level of democracy while money can purchase luxuries, but even to those which are of least account no exception can be taken. A word as to how Fire Island is reached from New-York. There are two lines of railroad, the South-side Railroad of Long Island, the trains of which start from South Seventh street, Williamsburg; and the Flushing, North-side and Central Railroad of Long Island, of which the depot is at Hunter's Point. Of these, the latter is much to be preferred. Its trains are speedy, the road is in excellent condition, and the line passes through some of the pleasantest portions of Long Island, including Mr. A. T. Stewart's property, Garden City. Assuming this to be the route, you cross in the ferry-boat to Hunter's Point either from James slip or the foot of East Thirty-fourth street, according to your convenience, in time to catch the 9:35 train in the morning, or the 4 and 4:35 in the afternoon, these being the trains with which the steamer connects at Babylon for Fire Island. The most unpleasant part of the journey is that between the depot at Babylon and the dock at which the steamer is moored. The distance is, however, only about a mile, but this mile is over a bad road, and for the most part through a flat marshy country. This part of the trip is performed in a kind of a stage. Near the dock the odors are decidedly offensive, by reason of the accumulation of a large number of old fish-boxes which lend anything but fragrance to the gale. It isn't a good thing to let these boxes come "betwixt the wind and your nobility," and if at all practicable you should get windward of them. These are the unpleasant belongings of a visit to Fire Island, but a few evolutions of the paddles of the friendly steamer carries you beyond them, and for the rest, you may count on saline airs and health-giving gales.

HOBART COLLEGE.

A GRAND BOAT-RIDE—COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—THE ALUMNI DINNER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GENEVA, N. Y., Thursday, June 18, 1874.

Upon the banks of Lake Seneca is situated one of the most delightful places in Western New-York. Here will be found the stronghold of the Episcopal Church in this section of the State. For fifty years Hobart College has stood upon the banks of Lake Seneca, and has sent forth into the world many eminent men. It has passed through many severe storms; at times almost submerged by the waves, again riding gayly upon their crests. Dark and heavy clouds have hung over it, but when they broke they showed their silver lining. To-day it stands forth in renewed strength and glory. Its Alumni have come forth, and are doing all in their power to make the college one of the very best in our State. The wants of the college have been made known to them, and they have responded cheerfully to the call, and are still doing so.

During the past two years an observatory has been erected upon the college grounds. The building is an octagon, supplied with all the instruments that such a building requires. It is the intention of the Faculty, as soon as they can get the necessary means, to erect a magnetic and meteorological observatory. During the past year extensive additions have been made to the college library, which now contains over 13,000 volumes. The Medical Department have also a very valuable library, and many additions have been received from its anatomical and pathological museum. A boat-house has been built, and the students hope to be represented in the college regatta of 1875. One of the prominent features of commencement week was the Sigma Phi boat-ride on the lake. An invitation was extended to the Alpha Delta Phi Society to come and participate in their festivities. The boat was well filled with the members of both society and their friends, and the old graduates came in force. The boat was decorated in a very tasteful manner, with beautiful and rare flowers. The Auburn City Band furnished the music. An abundance of refreshments were served up. The society gave their guests a most charming sail down the lake for a distance of fifteen miles, thus enabling all to see some of the finest scenery in our land. During the Commencement exercises the hall was crowded. Upon the platform were seated the Faculty of the college, Archbishop Balch, of Canada; Right Rev. Bishop Coxe, Mr. W. H. Bogart, Hon. S. H. Hammond, Rev. Mr. Mallory, of the *Churchman*, and many other prominent men. After prayer the following programme was proceeded with:

PROGRAMME.

1. Oratio Salutatoria.....“Labor and Capital.”
J. C. Buxton.
2. Oration.....“Democracy, Ancient and Modern.”
J. G. Gibson.
3. Oration.....“Conditions of National Eminence.”
H. A. Torrey.
4. Valedictory Oration.
“The Destiny of the English Language.”
N. W. Evans.
Awarding of Prizes.
Awarding of Diplomas.

The following awards were then made:

White Essay Medals.—Gold medal, John Cameron Buxton, Asheville, N. C.; silver medal, Asbury W. Evans, Hermitage, N. Y.

White Rhetorical Medal.—Chilion P. Conger, Port Huron, Mich.

Cobb Medals.—First medal, Richard T. Clarke, Canandaigua, N. Y.; second medal, Byron Andrews, Evansville, Wis.

Latin Prize.—Herbert M. Clarke, Syracuse, N. Y.

English Prize.—Thomas Duck, Aurora, N. Y.

Faculty Prize, Junior Class.—First prize, Richard T. Clarke, Canandaigua, N. Y.; second prize, E. Harold Bancroft, Port Huron, Mich.

Sophomore Class.—First prize, George P. Kelley, Washington, D. C.; second prize, William Wilson, Geneva, N. Y.

The degree of D. D. was conferred upon the following named clergymen: Rev. Edward J. Stearns, of the Diocese of Eastern Maryland; Rev. Robert N. Park, of Wisconsin; Rev. Charles Arey, Buffalo, N. Y., and Rev. George Mallory, of the *Churchman*. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Hon. James C. Smith, of Canandaigua, N. Y. The President then introduced Rev. George A. Patterson, D. D., who delivered an address on behalf of the Alumni.

After music the large audience was dismissed with the benediction.

After the exercises the Alumni were requested to remain and transact business. Hon. S. H. Hammond was elected a Trustee of the college. The meeting then adjourned to the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association and partook of a grand dinner; nearly 100 of the Alumni were present. Speeches were made by the Archbishop of London, Canada; Bishop Coxe, George H. Bogart, Hon. Mr. Fowler, Hon. Mr. Warner, and other prominent men. In the evening the Senior Class gave their farewell reception at Linden Hall. By 11 o'clock 500 couples had assembled. Dancing was kept up until early in the morning, when the ladies bid the Seniors of '74 a God speed and departed. Taken altogether, the Commencement may be put down as a grand success for Hobart. Next year the Freshman Class will enter the college with nearly thirty men.

A DEMOCRATIC LIQUOR LAW.

The Democracy having carried New-Hampshire on the platform of free rum, seem now to be afraid to carry out the programme. Accordingly, Mr. Sinclair, one of their ablest men, has introduced in the Legislature a bill which looks to license, but of the most stringent kind. Every town, to begin with, is to have local option. In towns which vote against prohibition, licenses are to be issued to sell liquor to any man recommended by fifteen solid citizens. Upon payment of license fees the vendor may sell on week days only up to 11 o'clock at night, and in no case to be drunk on the premises. Sales to minors, to persons wholly or partially intoxicated, to persons to whom any one of whose relatives may have forbidden the seller to sell, are prohibited by heavy fines and imprisonment, and the seller is also liable for all damages to persons or property inflicted by persons to whom he has sold liquor in disregard of any of the above restrictions. Adulteration is punished by fines.

OREGON'S NEW CONGRESSMAN.

Oregon has apparently elected a remarkable man to Congress. The name of the patriot is George A. La Dow, and he receives the following honorable mention in the columns of the Salem *Statesman*:

“The election of La Dow will be a surprise to that gentleman, and may throw him into another fit of wretched illness. It is stated as a fact that he failed to canvass for the double reason that he was afraid of the ordeal of the stump, and that he couldn't see how he was to stand the expense. 'Why,' said he to a friend, 'I went to Pendleton and made a speech thar, and it cost $10! If I shud go down thar to the Willamette and go to speechifyin', it ud probably cost me $150!' La Dow will never see how he is to pay the expenses of going to Washington, and doubtless wishes the Democracy hadn't went and gone and done it.”

FOREIGN AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL GOSSIP.

Mme. Nilsson has reappeared in London in “Faust.”....“The Scandinavian Vocalista” are now delighting the English metropolis. The *Telegraph* says of their composition and performance: They are a representative body of national artists, although the scope of their endeavors embraces more than the Russian school of musical composition, including, also, Danish, Swedish, and German works. Nevertheless, we believe we are stating the truth in saying that the company of eight vocalists and its conductor are all of Russian extraction. The choir is led by Helene Grabow and Dorothea Chrisander, first soprani; the second soprani are Amalia Lind and Milly Rischonsky; Martina Leopold and Lydea Hansen the first, and Bertha Saposchnikow and Agnes De Xanten the second alti. Uniformly attired in a closely-fitting costume of black velvet, with scarfs of cerise and white, and shoulder-knots of green and blue, the appearance presented by the Scandinavian Lady Vocalists is sufficiently striking. It does not require much attention to the performance, however, to prove that it is not within their appearance, however universally pleasing it may be, that their principal charm lies. Their singing of the quaint northern songs and chorally-arranged German walzes is something entirely novel to English ears; both in the moderation of tone and the expression of rhythm they appear to follow some method with which we are unacquainted, which keeps the congerate body together as one voice, however accelerated or retarded the *tempo* might be, or however suddena nd unexpected the transition from forte to piano, or *vice versa*. The “swing” of the waltzes “Wine, Ladies, and Song,” “New Vienna,” and “The Beautiful Blue Danube,” by Strauss, is wholly different to the way we are accustomed to hear the same dances played in our *salons*. There is more life, joy, and evident pleasure, in a waltz thus expressed than when played by English musicians; and we can readily imagine how different it must be dancing under such circumstances to the metronome-like movements of our English performers. The voices of Helene Grabow and Dorothea Chrisander are of quite exceptional beauty, and their singing, without being strictly cultivated, possesses such an amount of untutored grace that it is impossible to help being interested or to abstain from admiration. The quality of the remaining voices appears so level that, with the exception of the principal alto—who possesses an organ of extraordinary sonority—they present no occasion for remark. The blending of the voices is delightful, and the amount of *esprit* infused into each selection so striking, the music meanwhile being so strange and weird, that an entertainment is produced which is quite without parallel....Mme. Pasca has been singing in French plays in London....The London *Figaro* says: “The new 'pitch' came into force at Drury Lane last Thursday. To judge by its present effect, this change is not for the better. At present it simply wrecks that which we have hitherto thought the finest band in the world. On Saturday especially, nearly every instrument was out of tune, and Sir Michael Costa, dumb, and almost broken-hearted, made spasmodic and nearly ineffectual attempts to bring it right. This alteration of the 'pitch' is the work of Mme. Nilsson, who insisted upon it as a condition of her engagement—an interference with his authority which Mr. Mapleson would have been fully justified in refusing. The effect of this alteration is manifest upon no one so strongly as upon Mme. Nilsson herself. The prima donna began, on Saturday, in the legend of the 'Roi de Thulé,' flat, and continued, on and off, out of tune the whole evening. So much for the effect of the revolution. Nor is this the least of the penalties which we pay for the co-operation of a fashionable 'star.' By drawing from the manager's pocket-book the enormous sum of 200 guineas a night, she compels the impresario to raise the prices of admission, to dispense with the support of the great middle classes, and to rely upon the support of a few noble and opulent persons. High as my opinion is of Mme. Nilsson as an artist, I must record my protest against such course of conduct.”.... The chronicler of the *Figaro* says: I understand that Mr. Chatterton, who last season found that Shakespeare spelt something else than a rapid fortune, has resolved next Autumn to revert to his remunerative relations of former days, and by Halliday. The new piece, which will inaugurate the new season, is, in fact, as I am given to understand, to be an adaptation of Scott's novel of “The Talisman.” Miss Wallis has been retained for the *rôle of Edith*; Mr. Barry Sullivan will play *Richard*; and Mr. Phelps is to return as the representative of *Saladin*.....The London *Telegraph* critic writes of M. Achard's debut at Drury Lane, as below: The repetition of “Les Huguenots,” on Thursday night, was chiefly remarkable for the début in this country of M. Achard, a well known artist in connection with the opera comique stage, but who has recently sought to distinguish himself on the stage of “grand” opera. M. Achard can hardly be said to have come as a stranger, at a time when opera-goers in London are so familiar with the performances in Paris; but his appearance as *Raoul* was certainly a novel thing, and wholly unexpected even by those best acquainted with his means. Whether the French tenor acted wisely in choosing so arduous a part for such an occasion is a matter about which opinions may differ and we cannot but think, looking at the character of his voice and the general style of his performance, that he might have made a better impression under less exacting circumstances. But, putting this aside, there can be no question about M. Achard's talent, or of the fact that he is a most valuable addition to Mr. Mapleson's troupe. He has a good presence, and a manly and graceful bearing; moreover, he is perfectly at home on the stage, and an actor of exceptional powers, being able both to identify himself throughout with the character assumed, and to embody it with the finished skill which overlooks nothing down to the smallest detail. On Thursday night M. Achard was always *Raoul*—as much so when in the background as when he occupied the foremost place upon the stage; and he was always the *Raoul* of the dramatic chivalrous, dignified, and sympathetic. We might dwell long upon the many proofs of this given by his performance; but M. Achard will do even better when free from the constraint imposed by a first appearance; and it must suffice now to state that he was, in all dramatic respects, very great satisfaction. The new tenor's voice is marked by the characteristics of French voices generally, but it will bear forcing without deterioration of quality; its compass is great enough for the *Raoul* music, and, therefore, for any part; and he was always in the manner which shows the trained and experienced artist. This was most evident in the first act, and especially in “Piu bianca del velo,” which M. Achard sang with rare charm of style. Later on the exertion necessitated by so terribly exacting a part began to tell on the debutant. Time will not, however, dwell upon this, because, assuming a mistake to have been made, it need not be repeated, and M. Achard showed conclusively that he is an artist of uncommon ability, whom we ought to welcome....*Figaro* has the following: On Saturday Signor Randegger's “Fridolin,” by far the most satisfactory production of last year in the way of dramatic cantatas, was played for the first time at the Crystal Palace. I shall not dilate on the value of the work, or the beauties of its composition. Signor Randegger already holds a very high position as a composer of sterling merit, and “Fridolin” is certainly his *chef d'œuvre*. The and vigor of the “Forge” music are worthy a far greater name, and “Fridolin,” one of the finest cantatas we have seen of late years, must long remain a standard work with amateur and other choral societies. The composer himself conducted, and the original cast, including Mlle. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Santley, Lloyd, and Cummings, sang the solos....Samuel Anderson Emery, comedian, is going through bankruptcy....The Paris newspapers say that M. Hostein has renewed his lease of the Châtelet Theatre, and is likely to give French opera there possibly by wife, Mme. Nilsson. Meanwhile M. Strakosch is to have the Italiens and M. Halanzier the New Opera-house. ....Glinka's “Life of the Czar” has been sung at the Dal Verme Theatre in Milan. The result was a *succès d'estime*....M. Offenbach had given a grand fête at the Gaiety Theatre to celebrate the hundredth performance of the revival of “Orphée aux Enfers. About 250 invitations had been issued, the guests comprising the artists of the theatre, several journalists, and a few friends. Among the persons present were Mmes. Schneider, Jaulin, Théo, MM. De Pène, Bischoffsheim, Stop, Grévin, Comte, &c. From a motive of delicacy the ladies' cards bore the mention that the costume of a peasant-girl was *de rigueur*, and by that means all cause of feminine rivalry was removed, and the fortunate actresses (in worldly goods) could not crush their humbler comrades by a display of expensive toilets....Verdi had arrived in Paris, having come to direct the rehearsals of his Manzoni “Requiem,” the first performance of which was to take place at the Opéra Comique in a few days....The Orpheonic Association of the Municipal Schools in Paris had just held its two annual sittings at the Circus in the Champs Elysées, one for the north bank of the river, and the other for that to the south. That institution has now been in existence for forty years, having during the last twenty had for Director M. Gounod, who, not being able to conciliate his official occupations with the attention required by his dramatic works, has abandoned the bâton of command to MM. Pasdeloup and Bazin....Miss Sophia Flora Heilbron, the well-known pianiste, announced her farewell concert, prior to her departure for the United States, for June 9, at Tavistock House, Tavistock square, London....Herr Leopold Auer, the well-known violinist, was last month married at St. Petersburg to the daughter of a wealthy Russian....Mme. Targueil had returned to Paris from a visit to Bordeaux and Toulouse, where she met with great success. Every evening the houses were crowded....Mme. Monbelli, the well-known singer, has retired from the operatic stage, and is immediately to become the wife of Gen. Bataille. She is, as is well known, a relation of M. Crémieux, a ci-devant member of the French Radical Government....Poor Mlle. Dejazet, who was reported better, is seriously ill. Her strength is, they say, quite exhausted, and her physicians insist that nothing but complete retirement from the stage will save her life. She is upward of seventy-six years old, and has been a favorite of the Parisian public for more than sixty years.....A letter from the Hague says: “The King of Holland, a great amateur of the fine arts, and himself a distinguished musician, has at this moment staying on a visit at his palace of Loo the princes of music and paint ng—M. Ambroise Thomas and M. Gérôme, who will not return to Paris before Saturday next. His Majesty complimented the author of 'Hamlet,' and asked him to execute some fragments of that opera”.....A child of ten years old, Benedetto Palmieri, of Naples, lately gave a piano concert at the Hotel of the Italian Legation at Peru, and obtained extraordinary success.... Some interesting details are given by the *Patriote Français* of the high salaries paid to members of the dramatic profession in Paris. The troupe of the Palais Royal (with the exception of the Francais, the only complete troupe in Paris) is cited as an example. M. Geoffroy takes 30,000 francs, and M. Brasseur 25,000 a year, with two months' *congé* for starring purposes. M. Gil Pérès takes 25,000 francs, Lhéritier 18,000, Hyacinthe 18,000, René Luguet 15,000, Lassonche 15,000, Pellerin 7,000, Calvin 5,000, Deschamps 5,000, Numa and Montbars each 4,000, and Bacaille 3,600 francs a year. Dieudonne, the well-known actor, returns from Russia with a guaranteed salary of 18,000 francs annually. The ladies are equally well paid, Mme. Alphonsine taking 20,000 francs a year. Mlles. Valerie, Bilhant, Linda Miette, and Lydie, receive 500 francs a month, and Georgette, Ollivier, and Reynolds 300 francs a month each. Mesdames Delille and Alice Regnault receive even still higher (!) salaries. The receipts of the theatre of the Palais Royal average 5,000 francs a night, and the shares of the company, who are the proprietors, lasted at 1,000 francs, are now quoted on the Bourse at 1,400 francs....A telegram dated June 3, and sent to the London *Daily Telegraph* runs as follows: “Great disappointment was experienced in Leamington last evening, on account of Mrs. Wybert Rousby and company being prevented from performing there. Mr. and Mrs. Rousby had been announced to appear at the Royal Music Hall in 'Mary Queen o' Scots,' and there was a large assemblage to witness their performance. At the hour appointed for the commencement, Mr. Duck posted the following notice: 'Notice.—The manager regrets to announce that in consequence of an illegal seizure of his property, consisting of wardrobes, &c., there will be no performance this evening.' The audience then left the building, expressing themselves annoyed. It appears that on the arrival in Leamington from Cheltenham of the company's boxes, thirty-five in number, they were seized by the Sheriff's officer, by order of the Trustee of the estate of a local jeweler, who a year ago made an arrangement with his creditors. Mr. Duck, the manager of the Theatre Royal, Bath, who had engaged the company, informed the Sheriff's officer that the properties were his, and that they had simply been addressed in the name of Rousby to keep them together, and that they might travel at less cost. The officer refused to deliver them. Mr. Duck offered to pay the amount of the debt under protest, but the officer refused to take it. The affair has caused much excitement and surprise. Each of the actors and actresses, eleven in number, made a personal claim to the property, and have threatened to bring actions for illegal seizure. They were left with nothing but what they wore. Mrs. Rousby was exceedingly grieved at the occurrence, and much sympathy was felt for her.”

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER TO A LADY FRIEND IN 1841.

The letter from Abraham Lincoln given below, was first published by the Louisville *Commercial* a few days ago, and is spoken of by that journal as follows: “It was written when he was a young man—in his thirty-second year—unknown to fame, but having already, by the exhibition of those qualities which gave him fame afterward, secured the esteem and confidence of the people among whom he lived, as was manifested by the fact that they had elected him to the Legislature and given him active and lucrative employment in his profession. The letter was written after returning from a short visit to Farmington, then the family residence of the Speeds, which he had made upon the invitation of Mr. Joshua F. Speed, at that time a resident of Illinois, between whom and Mr. Lincoln a cordial and intimate friendship had sprung up, which lasted during Mr. Lincoln's life. There are two matters mentioned in the letter which are referred to in several of the biographies of Mr. Lincoln which have been published, and which excreased a very considerable influence on his subsequent career. One of them was the encounter on the steam-boat with the gang of slaves on their way southward. During his celebrated canvass with Mr. Douglas he wrote to Mr. Joshua F. Speed that from the sight of those slaves his abolition sentiments had their beginning. The other is his reference to the present given him by the mother of the lady to whom he was writing. The gift was an Oxford Bible, and the donor was Mrs. Lucy G. Speed, whose death, at a ripe old age, occurred only a few months ago. Mr. Lincoln kept his promise to 'read it regularly,' and did not forget the giver, for one among the first things he did after his inauguration was to send to Mrs. Speed a photograph, on which he wrote that he sent it as a reminder of one to whom she had given an Oxford Bible twenty years before. The letter was found by Miss Speed in looking over some old papers a few days since, and we are sincerely obliged to her for the sight of it, and for the opportunity to lay it before our readers.” This is the letter:

BLOOMFIELD, Ill., Sept. 27, 1841.

Miss Mary Speed, Louisville, Ky.:

MY FRIEND: Having resolved to write to some of your mother's family, and not having the express permission of any one of them to do so, I have had some little difficulty in determining on which to inflict the task of reading what I now feel must be a most dull and silly letter; but when I remembered that you and I were something of cronies while I was at Farmington, and that while there I was under the necessity of shutting you up in a room to prevent your committing an assault and battery upon me, I instantly decided that you should be the devoted one. I assume that you have not heard from Joshua and myself since we left, because I think it doubtful whether he has written. You remember there was some uneasiness about Joshua's health when we left. That little indisposition of his turned out to be nothing serious; and it was pretty nearly forgotten when we reached Springfield. We got on board the steam-boat Lebanon in the locks of the canal, about 12 o'clock M. of the day we left, and reached St. Louis the next Monday at 8 P. M. Nothing of interest happened during the passage, except the various delays occasioned by the sand-bars be thought interesting. By the way, a fine example was presented on board the boat for contemplating the effect of condition upon human happiness. A gentleman had purchased twelve negroes in different parts of Kentucky, and was taking them to a farm in the South. They were chained six and six together. A small iron clevis was around the left wrist of each, and this fastened to the main chain by a shorter one, at a convenient distance from the others, so that the negroes were strung together precisely like so many fish upon a trot-line. In this condition they were being separated forever from the scenes of their childhood, their friends, their fathers and mothers, and brothers and sisters, and many of them from their wives and children, and going into perpetual slavery, where the lash of the master is proverbially more ruthless and unrelenting than any other where; and yet amid all these distressing circumstances, as we would think them, they were the most cheerful and apparently happy creatures on board. One whose offense—for which he had been sold—was an overfondness for his wife, played the fiddle almost continually, and the others danced, sang, cracked jokes, and played various games with cards from day to day. How true it is that “God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,” or, in other words that he renders the worst of human conditions tolerable, while he permits the best to be nothing better than tolerable. To return to the narrative. When we reached Springfield, I stayed but one day, when I started on this fodious circuit, where I now am. Do you remember my going to the city, while I was in Kentucky, to have a tooth extracted, and making a failure of it? Well, that same old tooth got to paining me so much that about a week since I had it torn out, bringing with it a bit of the jawbone, the consequence of which is that my mouth is now so sore that I can neither talk nor eat. I am literally “subsisting on savory remembrances”—that is, being unable to eat, I am living upon the remembrance of the delicious dishes of peaches and cream we used to have at your house. When we left Miss Fanny Henning was owing you a whipping, as I remember. Has she paid it yet? If she has, are you not convinced that she is one of the sweetest girls in the world? There is but one thing about her, so far as I could perceive that I would have otherwise than as it is—that is, something of a tendency to melancholy. This, let it be observed, is a misfortune—not a fault. Give her an assurance of my very highest regard when you see her. Is little Miss Eliza Davis at your house yet? If she is, kiss her “o'er and o'er again” for me. Tell your mother that I have not got her “present” with me, but I intend to read it regularly when I return home. I doubt not that it is really as she says, the best cure for the blues, could one but take it according to the truth. Give my respects to all your sisters (including Aunt Emma) and brothers. Tell Mrs. Peay, of whose happy face I shall long retain a pleasant remembrance, that I have been trying to think of a name for her homestead, but as yet cannot satisfy myself with one. I shall be very happy to receive a line from you soon after you receive this; and, in case you choose to favor me with one, address it to Charleston, Coles County, Ill., as I shall be there about the time to receive it.

Your sincere friend,
A. LINCOLN.

WINE IN CALIFORNIA.

Some Californians are predicting that their State will, before the end of this century, derive a larger annual income from the exportation of wine than of wheat. The San Francisco *Alta* says: “Our State has 30,000,000 vines, covering 45,000 acres, worth $4,500,000, and yet not one acre in two hundred of the land suitable for vineyards has been planted. From Mendocino to San Diego, the mountains of the Coast Range, and from Shasta to Bakersfield, the Sierra abound with situations better for wine than most of those now planted, but neglected because the planting or cultivation would be more expensive than in the clear and level valleys. Much of this land has little value for any other purpose; it is not strong enough for pasture or wheat; it is too dry for the orange; it is too gravelly or stony for varieties of fruit; and other varieties, including the olive, are too slow in coming into bearing for the means of the farmers. The grape, therefore, is the best reliance for its profit. The total area of California is 100,000,000 acres, and of that amount one-tenth is more valuable for vineyards than for any other purpose. These 10,000,000 acres are now yielding not more than twenty-five cents per acre annually, and, therefore, not worth more, practically, than $2 50 per acre, though much of the grape land is vainly seeking purchasers at $1 25. But under judicious legislation and good management it can be made worth $100 per acre, or twice as much as the present assessed value of all the taxable property of the State. The question arises whether we shall adopt a policy that will keep these lands worth $25,000,000, as they now are, or the other one that will, at no distant period, raise them to a value of $1,000,000,000. The vineyards of Gaul increased very slowly for five centuries after the first plantations were made there by the Romans; but now 7,000,000 French people derive their support from the wine industry of the country, and the time may come when 5,000,000 of persons will be maintained by the vineyards of California.”

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD TOPICS.

The second Brigade, Boston, Gen. Pearson commanding, will go into encampment, for ten days, on Aug. 25.

The Forty-ninth Regiment, Auburn, N. Y., Major Savary commanding, will assist in the celebration of Independence Day at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, Lieut. Gloster commanding, held its closing drill on Tuesday evening. A series of evolutions were performed with precision, and to the satisfaction of a large number of spectators from other companies.

Company F, Twelfth Regiment, will hold its annual picnic and exhibition of the silent drill at Lion Park, corner of One Hundred and Tenth street and Eighth avenue, on Wednesday, June 22. Music will be furnished by Dodworth's Band.

The annual excursion of Company I, Eighth Regiment, Capt. J. B. Lingham commanding, will take place to-morrow. The members and invited guests will embark on the steamer Virginia Seymour, at the foot of Eighth street, East River, at 8 A. M., and proceed around the Battery and up the North River to Excelsior Grove, on the Hudson, where a picnic will be held.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, First Division, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, proceeded to Harlem River Park on Wednesday last for rifle practice with its new carbines. The troop mustered about sixty men, who scored some very good points at 100 yards range. At the conclusion of the rifle practice the members and invited guests were entertained at a banquet by Capt. Klein, after which dancing was commenced and continued until midnight.

Battery B, Second Division, Major Timmes commanding, proceeded to Coline's shooting grounds with two six-pounders, on Thursday, for target practice. Each man was allowed two shots at a distance of 700 yards. The prizes in the contest were forty-five in number, the principal prize being a $50 greenback. The latter was won by Michael Weil. The number of shots fired was 126, of which one hit the “bull's-eye” and thirty-two counted.

Company H, First Battalion Infantry, Capt. Bruno commanding, has completed arrangements for an encampment at Whitestone, Long Island, in July. An election will be held in Company C of the same command for the purpose of choosing a First Lieutenant. The battalion is recuiting very well. Under an arrangement made by Col. Webster, the commander, the expense of a full-dress uniform and accoutrements is only $15 to the recruit, a reduction of $30 from the original cost.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Spencer commanding, on Monday evening proceeded to Williamsburg in accentance of an invitation extended by the Thirty-second Regiment, Col. Roehr commanding, of the latter city. The streets on the line of march were illuminated by a brilliant display of fire-works. On arrival at the armory, the Thirty-second entertained its guests at a sumptuous banquet. Although a number of lamps had been provided they were not required, as the gas company complied with a request to furnish gas for the occasion. The festivities were continued until a late hour.

A meeting of the Forty-seventh Regiment (Brooklyn) Veteran Association was held on Wednesday evening at the armory, when the final arrangements were made for the annual excursion of the corps, which will take place on Wednesday next to Great Neck. Capt. Lee Nutting, of Company I, in this command, is under arrest for violation of the code in permitting the use of his armory by “Monitor” Lodge of Good Templars for the purpose of holding a strawberry festival therein. Leonard Roessle has been appointed Marshal of this command, and an effort will now be made to collect dues from delinquent members.

The Second Brigade, N. G. S. N. J., paraded for review at New-Brunswick on Monday last. At 2 P. M. line was formed on George street, after which the brigade marched to the suburbs for review by the division commander, Major Gen. G. Mott. At 3 P. M. the reviewing-stand was passed by the various organizations in the following order: Seventh Regt., Col. A. L. Lorgo; Sixth, Col. W. J. Sewell; Third, Col. W. A. Morrell; Fourth Battalion, Major DeBois; Battery B, Capt. French, and Cavalry Troops A and B, Gov. Parker, who was a spectator, expressed his satisfaction with the handsome appearance and excellent marching of his men.

The First Division, Gen. Shaler, commanding, will parade on July 4. Line will be formed at 8 A. M., on the east side of Broadway, with the left resting on Broome street. The several organizations forming the division will parade in the following order: Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein, commanding; Washington Gray Troop, Capt. Wylie; Third Brigade, Gen. J. M. Varian; Battery B, Capt. Dana; Fifth Brigade, Gen. W. G. Ward; Battery K, Capt. J. N. Heubner; Second Brigade, Col. F. A. Conkling, Acting Commander; and Third Regiment Cavalry, Col. G. H. Budke, commanding. The line of march, reviewing point, and reviewing officer will be determined hereafter.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE. (Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LIMA, June 27, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Tuesday, July 7.
COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, July 18, at 12 noon.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
GREAT REPUBLIC....June 27
COLIMA....July 11
ALASKA....July 25
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.
Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.
For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC....SATURDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC....SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, June 24
STATE OF VIRGINIA......Wednesday, July 8
STATE OF GEORGIA......Wednesday, July 22
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
GLAMORGAN....June 13
PEMBROKE....June 27
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin....$55 currency.
Steerage....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy...Sat., June 27, 3 P.M. | Canada...July 11, 2:30 P. M.
Spain...July 4, 9 A. M. | Egypt...July 18, 9:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, Capt. ANDREWS.....Thursday, June 25, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, June 30.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, July 14,
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Australia, Sat'day, June 20	Bolivia, Tuesday...June 30
Ethiopia, Tuesday..June 23	Caledonia, Thurs'y, July 2
India, Thursday....June 25	Alexandria, Sat....July 4
Elysia, Saturday....June 27	California, Tues....July 7

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $30. STEERAGE, $20.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, SURMONT....Saturday...June 27
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ....Saturday...July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE....Saturday...July 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.
NOTE.—*Lengthened* steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the *French* line.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD....June 23, 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE....June 30, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. ——....July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN....July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE....July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD....Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, June 20, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, July 18, 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE, to and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway and pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DONAU, Capt. H. F. NEYNABER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 2 P.M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, on SATURDAY, June 20.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin....$120
Second cabin....72
Steerage....30
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wednesday, June 17	Calabria, Wednesday, July 8
Batavia, Saturday, June 20	*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15
Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24	Algeria, Saturday, July 18
*Russia, Wednesday, July 1	Cuba, Wednesday, July 22
China, Saturday, July 4	Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, June 24.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, June 27.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the offices of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
ATLAS....June 26
CLARIBEL....July 17
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ANDES....June 26
ETNA....July 7
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, June 23.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 30.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, July 7.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Wednesday, June 24
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)....June 27
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)....July 2
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)....July 9
For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for June contains fare and expenses for over 2,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF AND Glen Cove, Landing at Whitestone Each Way.—Sea Cliff House open, with excellent accommodations for 400 guests; superior bathing, boating, and fishing. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, at 8:30 A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. On and after June 25, the SEDGWICK will make two round trips daily, leaving Sea Cliff 6:45 A. M., and 3 P. M.; foot of Grand st., East River, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Large discount to Sabbath-school and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

A SUNDAY AND EVERY DAY EXCURSION between New-York, Astoria, Harlem, Morrisania, and High Bridge, landing at Grand st., 9th st., Rabenstien's Park, Christ's Park, Karl's Park; connecting with boats for High Bridge. Steamers HARLEM, MORRISANIA, and SHADY SIDE. Leave Fulton Market slip every forty-five minutes during the day for the above places. Sunday-schools and pic-nic parties carried on reasonable terms. C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

TO CHARTER.—SALOON STEAMERS WILLIAM COOK, WYOMING and G. T. OLYPHANT, for large or small parties. Barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, CHICAGO, J. R. BALDWIN, and REPUBLIC. Excelsior Park, Oriental, Eagleswood, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings. H. R. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island, and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents. J. & E. MYERS.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M.; landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FISHERMEN, IF YOU WANT TO LOSE A thirty-pound fish, don't use FORSTER'S IMPROVED GIMP GUT. No. 25 Delancey st.

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK-BOOK LOST.
Bank-book No. 378,159, of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 19th day of July, 1874, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; pier foot of Christopher st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 80 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.
Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th, returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip) EVERY SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 9th st., at 9:05, and 33d st., at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

A SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—Steam-boat THOS. P. WAY will leave foot Barclay street, North River, on SUNDAY, June 21, at 8 A. M., 24th st., 8.15 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, arrive in New-York at 6 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY—SUNDAY EVENING BOAT, Citizens' Line steamer, leaves Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st., every SUNDAY, at 6 P. M., connecting with morning trains at Albany and Troy for all points North and West. Passage, $1 50.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 5:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:10 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington: at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 21, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The New Summer Resort, Woodsburg Pavilion,

WOODSBURG, L. I.
This entirely new, beautiful, and commodious hotel, situated at Woodsburg, two and a half miles from Rockaway, South Side, Long Island, sixteen miles from New-York, having been greatly enlarged and magnificently equipped, is now one of the finest and most complete hotels in the State, and as a family resort cannot be equaled for its accommodations, will be opened June 1.
Those desiring a delightfully cool and pleasant Summer home will find in this house superior attractions, having a view of the ocean for twenty miles, being entirely new and replete with all modern conveniences found in any city hotel, such as gas, water in every room, hot and cold water baths, and steam heat throughout.
Surf and still-water bathing within a few moments' walk. Fine drives, with carriages for guests, fishing and boating on the bay. Location and climate unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. The house will be kept in strictly first-class style. Liberal terms will be offered to those wishing to engage rooms for the season.
Fine stables for private teams attached to the hotel.
The house is accessible by the South-side Railroad of Long Island, also Long Island Railroad via Ocean Point. Trains leave every two hours, arriving at Woodsburg in one hour; South-side Railroad, from Grand and Roosevelt sts.; Long Island Railroad, 34th st. and Peck slip. For time-table see daily papers. Terms—$15 to $18 per week; $3 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

RENOVO HOTEL.—A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy Summer resort on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; also located on the west branch of the Susquehannah River, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery; with fine trouting streams in the vicinity, will open for boarders June 22; accommodations first-class and charges reasonable; trains leave from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 8:30 P. M. and 12 night, arriving at Renovo at 11 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The route to Renovo is one of the most attractive and picturesque Summer trips that can be enjoyed. Excursion tickets at reduced rates for sale at Nos. 526, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House. For rooms and rates, apply to R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Renovo, Clinton County, Penn.

SOUND VIEW HOUSE, MAMARONECK, Westchester County, N. Y.—Lawn twenty acres, overlooking Long Island and surrounding country, now open and complete in all its appointments for permanent and transient guests; newly furnished, and possessing modern improvements; adapted for family boarders and gentlemen doing business in City; half mile from depot; thirty minutes from Harlem Bridge on Port Chester Railroad; thence boats to Peck slip; forty-five minutes from Grand Central Depot, via N. Y. and N. H. Railroad; boating, fishing, &c. Address as above, or DINGEE, PORTER & CO. No. 111 Broadway, or No. 2,308 3d av.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERSIGNED, formerly of the Atlantic House, Newport, R. I., has taken for the present season the hotel at OAKLAND BEACH, Warwick, R. I., and will open the same to the public July 1. This hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points. Steam-boat communication with Providence four times each way daily. Application by mail will receive prompt attention. GEORGE A. HAZARD, Providence, R. I.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE,

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
This elegant hotel at the finest sea-side resort in the country, will be opened July 1. A descriptive circular of the place, with terms for board, routes for reaching it, &c., will be sent on application to H. M. BROWNELL, Parker House, New-Bedford, Mass., or Sea-view House, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

BELMONT HALL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Now open; put in fine order; fronts the Bay; enlarged with number of fine rooms, newly and handsomely furnished; two blocks from landing; thirty minutes by boat, every half hour from Dey st. and Battery. Single gentlemen, $10 per week; liberal rates to families.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.
BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

LAUREL HOUSE,

CAUTERSKILL FALLS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
This celebrated resort is now open for guests.
Carriages, and an authorized agent, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.
J. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—OPEN June 1. Reached by Mary Powell, J. W. Baldwin, and T. Cornell, and the Albany day boats; also by Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck, New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked by Erie and Walkill Valley Railway to the hotel.
JOHN E. LASHER, Woodstock, N. Y.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, twenty minutes' drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. A suite of rooms and a new cottage with board in hotel or private table. Particulars at No. 45 5th av.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND, IS NOW OPEN FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS, situated on the Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island, on line of the South Side Railroad, within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York; good yachting, fishing, gunning; also, pleasant drives and well-shaded walks; rooms large and airy; good table at moderate prices. For terms, &c., address WAINWRIGHT & MURRAY, Proprietors.
N. B.—Good livery attached to hotel.

THOMSON HOUSE, AT KANE, PENN., ON THE Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, situated on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,000 feet above the sea, will open for Summer guests, June 22. Trains leave from the foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 8:30 P. M. and 10 o'clock night, arriving at Kane at 3:25 P. M. and 9:15 P. M. For rooms and rates, apply to R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Kane, McKean County, Penn.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.
AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J.—This is one of the most popular Summer resorts in the country; scenery wild and picturesque; remarkably healthy; no mosquitoes; fine lawn and pleasure grounds; all appointments first-class.
P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

CHAMBERLIN'S HOTEL,

RAHWAY, N. J.
One hour from New-York; thirty trains per day; near depot. Families and single gentlemen can be furnished with board, with gas, hot and cold water, bath room, at moderate prices. WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
WM. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR a few more families at elegant WAGNER MANSION; mountain air, boating, fishing, croquet lawn. $10 and upwards. References. Apply to B., Tyson's, No. 745 6th av.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Opens June 15; pure mountain air; no mosquitoes, extensive lawn, fine drives. Take parlor-cars on Morris and Essex Railroad, 4:10 train.
J. WARREN COLEMAN.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—For pamphlet descriptive of the attractive Summer resorts and boarding places on the Erie Railway within 100 miles of New-York, apply at Erie Offices, Nos. 241, 529, or 957 Broadway.

COLUMBIA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, near Hudson, N. Y.—This water is universally regarded as the best combination of healthy ingredients of any in the country; fine air; beautiful grove; best references given. C. R. NASH.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO County, N. Y., will open June 15. Parties desiring circulars, or wishing to engage rooms, will address D. P. PETERS, Hotel Fenimore.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, now open; twenty minutes from New-York by rail or boat; special rates made with families.
Address R. McMICHAEL.

CRARYVILLE HOTEL, ON LINE OF HARLEM Railroad; superb scenery, fine trout fishing.
Address B. N. CRARY, Manager.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE, (FORMERLY COOPER COTtage,) Long Branch, N. J., has been enlarged and refurnished; is now open. Terms reasonable.
GEORGE B. BORTON.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Platz, N. Y.

WESTBROOK HOUSE, KINGSTON, TOWNSEND, Proprietor.—Elegant grounds, accommodations; Catskill mountain scenery; $10 weekly; leave Mary Powell, Baldwin, Cornell. Apply WESTBROOK, No. 5 Beekman st., Room No. 7.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island, now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

Major CHAS. W. BARKER, Auctioneer.
SPEED. PEDIGREE. SPEED.
FOURTH GREAT POSITIVE SALE OF THE MOST FASHIONABLY-BRED TROTTING STOCK IN AMERICA.
THE PROPERTY OF COL. A. H. TAYLOR, AT TAYLOR'S STOCK FARM, CENTRAL VALLEY, NEAR TURNER'S, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., ON THURSDAY, JUNE 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
The STOCK COMPRISES FIFTY head of stallions, brood mares, colts, and fillies, the get of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Volunteer, Florida, Aberdeen, Middletown, Beely Denton, Toronto Chief, Long Island Black Hawk, Rich's Jupiter, Tycoon, Harry Clay, Hamperion, Jonesboro', &c., &c.
A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE, via Erie Railroad, on day of sale from foot of Chambers st., at 9 A. M., returning immediately after sale.
CATALOGUES CAN BE OBTAINED AT BARKER'S City Auction Mart and New-York Tattersall's, corner of Broadway and 39th st., or of Col. A. H. TAYLOR, Turner's, Orange County, N. Y.
SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OR POSTPONEMENT.

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND BRIDLES, Linen Sheets, Lap Dusters; Victoria Kersey Blankets for Summer $7 each, regular price, $12. My harness are all hand made; a good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., and Nos. 21 and 23 College place.

I HAVE A FEW MORE WAGONS FOR SALE, my own make, that I am closing out at reduced prices. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, Corner 127th st. and 3d av.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

FOR SALE—A FAIR OF BRIGHT BAYS, FIFTEEN hands and upward, moderately fast, suitable for a young gentleman or pony phaeton; also, Brewster top wagon and Wood Gibson harness. Apply at FAGAN'S, No. 106 West 22d st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

EAST 61ST ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK—A private family, owning their house, no other boarders, would let, with board, their entire second floor, with exclusive use of bath, closets, &c., on the floor, to a small family who would be permanent, at a fair price. Address Box No. 2,793, Post Office. First-class references exchanged.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or separate, with or without private table: house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; apartments can be secured for the Winter.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th Avs.—Good accommodations, with first-class board, for good class people only, $2 and $2 50 per day; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished, for families or single gentlemen, with good board; terms moderate; references.

TWO LARGE, AIRY, CONNECTING ROOMS, second floor, with board, at Summer prices; also, hall room, with closet. No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.,
First house from 5th av., a handsome suite of rooms to let with board, separately or together; family small; terms moderate. References exchanged.

NO. 38 EAST 26TH ST., ADJOINING UNION League Club.—Furnished rooms, without board; rooms on first floor, with bath: house completely renovated; newly furnished; references.

NO. 1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, fronting the most beautiful Park in the City, a desirable Summer residence richly furnished; rooms to let with board.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST of 5th av.; elegantly-furnished double and single rooms, with or without board; delightful airy location; reference.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

A PARLOR FLOOR, (THREE LARGE ROOMS,) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; also single room. No. 36 East 20th st.

FIFTEEN BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at farm-house near Catskill Mountains: price, $10. Address C. BLOOM, Catskill.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with nice rooms and good board. Call and see. No. 303 East 36th st., first floor.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent handsomely-furnished rooms, singly or en suite, without board.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD at Summer prices; references exchanged. No. 51 East 21st st.

NO. 16 LIVINGSTONE PLACE, STUYVESANT square. Rooms to let, with or without board.

NO. 58 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms in a private family.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FAMILY HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE.—NEWLY and elegantly refitted and furnished; first-class in every respect; large airy rooms; the most accessible, healthy and desirable country house in the vicinity of this City. Only 40 minutes; fifty trains a day; boating, bathing, fishing, billiards, beautiful drives, splendid shade; 200 feet broad piazza. Very favorable terms. Photograph and particulars with A. G. DARWIN, No. 229 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD.—A FEW persons can be accommodated with board at one of the most delightful residences in this charming place; house large, within five minutes' of depot, overlooking the Sound, and has modern improvements; grounds well shaded; fruit, &c., in abundance. Particulars with COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

AT BEULAH, LONG ISLAND.—EXCELLENT board; milk, vegetables; stabling; well shaded; pine region; near ocean. A novel feature is the tents, which may be hired for any time. Apply to E. LANGDON, No. 279 4th av., or Mr. KAMPING, No. 77 Cedar st.

COUNTRY BOARD—MORRISTOWN, N. J.; FIRST class board and very desirable accommodations can be had for a season of eleven weeks from June 25; references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 367.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT ORANGE, N. J., TO let—Large airy room with first-class board, within five minutes' walk of depot; house pleasantly situated, with fine lawn and shade; terms reasonable. Address A. B. C., Orange, N. J.

PERSONS LOOKING FOR PLEASANT, AIRY rooms, shady grounds, fine drives, with good board, boating, and fishing facilities, can find them at a farm-house near Bridghampton. Address M. R., Watermills, Long Island.

STAMFORD, CONN.—BOARD IN A PLEASANT farm house; fine stream of water on grounds; good fishing; fifteen minutes from depot; shade, fruit, vegetables, milk, and eggs abundant. Address M. L. DUNN, Stamford.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—EXCELLENT BOARD, extra large rooms, delightful situation; croquet lawn, garden, stabling, &c.; terms from $8, $10, $12, $15, each. Address Mrs. A., Post office, or South st., Morristown, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson.—Grounds large, well shaded; fine river view. Apply to Mrs. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JNO. J. ANGEVENE, Bank of the Republic.

COUNTRY BOARD IN BERKSHIRE COUNTY and other locations, near and remote from City. Full particulars obtained at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

FORT WASHINGTON, OVERLOOKING Hudson River; beautiful shaded grounds; excellent board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SEVEN AND A HALF miles above White Plains; large house, well shaded; vegetables, fruits, &c. Apply at No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD ON THE line of the Erie Railway not over twenty miles from New-York; location must be pleasant and healthful, and on high ground. Address, giving full particulars, A. H. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF SIX (WHO WILL give and require the best references) desire good board within an hour's ride of the City. Address Post Office Box No. 5,555.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.
Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.
Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

Storage and Auction House,

No. 19 Washington Place.
Apply to J. T. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, or on the premises.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

P. T. BARNUM....PROPRIETOR.
W. C. COUP....GEN'L MANAGER.
S. H. HURD....SUP'T AND TREAS.
B. S. KELLOGG....ASS'T TREASURER.
DAN CASTELLO....DIRECTOR OF AMUSEMENTS.
JAS. M. NIXON....SUP'T OF AMUSEMENTS.
F. WHITTAKER....ASS'T SUP'T OF AMUSEMENTS.
C. W. FULLER....GENERAL AGENT.
F. A. BARTLETT....SUP'T OF EXCURSIONS.
DR. L. B. WOODS....PURCHASING AGENT.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
DOORS OPEN AT 1:30 AND 7.
THE GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS MOVES PROMPTLY AT 2:30 AND 8.
THE COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN AMERICA.
WINDOWS UPON EVERY SIDE, ADMITTING PERFECT VENTILATION THROUGHOUT THE VAST STRUCTURE.
A WEEK OF NOVELTIES UNIQUE, INTERESTING, AND INSTRUCTIVE.
NO ABATEMENT OF THE BRILLIANT PROGRAMME, BUT MANY IMPORTANT ADDITIONS THERETO.
TWENTY-FOUR NEW ENGLISH THOROUGHBREDS, TRAINED EXPRESSLY FOR THE GREAT RUNNING RACES AT THE HIPPODROME.
AN EXCITING FLAT RACE BY SIX OF THE MOST SKILLFUL RIDERS IN THE COMPANY, VIZ: THE BEAUTIFUL AND DARING
MISS ALICE COSTEYRENA,
MAUD OSWALD, ANNIE YATES,
MARY MASON, ANNIE DAVIS,
MARY WALSH.
TO THE WINNER OF THE MOST RACES IN THE ABOVE SERIES OF CONTESTS, THERE WILL BE PRESENTED, SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, A VALUABLE PRIZE, AS A RECOGNITION OF SKILL AND BRAVERY.
BRILLIANT HURDLE RACES BY ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN LADIES.
ROMAN CHARIOT AND STANDING RACES, PONY CHARIOT RACES, WITH LILIPUTIAN DRIVERS, &c.
FOR PARTICULARS, SEE PROGRAMME.
THE FAMOUS DONNYBROOK FAIR, AND THE LANCASHIRE RACES.
MLLE. VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE LOFTY WIRE.
ALL OF THE ABOVE, WITH NUMEROUS GYMNASTIC AND TRAPEZE ACTS, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AMONG THE NEW FEATURES IN THE WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE, IS THE MONSTER BLACK RHINOCEROS FROM THE RIVER NILE, WEIGHING 9,500 POUNDS, EXCEEDING BY 2,200 POUNDS, THE FAMOUS SPECIMEN NOW UPON EXHIBITION IN LONDON.
BOX-OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
ATHLETIC GAMES.
THE GRAND CARNIVAL OF AMATEUR ATHLETES will commence FRIDAY EVENING, June 26, continuing, AFTERNOON and EVENING, one week. Printed rules and list of prices furnished by addressing "COMMITTEE ATHLETIC GAMES," ROMAN HIPPODROME. The several acts assigned for each exhibition will not detract from, but be introduced in ADDITION TO, THE REGULAR PROGRAMME.
The Athletic Games proper will be succeeded, July 6, by a series of WALKING MATCHES by the LETTER CARRIERS of New-York and adjacent cities, open to all Letter Carriers in the employ of the United States Government.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY EVENING, June 22, 1874.
GRAND EXTRA FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF Signor SALVINI to the United States in Shakespeare's renowned tragedy OTHELLO.
The sale of seats begins Friday, 19th inst., at the Academy of Music; box seats, $2 50; parquet and balcony, $2; general admission, $1; gallery, 50 cents.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF THE
COURT OF DEATH,
BY REMBRANDT PEALE.
On exhibition at the LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st.
Br. COLTON will give a descriptive lecture on the painting every evening at 8:30.
Open from 10 to 6, and 8 to 10. Admission 25 cents.

THE COMET PLAINLY AND BEAUTIFULLY seen every clear evening, from 9 to 10, through a good telescope, on the top of No. 143 East 13th st., one door west of 3d av., for 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES—Examinations for admission to the School of Mines of Columbia College will be held on MONDAY, June 22, at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WEST TISBURY, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
Send for circular.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

$2 50.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, spelling, $5 each. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery. Up-town college removed to No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st.; day and evening all Summer.

PHONOGRAPHY COLLEGE, 23D ST., CORNER 6th av.; private lessons. Reference: James E. Munson, author, No. 34 Park row.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, A THOROUGH, EXPERIENCED teacher, competent to teach the highest French classes, wishes an engagement for the Fall. Special care to conversation. Address MADAME, No. 348 West 31st st.

A YOUNG LADY, COLLEGE GRADUATE, desires a position as visiting or resident governess, or to travel; can teach all the higher branches, including music. Address X. Y., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

SUPERIOR TEACHERS IN EVERY BRANCH of instruction; efficient matrons and house-keepers obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"HOW MONEY IS LOST AND MADE IN Wall Street."—A comprehensive pamphlet on stocks, privileges, &c., containing explanation of stock terms and abbreviations; memorable events in ten years; highest and lowest prices in ten years; compiled by Lapsley & Bazley, No. 74 Broadway. To be had of Brentano, No. 33 Union Square; news stands, Fifth Avenue, Windsor, Gilsey, and Grand Central Hotels.

HYDROPHOBIA CAN BE CURED BY A course of Thomsonian treatment, full directions of which are only to be found in BROWN'S RECEIPT-BOOK, containing 500 other valuable receipts. For sale by all news-dealers. Price, 25 cents. The New-York *Day Book* says: "It is the best and cheapest book published for the money." Sent prepaid. Address Dr. BROWN, No. 697 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 o'clock
LAST WEEK Of the engagement of MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ.
MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1874, AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Will be presented a new dramatisation of Mrs. Wood's very popular emotional romance of
EAST LYNNE,
With Miss Le Clercq in the dual characters of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine
APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ.
ONLY "EAST LYNNE" MATINEE, SATURDAY, June 27.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 25, 1874, Annual benefit of DAN BRYANT, on which occasion a most attractive programme will be presented. DAN BRYANT IN IRISH COMEDY and ORIGINAL ETHIOPIAN SPECIALTIES, assisted by many TALENTED DRAMATIC ARTISTS, together with BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
The performance will consist of Mr. John Brougham's serio-comic Irish drama of the IRISH EMIGRANT, with Dan Bryant for the first time in five years in this City, in his great impersonation of TIM O'BRIEN.
Entertainment by BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Concluding with the famous Bryant Hibernian specialty of HANDY ANDY.
Hand Andy, with Irish song and dance....DAN BRYANT
Seats may be secured at the Box-office Booth's Theatre, Box-office Bryant's Opera-house, Ticket Office Fifth Avenue Hotel and Grand Central Hotel.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 22, FIRST NIGHT OF THE SUMMER SEASON, will be presented with a BRILLIANT CAST, For the first time here, Mr. Bartley Campbell's highly successful play,
PERIL; OR, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.
Characters by Messrs. McKEE RANKIN, M. C. KENNEDY, H. W. MONTGOMERY, BELVIL RYAN, H. W. MITCHELL, E. S. RUSSELL, EDWARD MARBLE, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, and Misses ADA GILMAN, MAY ROBERTS, and AUGUSTA RAYMOND.
New scenery by Mr. Richard Marston, ON THE BEACH AT LONG BRANCH. A VIEW OF THE CITY BY THE SEA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. SKELETON HAND.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 2 and 8 P. M. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. The new sensation drama entitled, The SKELETON HAND, SKELETON HAND, as originally produced at this establishment. First appearance of Mr. J. R. GRISMER. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
MONDAY, June 29, first appearance here of Hon. WM. F. CODY, better known as BUFFALO BILL, in the great sensation, THE SCOUT OF THE PLAINS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH....Manager
MONDAY EVENING, June 22, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, The last London sensation, A WOMAN OF THE WORLD.
All the old favorites in the cast.
Miss MAGGIE WESTON, Change Vocalist.
The CARROLLS, in Musical Mixtures.
FRANK JONES in Eccentric Banjo Solos.
New farce, entitled A RACE FOR DINNER.
This week everything new, fresh, and sparkling.
In active preparation, an original sensation drama, SUNBEAM.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS EVENING, June 21, at 8, THEODORE THOMAS' SIXTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
When a very brilliant and attractive programme will be performed.
ADMISSION TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, $1 and $2, according to location.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THURSDAY.

THEO. THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS, On THURSDAY EVENING, June 25, at 8.
THEODORE THOMAS' ANNUAL BENEFIT, when among other novelties will be performed TONE-PICTURES, for Orchestra, (new,) CARL-STOER, To Schiller's poem, "The Song of the Bell." Bulwer's translation of the poem will be made by Miss KATE FIELD.
ADMISSION TICKETS—ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra; can be had ON AND AFTER MONDAY at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at No. 701 Broadway, and at the office of Central Park Garden.

THE COLOSSEUM,

Broadway and 35th st., open from 1 to 5 and 7 to 10, LONDON BY NIGHT. LONDON BY NIGHT. THE EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF A MIDNIGHT THUNDER STORM. LIGHTNING, THUNDER, AND RAIN. Prof. TOBIN'S INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING LECTURES, and numerous other attractions. Admission, $1; no extras; children half price.

JONES' WOOD COLOSSEUM.

Entrance on East Side Boulevard, above 66th st.
SUNDAY, June 21, 1874,
FIFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT BY DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND, (Fifty Musicians,) and the NINTH REGIMENT DRUM CORPS, Under Drum Major G. W. HILL. Solos by Messrs. B. C. BENT, SCHMITZ, DE CARLO, MORELLI, DILLER, CAPPA. Concert commencing at 3 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS; LADIES FREE.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

Lessee....C. R. THORNE, Sr.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, and every evening during the week, and Saturday matinée at 2, first times of an entire new play, in five acts, entitled THE TWO SISTERS, OR THE DEFORMED.
With new local scenery, and cast with an additional company, the above play will introduce the checkered scenes of City life among the high and low, rich and poor, of New-York.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

LETTER-CARRIERS' WALK.—OPEN TO every letter-carrier in the employ of the United States Government, except professional walkers. For particulars and printed rules address Committee Athletic Games, Barnum's Roman Hippodrome.

MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

BATTERY TO HARLEM RIVER IN TWENTY MINUTES.
A public mass-meeting of business men, property-owners, tax-payers, and citizens generally, will be held at the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, on
Monday, June 22, at 12:30 o'clock.
or immediately on the close of the sales of that day, to ask the Governor to sign such City Rapid Transit bills now in his hands as, without injury to the City or its people, promise immediate execution, and especially to sign the GREENWICH ELEVATED EXTENSION BILL, so that the road already partially completed may be fully finished, if possible, within the coming year.
A prominent citizen will preside, and many representative men of ability are expected to present their views on the subject. A statement from the Greenwich Road will be read at the meeting.
W. B. OGDEN, President North Side Association.
WM. R. MARTIN, President West Side Association.
F. B. THURBER, Sec'y N. Y. Cheap Transp't Ass'n. (Indorsing Greenwich Elevated Road only.)
S. B. CHURCH, Chairman Executive Committee, New York Rapid Transit Association.
JAMES B. COLGATE, President Gold Exchange.
WM. E. DODGE, GEO. H. BLODHEAD, FRANKLIN HOMER.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 3 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH ON INSTALLMENTS, OR TO RENT.—First-class new 7 and 7⅓ octave, rosewood, agraffe piano-fortes, latest improvements and fully guaranteed; beautiful rosewood piano and stool, (sacrifice;) also parlor organs. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

A $450 WEBER PIANO FOR $260.—A $600 pedal, 2-bank, 10-stop Organ for $200; 7-octave piano, rent $4. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st., near 5th av.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD BOND FORGERY.

THE JURY DISAGREE AND ARE DISCHARGED—THE PRISONER REMOVED TO THE TOMBS.

The jury in the case of Andrew L. Roberts, charged with the forgery of Central Railroad bonds, failed to agree, and were discharged from further consideration of the case at 4:30 o'clock yesterday. At 10:30 o'clock on Friday night, the jury having failed up to that time to agree, Judge Brady took a recess until 10:30 yesterday morning, leaving the jurors locked up for the night. At the opening of the court yesterday it was found that they yet failed to agree, and were without any prospect of agreement, but the Judge directed them to retire to their room for further deliberation. At about 3:30 in the afternoon, the jury was again brought into court, and were still without any prospect of an agreement. They expressed to the court then a unanimous request to be discharged. Judge Brady reminded them that the trial was an expensive one to the County, and, as they were intelligent men who had the evidence before them, he thought his duty required him to keep them still longer.

One of the jurors inquired whether, if there was positive evidence that Roberts had possession of the false seal, they might infer from circumstantial evidence that he either impressed or caused it to be impressed on the bond named in the indictment; and whether, if they inferred either, they would be justified in finding him guilty?

To this the court replied that they could, and that it was not necessary for them to find the whole bond to have been a forgery, the causing of a single false signature being enough. The jury then retired, and were engaged in deliberation for about another hour. Returning to court, it was found they had not yet agreed on a verdict, and they announced to the court that there was no prospect of an agreement. One of the jurors said there seemed to be a settled purpose not to agree. Another juror also arose and was about to make some explanation, but he was stopped by the Judge, who said unless under very rare and peculiar circumstances the discussions in the jury-room must be held inviolate. The Judge then gave expression to the extreme unwillingness he felt to discharge them until they had made further efforts to agree. The settled purpose not to agree, as one of their number had expressed it, was not the spirit which should prevail in the jury-box.

Other jurors followed in giving their opinion that an agreement was impossible, not from any fixed determination not to agree, but because of the utterly irreconcilable methods of different jurors in judging of the testimony.

After some further discussion between the court and jurors as to the possibility of an agreement, Judge Brady concluded that further detention of the jury in consideration of the case would be useless, and unwillingly, as he said, discharged them.

The jurors persisted in refusing to disclose how they stood, but from the most reliable sources accessible it was learned that they stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. When the jury had been discharged, Mr. Purdy, one of the prisoner's counsel, requested the Judge to instruct the members that they were no longer restrained from telling matters connected with their discussion of the case. This Judge Brady refused, and, moreover, it turned out that the jurors themselves had already entered into a compact with each other not to disclose anything which had occurred in the jury-room.

The prisoner was remanded to the Tombs.

MODEL YACHT RACING AT PROSPECT PARK.

The annual regatta of the Prospect Park Model Yacht Club took place yesterday afternoon, and the occasion was distinguished by the appearance of a number of miniature yachts of varied architecture. The general length of the craft does not exceed sixty inches, and they are constructed solely with the view to improve the speed and sea-going qualities of vessels of this description. By most naval architects it is deemed that the qualities of excellence which develop themselves in the model will be proportionately apparent in the yacht from which it is constructed, and that the miniature which succeeds in the pond, if enlarged to the proper dimensions, will carry off the palm on the ocean. In England and France model-yacht races are especially favored, and the Prince of Wales is Commodore of one club whose races come off on the Serpentine. Yesterday's proceedings at Prospect Park were witnessed by numerous ship-builders, the only persons, apparently, who took any special interest in the result. Capt. Coffin, the well-known nautical writer, was selected as Umpire and Judge. The entries for the first race were the Hurricane, 61 inches, Mr. Grant, proprietor; Osceola, 63 inches, Mr. Conkling; Emma, 70 inches, Mr. Northrop; Yankee Traveler, 69 inches, Mr. Pease; Wanderer, 56 inches, Capt Smith; America, 44½ inches, Mr. Good; and Jersey, 65 inches, Mr. L. Wells. Only six of these boats could compete, and one to be chosen by "tossing," was to race with the winner. The Osceola was drawn as the boat to race with the winner, but in this race, and the contest with the Osceola, the Wanderer was the victor. The second race took place between the Peerless, the Hurricane, the Osceola, and the Jersey, the Peerless winning.

Another race was to have taken place, but in consequence of the lateness of the hour, it was postponed.

A DWELLING RANSACKED.

During Thursday night last the dwelling No. 85 Lexington avenue, in which reside Ex-Recorder James M. Smith, his son, Police Justice Smith, of the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, and their families, was entered and robbed by a gang of adroit burglars. Mrs. Smith and her daughter-in-law left the City about two weeks ago, and went to visit some friends in Baltimore. During their absence the house was left in charge of the coachman, who, however, did not sleep on the premises. He was instructed to inform the Police that the house had been vacated for the Summer, but this he failed to do. Mr. Smith visited the house at about 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and everything was then in perfect order. He returned at about the same time on Friday afternoon, and then discovered that during the interval between his two visits the house had been entered and robbed by burglars. The thieves gained access to the house by forcing open a rear basement door with a "jimmy," and they then most thoroughly ransacked the house. They forced open all wardrobes and bureau drawers in the bedrooms, and carried off all the wearing apparel, laces, &c., they could find; also all the clothing of the Ex-Recorder and his son. The value of the property stolen is estimated at between $5,000 and $6,000. The Police were yesterday notified of the robbery, and are making every exertion to secure the thieves and the property.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE MUDDLE.

For several weeks past the new Court-house Commissioners have been engaged in an effort to procure an office in that building. The difficulty is said to have been owing to a conflict of jurisdiction between the board and Commissioner Van Nort, who claims that the consolidation law gives him the charge and control of all property used by the City for official purposes. In this unexpected state of affairs the Commissioners met and adopted a resolution directing their clerk, Mr. Morrison, to have the room formerly occupied by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors opened for their use. In accordance with these instructions, Mr. Morrison procured a locksmith, who soon effected an entrance by a suitable key. The Commissioners then took possession of the room, which they intend to hold. Late in the afternoon the Department of Public Works was notified of the facts by one of the new Court-house employes, but Commissioner Van Nort was absent. It is said that that gentleman will take legal proceedings to-morrow with a view to dispossess the Court-house board, which it should be said also claims exclusive charge of the building.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A "BALLOONIST."

Prof. Fisher, the aeronaut, who accompanies the auctioneer, Jere. Johnson, Jr., in his excursions for the sale of suburban real estate, met with an exciting adventure on Thursday evening, at the close of a sale at Whitestone. He had ascended to the height of about 800 feet, when his balloon, "The City of Vienna," burst and descended with fearful rapidity. Every one who witnessed the spectacle expected to see the Professor dashed to the ground with fatal violence, but, fortunately, just as he had descended to within twenty feet of the earth, a friendly gust of wind carried the balloon off in a slanting direction, and he, with great presence of mind, leaped from the ring attached to the netting, and alighted upon his feet unhurt. The collapsed balloon was secured with considerable difficulty.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S RETURN.

Mayor Havemeyer returned from the coal regions late yesterday afternoon. On his arrival he called upon the acting Mayor, Mr. Vance, at the City Hall, and announced that he would be ready to resume his official duties Monday, when he will probably preside at a special meeting of the Board of Apportionment, the call for which was prepared yesterday....It is said that two members of the board—Messrs. Vance and Wheeler—have sent a communication to the Controller respecting the estimates.

REISSUE OF RAILROAD BONDS.

The bondholders of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad Company met yesterday in the Drexel Building, at the office of their counsel, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan. The company being involved propose to make a new mortgage upon the entire road, and exchange a portion of the new issue for the old bonds, and with the surplus complete the road. The President of the road made a statement to the bondholders to the effect that, if the proposal of the company was acceded to, he had no doubt that the road would be completed, and that investors would realize a handsome profit. It was finally resolved to agree to the proposition of the company, and a committee was appointed to wait upon all holders of bonds not represented and secure their co-operation.

THE ALCYONE BOAT CLUB.

The annual regatta of the "Alcyone" Boat Club, of Brooklyn, took place in Gowann's Bay yesterday afternoon. At 3:30 P. M., the invited guests, to the number of 800, embarked on the steamer William Cook, at the foot of Montague street. The steam-tug Chief was provided for the Judges and members of the press. The two boats at once proceeded to the Bay, arriving at 4 o'clock. The course was from a point opposite the foot of Court street straight away two miles to Stewart's dock. The first race was between two six oared gigs, 42 feet long and 30 inches wide: The Blonde—Harry T. Frost, stroke; Wm. J. Oliver, Wm. Tyron, Thomas G. Wells, C. T. Ulrich, Wm. T. Lawrence, Wm. B. Cromwell, coxswain; and the Brunette—Samuel P. Pope, stroke; Frank H. Howland, Abram Allen, Jr., F. D. Green, Wm. Humphrey, E. C. Lockwood, Richard C. Field, coxswain. At 4:20 the start was made at a signal by the Judge, Mr. Wm. U. Tupper, on board the Chief. The two boats got away at the same moment, and kept together about two-thirds of the distance, both crews rowing with a long, steady stroke, at a rate varying from thirty-seven to thirty-nine strokes per minute. At a point near the stake-boat the crew of the Blonde made a spurt, and passed the line about a length ahead, in 12 minutes 21 seconds, the Brunette following four seconds later. The contestants were accompanied over the course by the Wm. Cook; the Chief, Ætna, Admiral Rowan's Gig, and several tugs, which greeted the winning crew with a deafening chorus of whistles. The second race took place over the same course between two four-oared gigs, 34 feet long by 24 inches in width. The Flirt, colors red and white, Daniel Chauncey, Jr., stroke; Wm. W. Richards, Alfred Stillman, F. P. Pike, L. G. Dalby, coxswain; and the Coquette, colors blue and white, Wm. C. Howard, stroke; Wm. D. Steele, George Mackay, Wm. T. Sharpe, A. H. Tupper, coxswain. The signal was given at 4:59, and the two boats shot down the course at the same instant, the Flirt taking the lead by a few feet, and keeping it for about a mile. When within half a mile from the stake-boat the Coquette spurted ahead, and came in winner by two and a half lengths. Time, twelve minutes and fifty-one seconds. Time of the Flirt, thirteen minues and two seconds. The stroke of the Flirt was so badly used up that it became necessary to take him aboard the judges' boat and apply restoratives. At the conclusion of the race the winning crews assembled on the judges' boat and received the prizes, consisting of twelve oval medals bearing the inscription, "June Regatta, 1874," encircling the monogram "A. Y. B. C." The members were then transferred to the William Cook, which made an excursion up the Hudson River to Englewood Heights, returning to the City at an early hour in the evening. Conterno's Twenty-third Regiment Band provided the music, and dancing was kept up throughout the trip.

EXCISE STATISTICS.

It would appear from the unusually large number of applications for licenses made to the Board of Excise during the past month, that all the resolutions of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, and the liquor dealers in general, have come to naught. The "mass meetings" and "demonstrations," and the circulation among liquor dealers of insidious "warnings" of the utter powerlessness of the Excise Commissioners to prosecute for penalty, have resulted in only a slight and temporary resistance to the law. The Liquor Dealers' Association have settled down to inaction, and pleasant, but evidently vague anticipations of "legislation" that will diminish the powers of the board, and allow the bucket shops and underground dens to carry on their nefarious trade with impunity.

The following is a statement of the business transacted by the board for the week ending Saturday: Monday, June 15, 35 applications, amount received, $2,660; Tuesday, 27 applications, amount, $1,550; Wednesday, 23 applications, amount, $1,340; Thursday, 33 applications, amount, $2,150; Friday, 29 applications, amount, $2,180; Saturday, 13 applications, amount, $790; total number of applications, 160; total amount, $10,670; total number of applications since May 1, 1,422; total amount received, $105,543 30. The number of licenses granted last week was 161.

By comparing this exhibit with the returns of last Fall or Winter it will be readily seen that the number of applications made in one day now equals the average number in any one week of the former period.

THE HARDIN WILL CASE.

The hearing of the Hardin will case was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Owing to the absence of the lady who claims to be the wife of the testator, and who is the only important witness remaining, the session was a short one. The only witnesses examined were Nathaniel S. Weing and Mrs. Thompson, a lady of ninety-two years of age. Both knew the alleged Mrs. Hardin in the years 1840 and 1841 by the name of Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Thompson said, on cross-examination, that Hardin told her in 1840 that he had turned Mrs. Walker out of his office. A few days subsequently he told her that Walker had died. At this time Mrs. Walker was living with Hardin. After hearing the testimony of these two witnesses, the Surrogate said that he would adjourn the case to Wednesday, and devote the entire day to it.

ONE COLORED MAN SHOOTS ANOTHER.

At a late hour on Friday night an affray occurred between Isaac Gibbs, of No. 139 West Thirty-third street, and Samuel Sutton, of No. 145 West Fifty-second street, which resulted in the dangerous wounding of the latter. It appears that on Friday afternoon both men quarreled over a game of cards in a porter-house on West Thirtieth street. Owing to the interference of friends the trouble was amicably settled, and both disputants left the saloon. At 11:45 P. M. they met in front of Gibbs' residence, when the old quarrel was renewed. Gibbs, to avoid a difficulty, entered his house, Sutton following him. Gibbs ordered Sutton to leave the house, and on his refusal shot him in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. Gibbs, alarmed at the result of the shooting, fled, and made his escape. Sutton was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

A SWINDLER CONVICTED.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, before Justices Kasmire, Bixby, and Murray, Wm. Donnelly was tried for stealing coal from the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, by whom he was employed as a driver. The testimony developed the following system of swindling: The accused would receive a load of coal to deliver at a certain destination, and would leave ostensibly to do so, returning in due time with a properly-receipted voucher and an empty cart. It appears, however, that instead of delivering the coal as ordered, he would dispose of it on the way to some one in collusion with him for half price and pocket the money. The signature on the voucher was either surreptitiously obtained or was a counterfeit. Donnelly was convicted and sentenced to the island for six months.

THE DOG POUND.

Yesterday morning all the dogs remaining in the pound at Thirty-seventh street were placed in the death chamber, and soon dispatched by the aid of carbonic acid gas. The number suffocated amounted to 110, and they were got rid of early so as to save the afternoon meal, and to allow the executioner to take a holiday on Sunday. This official is so humane that he does not wish to keep any dogs languishing in prison on the Sabbath, so after the "performance" yesterday morning he closed up the pound and will probably keep it closed until Tuesday next. Several of Mr. Bergh's officers witnessed the killing yesterday, and were ready to arrest the pound-keeper and his assistants if any unnecessary cruelty was inflicted.

THE LOUISIANA RELIEF FUND.

The following communication was received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS, NEW-ORLEANS, June 13, 1874.

Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Mayor, New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: It is with very great pleasure that I received this morning the letter of your chief clerk, inclosing $1,243 contributed by some of your worthy and philanthropic fellow-citizens for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of the Lower Mississippi Valley. This testimony of kindness and sympathy will be most thankfully appreciated by our destitute countrymen. I remain, your Honor, very gratefully and very respectfully yours,

LOUIS A. WILTZ,
Mayor and Treasurer Relief Fund.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 63, amounting to $101,989 36. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, &c., and interest, $13,390 67; collection of assessments and interest, $2,551 20; market rents and fees, $1,106 75; water rents, $3,812 60; vault permits, $70 67; licenses, Mayor's office, $261; license fees, Board of Excise, $100,000; fees and fines, District Courts, $13,550; total, $121,328 39.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A meeting of the Industrial Exhibition Company was held at No. 9 Pine street yesterday. Among the statements read to the assembled stockholders by the Secretary, Mr. R. J. Todd, was one to the effect that European capitalists have contracted to carry on the original plans of the company, and that bonds for the required amount will be placed upon the market at an early date.

A MAN DROWNED.

The ferry-boat Jersey City was nearing the slip at the foot of Montgomery street, at Jersey City, at 9 o'clock last night, when one of the passengers attempted to leap to the dock. He missed his footing and fell into the river. A gentleman named Puckridge jumped into the river and endeavored to rescue the unfortunate man, but could find nothing but a small package of clothing which the man had carried. Officer Walsh and others made efforts to rescue the body, but without success. The package found in the water contained a new vest and pair of pantaloons, and an old hat.

MURDER AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday floating in Newark Bay, near Pier No. 9, Elizabeth, upon which were wounds, proving that a foul murder had been committed. The body was discovered by William Woods and Francis Van Winkle, employees of a schooner from Cold Spring, N. Y. They towed the body to the shore, and having secured it informed County Physician Terrill. Upon examining it the County Physician discovered on the head a number of contused wounds, which had apparently been inflicted by some sharp-pointed instrument. There was a punctured scalp wound in front of the left ear, another between the left eye and the temple, a third on the forehead two inches above the bridge of the nose, a fourth on the left parietal bone, a fifth an inch below that last located, and a sixth two inches further removed. Over the left eye there is the mark of a heavy blow, and on the back of the head there is a wound large enough to admit of a finger. A large piece of the scalp was missing from the left side of the head, probably taken away by contact with something in the water. The wounds were all confined to the head, the body being entirely free from injuries of any kind. There are marked signs of full congestion, going to show that death was the immediate result of drowning. And the supposition is, that having been weakened or stunned by the wounds on the head, the deceased was thrown into the water. There was nothing found upon him which established his identity. The body is to all appearances that of a laborer or sailor, about forty-five years of age, five feet seven inches in height. His hair was dark and curly, and he had a full beard, slightly mixed with gray, but no mustache. It was dressed in Scotch tweed pantaloons and vest, apparently new, a white muslin shirt, a gray undershirt, the rest of the underclothing being of red flannel, blue woolen stockings, and gaiters. An inquest has been ordered.

THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the bricklayers, which has been in progress during the week, presented no new features yesterday. It is probable that there will be a change in the aspect of affairs within a few days. The bricklayers will hold a mass-meeting to consider the subject at Masonic Hall to-morrow evening. The statements of the men and employers as to the true condition of affairs are very conflicting. The latter pronounce the strike a failure, alleging that the advance demanded by the men is not paid anywhere, except, perhaps, on a few private jobs. This strike, they say, is the work of some few agitators, who are always fomenting dissensions among working men. It appears that during the past week quite a number of bricklayers have come here from the interior, looking for employment, and are willing to work for whatever wages are offered them. These men, however, the contractors hesitate to employ, as they are unwilling to intrust the work to men not known to them as experienced hands. It is also alleged against the new comers that they are not experienced hands. In the opinion of the men managing the strike, the movement is to be regarded as substantially a success, notwithstanding the views expressed by some of the employers to the contrary.

BASE-BALL.

The patients of the Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, were treated to a novelty yesterday in the shape of a base-ball match between the students of Bellevue College and the college attached to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The game was exceedingly interesting and well played, and resulted, much to the gratification of Warden Brennan, in victory for the City students, by the following score:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Bellevue	4	3	0	4	8	6	2	1	4	—32
Charity Hospital	6	5	1	2	2	3	8	1	0	—27

Umpire—Mr. F. S. Dennis, M. D.

The game between the Atlantics and White Stockings, of Chicago, played on the Union Grounds yesterday, was a one-sided affair, the Atlantics having a comparatively easy time in winning a ball from the Western club. The Chicagos fielded very loosely, and failed to hit the Atlantic pitcher with any effect, they escaping "being sent home" by a two-base hit of Hines in the ninth inning. Knodell, the new catcher of the Atlantics, played his position finely, and led the score at the bat. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	— 3
Atlantic	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	—10

Runs Earned—Chicago, 2; Atlantic, 6.
Umpire—Burdock, of the Mutuals.
Bases on Errors—Atlantic, 4; Chicago, 10.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.

CRICKET.

The following is the score of the match of cricket between the members of the St. George's Club, chosen by Messrs. Bowman and Soutter, played at Hoboken yesterday:

Soutter's Side.		Bowman's Side.	
Soutter b. Carpenter	16	Bowman c. Satterthwaite b. Moeran	21
Palmer c. Eyre b. Carpenter	0	Eyre b. Soutter	1
Satterthwaite, run out	5	Cushman c. Soutter b. Moeran	9
Moeran c. Lemmon b. Eyre	26	Carpenter c. Moeran b. Palmer	11
Percy b. Carpenter	3	Green b. Soutter	0
Wallack, not out	2	Lemmon c. McKay b. Soutter	9
McKay, not out	10	Grant c. Whelan b. Soutter	0
Smith, l. b. w., b. Carpenter	2	Gilbert b. Moeran	1
Sleigh c. substitute b. Carpenter	19	Cammell b. Soutter	6
Perriman c. substitute b. Carpenter	2	Hartmann, hit wicket	0
Byes, 9; leg byes, 2; wides, 6	17	Hoe, not out	1
		Byes, 1; leg byes, 1; wides, 3	5
Total	102	Total	64

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Soutter's side	1	8	55	55	66	73	90	94	..	—102
Bowman's side	3	19	19	19	23	39	42	58	1	— 64

FATAL ASSAULT IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

On the night of the 13th inst. Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, was informed that Margaret Traynor, of No. 140 Sullivan street, had been fatally beaten by her husband, Frank Traynor. Coroner Woltman was notified and took the ante-mortem statement of the woman. She said that her husband came home drunk, and beat her about the head with a chair. It being known, however, that the woman bore a very bad character as a drunkard, and that Traynor was known to the Police as a quiet, industrious man, Coroner Woltman admitted him to bail to await the result of his wife's injuries. Yesterday afternoon the woman died. A warrant has been issued for Traynor's arrest.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major H. C. Merriam, United States Army, is at the Brevcort House.

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, is at the Hoffman House.

Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. John N. Sarber, of Arkansas, and Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Messrs. R. J. Cook, C. N. Fowler, D. Kellogg, J. Kennedy, F. Wood, and George Brownell, members of the Yale crew who are to participate in the coming regatta at Saratoga, arriqed at the Hoffman House yesterday, from New-Haven. They are on the way to Saratoga, where they are to go into training during the coming week.

ASSAULT BY STRIKERS.

It will be remembered that on Monday last Michael Bowler, a plasterer, residing at No. 229 East Fifty-ninth street, while on his way home from work was assaulted at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Lexington avanue by three strikers, and stabbed in the head and neck. Yesterday Coroner Croker took Bowler's ante-mortem statement. Bowler stated that on quitting work he was assaulted by one Dan Cronin and a number of others. They beat him over the head with clubs. Cronin, who was arrested, was bailed in $1,000 by Coroner Croker.

THE ATHLETIC GAMES AT THE HIPPODROME.

The Committee on Athletic Games met at the Hippodrome last evening to receive and qualify the entries for the amateur games which commence on Friday next. The entries are very numerous for all of the several competitions, but, as many letters of inquiry were received which necessitated replies, the committee decided to grant time for such delayed entries until Tuesday evening next.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending yesterday: For Croton water rent and penalties, $25,821 13; for tapping Croton pipes, $158 50; for vault permits, $70 67; for sewer permits, $310; for sewer-pipe sold to contractors, $123; total, $26,483 30.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The Police arrests during the past week numbered 1,827....There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics last week 399 deaths, 537 births, and 129 marriages, being a decrease of 81 deaths and 57 marriages, and an increase of 125 births over the preceding week. The births exceeded the deaths by 138.

THE CHAIN GANG.

During the past week the following-named convicts were removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: James Cook, grand larceny, two years; George W. Lattier, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Cummings, grand larceny, two years and six months; Henry Howland, grand larceny, two years; Charles Connolly, burglary, two years and six months; Joseph Johnson, burglary, three years; Patrick Thompson, petit larceny, five years; John Henry, burglary, two years and six months; Ernest Uling, false pretenses, one year and six months; Louis Schwartz, grand larceny, two years; John Putz, grand larceny, two years and six months.

A PUBLIC-SPIRITED "MAGISTRATE."

The treatment of the body of the drowned man washed ashore at Gravesend Bay on Saturday morning, the 13th inst., is exciting much indignation among the respectable inhabitants of the neighborhood, chiefly at what appears to be the inexcusable conduct of one Strom, described in a Brooklyn paper as the "local Magistrate" of the place. No pains were taken to remove the body from the beach when first discovered, the "Magistrate" contenting himself with securing the gold watch and other valuables of the deceased, a well-dressed man, and to all appearances a gentleman of culture and good social standing. After a short and hurried inquest Strom consigned the body to the care of a crowd of small boys who had assembled from the neighboring streets, with orders to carry it to an undertaker's on Atlantic avenue. For three hours the remains were left on the beach, under the hot glare of a June sun, and then thrown into a common deal coffin and carted off to to the Potter's Field at Flatbush, where they were unceremoniously dumped into a trench, covered over, and left. No notification was sent to the Coroner or to the Register of Vital Statistics, although the law expressly requires a permit from the latter official previous to burial. Before being deposited in the coffin the remains were stripped of all clothing, a perquisite which doubtless went to one of the "Magistrate's" assistants. No clue to the disposal of the valuable watch pocketed by Strom can be discovered, and altogether the affair is enwrapped in a mystery which the Brooklyn papers strongly hint is the result of foul play. An investigation is to be ordered by the Health officials.

AQUATICS AT CARMANSVILLE.

A barge race took place at Carmansville yesterday between the Carman Boat Club and the Resolute Boat Club. The race was two miles, with a turn, for a flag and whip, and a silver cup presented by the proprietor of the Riverside Hotel. The start was effected at a little after 5 o'clock, the Carman bove getting a slight lead within the first quarter of a mile, but this advantage was again wrested from them by their opponents, and a very close and highly interesting race ensued. The Carmans by a handsome spurt got the turn, and came in the winners. The following gentlemen composed the crews:

Carman Boat Club.—George Cushing, bow; S. F. Knapp, Jr., A. Wilson, J. Swarts, Arthur Mills, J. Mangam, stroke; Frank Dunlap, coxswain.

Resolute Boat Club.—S. P. Weer, bow; Charles Badgley, A. Whitman, J C Lyon, E. Whitman, E. S. Whitman, stroke; Charles Thayer, coxswain.

A single-scull race followed for a cup offered to all amateurs by the Riverside Hotel. There had been a large number of entries, but the close proximity of the Harlem regatta caused the scullers of that section to withdraw, holding their powers in reserve for that occasion. Mr. Frank E. Yates, of the New-York Athletic Club, and Mr. Rudolph Shack started, and made quite an interesting race, Yates wining by about a length and a half.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS ON THE BILL RELATING TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO WHICH IT WAS REFERRED.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President sent the following message to Congress this afternoon;

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I respectfully invite the attention of Congress to one feature of the bill entitled "An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes." Provision is therein made for payment of the debts of the District in bonds to be issued by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, running fifty years, and bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five one-hundredths per cent. per annum, with payment of the principal and interest guaranteed by the United States. The Government by which these debts were created is abolished, and no other provision seems to be made for their payment. Judging from the transactions in other bonds, there are good grounds, in my opinion, for apprehension that bonds bearing this rate of interest, when issued, will be worth much less than their equivalent in the current money of the United States. This appears to me to be unjust to those to whom these bonds are to be paid, and the extent of difference between their face and real value looks like repudiating the debts of the District. My opinion is, that to require creditors of the District of Columbia to receive these bonds at par, when it is apparent that to be converted into money they must be sold at a large discount, will not only prove greatly injurious to the credit of the District, but will reflect unfavorably upon the credit and good faith of the United States. I would recommend, therefore, that provision be made at the present session of Congress to increase the interest upon these bonds, so that when sold they will bring an equivalent in money, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to negotiate the sale of the e bonds at not less than par, and pay the proceeds thereof to those who may be ascertained to have valid claims against the District of Columbia.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 20, 1874.

The message was referred to the Committee on District Affairs, who subsequently submitted the following report:

The Joint Committee on the affairs of the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the message of the President relative to one feature of the bill entitled, "An act for the government of the District of Columbia and for other purposes," report that the investigation made by this committee discloses the fact that much of the indebtedness proposed to be funded into the bond provided for, was created when there was no adequate provision for payment and upon a basis of credit, the contractors understanding at the time that they were to receive evidences of indebtedness, the time of payment of which was uncertain, by reason whereof these evidences were depreciated in value; and while there were no means whereby the committee could determine the matter with absolute certainty, after giving the matter careful consideration they believe that a bond of the character provided for would be as a rule fully equal in value to what the contractors expected to receive under their contracts. Besides this the funding proposed is permissive and not compulsory. The creditors have all the security they had when the debt was created, and, in addition, the option to accept the bonds provided for. No injustice, therefore, will be done to any creditor who shall take such bonds in lieu of the securities he now holds. The idea that there is anything like repudiation in the bill is a mistake. The bill does not compel any holder of District securities to take bonds for them. It merely gives him the option to do so or to retain them and receive payment thereof when the District may be able to pay. The charges made in regard to the District Government do not discharge or impair its contracts or liabilities. The bill, therefore, is not repudiation, nor is it unjust to any holder of District securities which may be funded under it. As to small creditors, such as laborers, &c., the bill contemplates their payment in money. For the reason above given, and also because it would be unwise in the opinion of your committee to set an example of issuing fifty-year bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than 3.65 per cent., they have fixed that rate in the bill, and their opinion remains unchanged.

That there may be no misapprehension as to the pledge of the United States we here repeat it in the exact words of the bill: "And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged that the United States will, by proper proportional appropriations, as contemplated in this act, and by causing to be levied upon the property within said district such taxes as will provide the revenues necessary to pay the interest on said bonds as the same become due and payable, and create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof at maturity."

Your committee ask to be discharged from further consideration of the message. Signed,

WM. B. ALLISON,
A. G. THURMAN,
WM. M. STEWART,
J. N. WILSON,
LYMAN R. BASS,
ROBERT HAMILTON,
JAS. A. HUBBELL,
HUGH J. JEWELL.

A SCHOOL INCIDENT.

Marion County, Iowa, furnishes the following: Last Fall the people of the county, in response to the general demand for "reform" selected a native of the soil for County School Superintendent. He is said not to be prepossessing in appearance. A few days since he was making his rounds visiting schools. He called at a school-house in a certain neighborhood, and without introducing himself quietly sat down to witness the shooting of young ideas. Now it so happened that in the same neighborhood there is a semi-idiot who runs at large, and is sufficiently vicious to be the terror of women and and children. The schoolmarm and pupils eyed with suspicion their mysterious visitor. Presently an unruly boy was guilty of some transgression, whereupon the man of learning arose from his seat and proceeded to whip him vigorously. This was the signal for a general stampede. Schoolmarm and pupils fled in terror, supposing the troublesome idiot instead of the County School Superintendent had made a raid upon their school-room.

CROP PROSPECTS IN RENSSELAER.

The crops in Troy and vicinity are represented to be very favorable. The *Times* says: "The hay crop will, in most localties, be unusually large, while rye and wheat have not looked better in some years before at this season. The harvesting will not be at all delayed by the late Spring. There would have been a great abundance of fruit had it not been for the hail-storm on the 7th inst.; but as it is, late fruit will be plenty, and there will be a considerable quantity of cherries and smaller fruits that ripen earlier. Corn and potatoes are very backward, but they have plenty of time to grow yet. The abundance of young apples this year is especially noteworthy. Trees that offered no fruit last season are now reported thickly covered, and the young fruit has a fine, healthy appearance. There will not be any peaches in this vicinity, but then the crop here never does amount to much. The grapevines promise a plentiful supply, as do the plum and pear trees. On the whole the year will not be as bad as was predicted."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Horatio street yesterday.

Four thousand six hundred and thirty-seven emigrants were landed at Castle Garden during the past week.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship Colon sailed at 1 P. M. yesterday for Aspinwall, with 300 passengers and a full cargo of freight.

The steam-ships City of Chester and Neckar, which left this port for Europe yesterday, took 49,061 letters and eighty-two bags of papers.

Mrs. Anna Bartz, of No. 1,331 Third avenue, who was severely burned while pouring kerosene-oil on her stove on Thursday evening, died yesterday.

Over 500 persons took their departure for Europe yesterday, by the various ocean steam-ships. Prominent among them were Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and wife.

To-day the twenty-eighth anniversary of the elevation of Giovanni Maria Mastra Feretti to the Papacy will be celebrated in the several Catholic churches.

On the 16th inst. Louis Borst, aged five years, left his home, No. 480 West Twenty-second street. His body was found drowned at the foot of Twenty-second street, North River, yesterday.

While Timothy Dempsey was unloading a truck, yesterday, at Pier No. 11 North River, a heavy bar of iron fell on his right hand, injuring him severely.

Frank Hardley, aged forty-two, of No. 235 Bleecker street, while at work in the dwelling, No. 85 Fifth avenue, yesterday, fell from a scaffold and was fatally injured.

A lecture will be delivered at College Hall, West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, this evening, by Dr. J. W. Rogers, on "Bismarck and the Pope."

Michael Weisenback, a German, fifty-four years of age, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head with a pistol at his residence, No. 94 Ludlow street.

Thomas Brown, a blind man, of No. 337 First avenue, accidentally walked overboard at the foot of Seventeenth street, East River, yesterday. He was rescued from drowning and taken to his home.

Yesterday afternoon, Harry Crosby, of No. 3 West Eighteenth street, and Peter Hagan, of No. 82 Bank street, fell from a scaffold on which they were working, at No. 606 Washington street, and were severely injured.

James McDermott, aged fifteen, of No. 14 Ferry street, Hoboken, was run over at the corner of Leroy and West streets last evening, by car No. 19, of the Tenth avenue line, and was instantly killed.

The body of James Farrell, a constable of Westchester County, who has been missing for eight months past, was picked up in the Harlem River yesterday. The remains were identified by his watch and clothing.

John Shaak, aged thirty, a deck-hand on the steamer Ansonia, at Pier No. 35 North River, was struck by a falling bale and knocked overboard, at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The man was drowned before aid could reach him.

During the past week 1,432 letters were sent to the Dead Letter Department of the New-York Post Office. Of these 892 were from the Domestic Department, being held for postage, 410 were foreign letters, and 132 were misdirected.

John Deeny, aged thirty-five, of No. 518 West Forty-third street, jumped off car No. 44 of the Belt Railroad at the corner of West and Barclay streets. He fell on the track and the wheels of the car passed over both his feet, crushing them badly. He was taken to Park Hospital.

In our notice in Friday's issue of the Commencement Exercises of the New-York University, we incorrectly ascribed the honor of the second fellowship to Mr. Alex. R. Thompson, Jr., of Brooklyn. This honor was, in fact, won by Mr. A. G. D. Thomson, of this City.

While the steamer Pomona, from Staten Island for this City, was coming through Buttermilk Channel, yesterday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, she was run into by the Hamilton ferry-boat Union. The Pomona had her port paddle-box stove in, besides carrying away some of her joiner work. The Union received no damage.

A cable dispatch from Hong Kong to Mr. Rufus Hatch, Managing Director of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, in this City, announces the departure from that port on the 16th inst. of the company's steamship Grenada, Capt. Seabury, bound for San Francisco via Yokahama. The Grenada brings home a full cargo of freight and a large number of passengers.

The annual meeting of the Alumni of the General Theological College will be held this evening at St. Ann's Church, West Eighteenth street, at 6:30. The sermon will be preached at 8 o'clock in the same place by Rev. Leighton Colman, of Toledo. The social reunion will take place to-morrow, at 8 A. M., at the Gramercy Park Hotel, and the essay will be read at 2 P. M. in the Seminary chapel by Rev. Wm. Allen Johnson, of Connecticut.

A silver medal, which was offered as a prize for the victor in a walking match from the Battery to McComb's Dam, at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, New-York, was yesterday contested for by Messrs. Joseph Froelich, Joseph B. Merkert, and Joseph J. Eisman, all of Brooklyn. Mr. Eisman won the medal, accomplishing the journey in an hour and fifty-one minutes. Mr. Froelich's time was one hour fifty-five minutes, and Mr. Merkert's two hours and thirty seconds.

BROOKLYN.

There were 488 arrests made by the Police during the past week.

The sum of $36,230 08 was received last week for water taxes. The tax receipts from other sources amounted to $34,860 64.

Felix Halloway and Owen McNulty were each fined $10, yesterday morning, for reckless driving on Flushing avenue on Friday, by Justice Eames.

Henry Handy, the Grand street car driver, whose car ran over the child, Edward Smith, on Friday, was yesterday exonerated by the Coroner's Jury.

The new Fourteenth Ward fire alarm was twice taken possession of by the bell-ringers yesterday, the contractors having turned it over to the city.

The sum of $5,366 80, receipts for fines from the Justices' Courts and twelve per cent. of the liquor licenses for the past three months, was paid to-day by the Controller to the officers of the Inebriates' Home.

It is understood that Rev. Tunis Titus Kendrick will speak to-morrow at Smith's Hall, corner of South Eighth and Fourth streets, Brooklyn, E. D., in defense of himself against the recent reports affecting his character.

The Excise Commissioners on Friday afternoon revoked the licenses of five liquor-dealers, and ordered another to be closely watched for selling rum on the Sabbath. This action was taken on complaints lodged against the rum-sellers by Mrs. English and her son "Faredy."

A complaint was made yesterday morning to Mayor Hunter by Mrs. Ryan, of No. 219 Van Brunt street, that her son Edward was bitten by a dog belonging to Henry Ellis, corner of Commerce and Van Brunt streets. A policeman was sent to kill the animal, but the latter could not be found.

Aldermen Zindel, Nolan, and Shipman, of the Subcommittee on the Budget, held a consultation yesterday concerning the Police and Excise appropriation. They could not understand why an increase of $60,000 was required, and visited Police head-quarters to inquire as to its necessity.

Mount Prospect Reservoir is to be kept open to the public during the Summer from 9 A. M. to sundown on week days, and from 10 A. M. to sundown on Sundays, by order of the Board of City Works. The vacancy caused by the removal of J. Peck, Engineer, has been filled by the appointment of William Wright.

A communication, giving the exact status of the Charity Commissioners, was expected from Gov. Dix up to a late hour yesterday afternoon, but none was received by County Clerk Herman, to whom the letter would probably be addressed, or by any of the authorities. There are 500 applicants, it is said, for the offices lately filled by the three convicted men.

Capt. Thos. A. Burnett, late of the Fourteenth Regiment, died yesterday at 3:20 A. M., at his residence, No. 27 Poplar street. He became a member of the Fourteenth Regiment when a mere lad, served in it during the war of the rebellion, and was wounded at Gettysburg. His funeral takes place on Monday at 2 P. M., from No. 27 Poplar street. Company C, which he once commanded, will accompany his remains to Green-Wood.

Two unknown men entered the coal office of Mr. Andrew, corner of North Ninth and First streets, Williamsburg, yesterday and while one of them engaged Mr. Andrew's attention in the yard, the other broke open the money drawer. Mr. Andrews, suspicious of the men, returned to the office and caught one of the thieves in the act of robbery. He grappled with him and was severely injured in the head by a blow from a chisel in the thief's possession. The thieves escaped, but the Police are on their track.

The family of Mr. J. Jackson, consisting of his wife and daughter, residing at No. 196 Fulton street, have been disturbed for the past two weeks by mysterious and ghost-like noises. Mr. Jackson, believing the noises emanated from would-be thieves, prepared himself for them by purchasing a revolver. Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, despite his precautions, his daughter's room was entered, and the bureau drawers rifled of a gold watch and pin valued at $100, a $20 note, ninety-nine $1 bills, and some trifling articles of jewelry. When the robbery was discovered it was reported at the Second Precinct Station-house. An officer was sent immediately to investigate the affair. On his arrival at the house in company with Mr. Jackson, it was found that the gold watch and a $1 bill had been returned by a boy, who threw them into the hall-way of the house and ran away. The detectives are after the thieves.

A mysterious murder on a yacht belonging to Frank Bates, of Thirty-seventh street, South Brooklyn, is reported in the Brooklyn papers of last evening. The yacht was originally hired by John Tyson of No. 119 Cambridge place, and Addison Farnsworth, of No. 229 Putnam avenue, early on Friday morning, John Anderson, an employe of Bates, being sent with the party to bring the boat home. About dark the yacht was picked up off Bay Ridge, and the dead body of Anderson found in the cabin, with a deep gash on the left side of the face. Tyson and Farnsworth surrendered themselves on learning of the occurrence. Their story is that when opposite Fort Hamilton they went ashore, with the understanding that Anderson was to remain in the boat all night and meet them there in the morning. It is thought that the murder is the work of one of the South Brooklyn gangs of "roughs" who infest the neighborhood.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Good Templars of Port Chester will hold a strawberry and ice-cream festival at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening.

Echo Bay Dock, New-Rochelle, is now for the first time being put in complete order and of practical service to the public under the supervision of W. G. Secor.

The June term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County will be held at the Court-house, White Plains, during the ensuing week, commencing on Monday morning, 22d inst.

The Sabbath School Teachers' Association of Yonkers will hold a meeting in the Reformed Church on Monday evening, when Rev. Robert Hamlin, President of Roberts' College, Constantinople, will deliver a lecture on education in the East.

The Protestant Sabbath-schools of Pelham, Pelhamville, and City Island united in holding a festival at Pelham on Friday. After listening to some interesting addresses in the Episcopal Church they proceeded to the beautiful lawn in front of Pelham Priory, where the party was entertained, and subsequently a novel feature of rewarding the meritorious was carried out. Each scholar had during the past year been awarded tickets having an affixed money valuation for good behavior and proficiency in their lessons. These tickets were received in payment for articles exhibited by ladies connected with the churches. No other person was allowed to make purchases. The latter part of the day was devoted to games on the beautiful lawn, in which 500 persons, scholars and visitors, participated.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. Dr. Brownlee, Pastor of the Reformed Church at Richmond, yesterday received a purse of $600 from members of his congregation.

The Richmond County Board of Supervisors have accepted a plan for a new school-house to be built at the county farm in Edgewater, at a cost of $3,000.

The case of Louis Le Blanc vs. the Village of New-Brighton, recently decided in favor of the plaintiff by the Supreme Court, has been carried to the Court of Appeals by the village authorities.

The Richmond County Court and Court of Sessions, Judge Metcalf presiding, will convene at the Court-house in Richmond on Tuesday next. There are about thirty cases on the calendar. Among the criminal indictments to be tried is one for manslaughter, one for extortion by a Justice of the Peace, and that of the Blain brothers for burglary.

LONG ISLAND.

There is a project for the establishment of a new church at St. James, to be denominated the "Free Christian Church."

Continuous foggy and wintry weather has nearly ruined the cherry crop at the east end of the island. In some localities three-fifths of it has been destroyed.

The body of an unknown drowned man was found on Rockaway Beach on Friday, and after a Coroner's inquest it was buried in the sand. It had apparently been in the water about six months.

John Barrett, a sawyer, at work in the shipyard of C. L. Boyle, at Port Jefferson, had a narrow escape from death yesterday. Standing beneath a large stick of timber, a passing horse tripped the props, and let the timber fall upon his head, crushing him to the earth, when he was dragged several feet with a chain entangled about his neck. When released, he was found to be very seriously bruised, although no bones were broken. His recovery is considered probable.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. Wm. Plume, of Newark, is seriously ill.

Rev. H. W. Ballantine has accepted the call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield.

Philip W. Smith, for many years a prominent merchant of Newark, died at his home in that city on Friday.

The First Brigade, N. G. S. N. J., will parade in Newark on Independence Day, by invitation of the Common Council of that city.

Thirty-five saloon-keepers of Orange are being prosecuted for violating the Sunday Liquor law and selling without license.

A number of citizens of Orange will meet on Wednesday to take steps to secure the establishment in that city of a new academy.

A little fellow named McGuire fell on his head from the rear end of a beer wagon, in Elizabeth, yesterday, and sustained severe injuries.

The Commencement exercises at Princeton open this morning. President McCosh will, at 11 o'clock, deliver his Baccalaureate sermon.

The residence of Mrs. Bernard Levy, at Montclair, was entered by burglars, on Friday night, and robbed of dresses and jewelry valued at $150.

Hon. George A. Halsey, of Newark, will go to Chicago to-morrow to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Custom-house in that city.

A man named McQuade was severely injured, yesterday, by jumping from a Central Railroad train while in motion, at Elizabeth. He was taken to the hospital.

Peter Freeman was arrested in Caldwell and taken to Newark, on Friday, on a charge of having stolen a check for pension money from one Thomas Farrel, of the latter city.

A man giving his name as Thomas Dunn, who is said, by Capt. Irving of New-York, to be a professional swindler, has victimized the New-Brunswick tradesmen out of large sums of money.

The body of an unknown woman was found floating in the Hackensack River, near the Newark Avenue (Jersey City) bridge, yesterday morning. It was neatly attired. The deceased is supposed to have committed suicide.

A THUNDER-STORM IN NATAL.

An extract from a letter by Mr. Dunn, the geologist, now on a special exploring expedition to the Transvaal, published in the *Cape Argus* of the 5th of May, gives the following description of a thunder and hail storm which he experienced at Pietermaritzburg on the 17th of April: "About 4:25 in the afternoon I was walking with a friend up —— street, when suddenly the wind began to blow the dust about. At the same time I observed that the south-western portion of the sky was filled with an exceedingly black cloud, contracting upward to a point. Presently a few drops fell, then heavier ones, and then solitary great lumps of ice. On the sight of these we dashed under an iron verandah, and none too soon. A loud rushing sound came from the south-west, and eventually hailstones, liberally mingled with great masses of ice of very irregular forms, poured down with great violence. The hailstones were seldom less than one inch in diameter; the average was from one and a half to two inches in diameter. These were of very regular spherical form, and consisted of a nucleus of white snow, with an envelope of hard transparent ice. Sometimes they presented, when broken through, a concentric arrangement of stones, alternately white and opaque and transparent. The irregular masses were formed of a nucleus generally longer in one direction than the others, from two to four inches in diameter; projecting all over were stalactites, each one about the thickness of a little finger, and presenting, when broken across, an agate-like structure, as though segregation had built them up. Of these masses I weighed a few with the following results: Three weighed over 8 ounces, two over 6 ounces, and one over 4 ounces. The last, which was the largest, I found myself, and was weighed some time after the storm was over. Those below were weighed by others, but I saw some, and know the others are right from the persons who took the weights. One weighed 7½ ounces, one 8 ounces, and one 6 ounces. This last was weighed fully fifteen minutes after the storm had ceased, and had suffered much from melting. It was an irregular mass, with projections all over it. The storm raged with fury for seven or eight minutes, the great lumps could be distinguished as they descended, and then as they fell on the road they broke into fragments, scattering all round. In about two minutes from the commencement the whole road was completely covered, and appeared as though covered with snow. The damage was enormous. On many roofs fully half the tiles were broken, not merely cracked, but very frequently the masses went right through into the houses. None have escaped. Fortunately for [illegible] there was no wind, [illegible] have been much heavier. Many of [illegible] iron roofs are dented all over and have a [illegible] marked aspect, while some are completely riddled; the stones went right through, as though they had but paper to encounter. I have made a point of examining the iron roofs, and therefore can vouch for the above. The mischief done will not be covered by £2,000, or anything like that sum."

TOWN CENTENNIALS.

Two towns in Massachusetts, Ludlow and Barre, celebrated their one hundredth anniversaries on Wednesday last. In each there was the customary New-England procession, public meeting, with orations, hymns, a dinner, &c. Among those who took part in the celebration in Ludlow was Sylvester Miller, ninety years old, and a descendant of the first settler of the town. Rev. J. W. Tuck, of Jewett City, Conn., Pastor of the Congregational church in Ludlow for many years, delivered the historical address. In Barre, which celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its incorporation, the historical address was delivered by Rev. James W. Thompson, of Boston. He said the earliest settlers of Barre were Joshua Osgood and wife, who came from Andover and bought a farm in 1726. Their descendants are computed at not less than 1,200 souls. The first meeting-house was erected in 1753.

[Advertisement.]

Piles or Hemorrhoids positively and permanently cured by absorption, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments. Every vestige of the disease eradicated. Immediate relief from suffering. Twenty years' experience treating this disease warrants us in saying there is no case of piles we cannot cure. References, hundreds of best citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburg, whom we have cured. W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., & SON, No. 2,001 Arch street, Philadelphia. At St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, until June 27, and each alternate two weeks.

Union Adams & Co.

Have Ready for the Present Season,

Patent Bathing-Dresses,

SPANISH SANDALS,

Oriental Towels,

Trouser-Fitting Drawers,

UNDERWEAR,

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

No. 637 Broadway.

CARPETS.

CROSSLEY'S

SPECIAL SALE

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.

WE SHALL CLOSE OUT THE LARGE STOCK NOW IN OUR STORE,

221 6th Av., 221

BEFORE JULY 1,

preparatory to concentrating our entire business.

363 Broadway, 363

Corner of Franklin st.

English Body Brussels	$1 50
English Tapestry Brussels	90
Three-Ply	1 25
Ingrains	50
Matting	25

A Great Chance to Buy Cheap.

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,

363 BROADWAY, Corner FRANKLIN ST., AND 221 6TH AV.

STORAGE.

Plate Chests, Valuables, &c., received on storage as usual at Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

Black, Starr & Frost,

SUCCESSORS TO

Ball, Black & Co.

CABRIOLETS.

We invite the inspection of a large assortment of this fashionable carriage, exquisitely finished, after our own and the best London and Paris designs, at our warerooms, 5th av., corner 14th st.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME ST.

GOULET

CHAMPAGNE

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

CRANDALL & CO., manufacturers of Children's Carriages, No. 569 3d av. Premium awarded for best carriage at the American Institute Fair. All principal dealers in the U. S. supplied by us. Constantly on hand, a large and elegantly-finished stock. Dealers and the public generally are invited to give us a call.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,

No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents